# DICTIONARY

OF THE

### IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

AND

BY

EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

AND

# AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

B<sub>Y</sub> A. M.

IN TWOVOLUMES.

VOL. I

THE SECOND EDITION.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:
Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc situs informis premit, et deserta vetustas.

Mo.

Printed by W. STRAHAN,
For J. KNAPTON; C. HITCH and L. HAWES;
R. and J. Dodsley; and M. and T. LONGM
(1756)

OF THE

### GLIS H E

RAMMAR, which is the art of using words properly, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shown this method to be so distinct as to obviate consustion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the art of combining letters into fyllables, and fyllables into words. It therefore teaches previously the form and found of letters.

The letters of the English language are.

The le	etters of th	e English langu	age are,
Roman.	Italick.	Old English.	Name.
A a	A $a$	20 a	a
Вь	B b C c D d	ab cdef bh	be
Cc	Cc	C c	Sce
D d E e	D $d$	D D	dee
Ее	E $e$	Œ e	e
F f G g H h	E e F f G g H b	E e	eff
G g	G $g$	T a	100
G g H h	H $b$	G g h h	aitch
I i J j K k	G g H h I i J j K k L l	1	i (or $ja$
J j	f $j$	I k	j confonant,
Kk	K $k$	fi k	ka
L l M m N n O o	Ll	<b>U</b> 1	el
M m	M $m$	M m	em
Nn	N n O p P R S T t	nopq. s	en
0 0	0 0	@ 0	0
Pp	P p	19 p	pee
Q q R r	2 9	<b>O</b> q	cue
R r	R r	77 **	ar
S fs	SSS	क् छि	ess
T t	T $t$		tee
S fs T t U u V v W w	U u	u	u (or va
Vv	V v W v	10 v	v consonant,
Ww	W ro	11D w	double u
X x	$X \times$	X r	ex
X  X  Y  Y  Z  Z	$X \times Y \times Y \times Z \approx$	E r P p Z 3	wy.
$\mathbf{Z} \mathbf{z}$	$Z \approx$	22 3	zed, more
commonly izzard			
		or z	ezzard, that is,
		f be	ard.

To these may be added certain combination: of letters univerfally used in printing; as ct, st, sl, sl, fb, fk, ff, ff, fi, fli, ffi, ffl, and &, or and per 

realisted twenty-four, because anciently i and j, as well as u and v, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters, which had always different powers, have now N° LXXXII.

different forms, our alphabet may be properly faid to confid of twenty-fix letters

None of the small consonants have a double form, except f, s; of which f is used in the beginning and middle, and s at the end.

### Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for i it is the practice to write y in the end of words, as thy, holy; before i, as from die, dying; from beautify, beautifying; in the words fays, days, eyes; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with v, as system, σύςπμα, Sympathy, συμπάθεια.

For u we often write w after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as raw, grew, view, vow, flowing, 1

The founds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like for rians, enquire into the original of their form as into their formation and prolation by the organ chanick, anatomist, or physiologist; nor into dation of founds, or the elegance or harsh tions, as a writer of universal and transsider the English alphabet only as it is row view I follow the example of formore reverence than judgment, he pose my reader already acquait because of sounds in general is to describe them. An acc letters is useless almost those who know it not In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some those who know it not

A has th A flende in words ration.

The a flende nius in his Arab middle found be milar found in tl

A open is the " o. .

as father, rather, congratulate, jumy, guijs.

A broad resembles the a of the German; as all, wall, call.

Many words pronounced with a broad were anciently written with au, as fault, mault; and we fill fay fault, vault. This was probably the Saxon found, for it is yet retained in the northern laters, and in the ruftick pronunciation; as maur for man, kaund for

The short a approaches to the a open, as grass.

The long a, if prolonged by e at the end of the word, is always stender, as graze, fame.

A forms a diphthong only with : or y, and u or w. Ai or ay, as in plain, wain, gay, clay has only the found of the long and flender a, and diffes not in the pronunciation from plane, wane.

Au or aw has the found of the German a, as raso. naughty.

As is fometimes found in Latin wordoot completely natural fed or assimilated, but is no English diplining; and is more properly expressed by single i, as Cofar, Eneas.

E.

### RA MMA G R F

E.

E is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in scene; or short, as in cellar, separate, celebrate, men, then.

It is always short before a double consonant, or swo consonants, relent, medlar, reptile, ferpent, cellar, cessa-

tion, bleffing, fell, felling, debt.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monofyllables that have no other vowel, as the; or proper names, as Penelope, Phebe, Derbe; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as fince, once, bedge, oblige; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as ban, bane; can, cane; pin, pine; tun, tune; rob, robe; pop, pope; fir, fire; cur, cure; tub, tube.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in e, as year, yeare, wildness, wildness; which e probably had the force of the French e seminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, cleare, fel-le, knowledge. This e was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden calls it the silent e.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as

glove, live, give.

It has fometimes in the end of words a found obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as open, shapen, shotten, thistle, participle, metre, lucre.

E forms a diphthong with a, as near; with i, as

deign, receive; and with u or w, as new, flew.

Ea founds like e long, as mean; or like ee, as dear, clear, near.

Ei is founded like e long, as feize, perceiving.
Eu founds as u long and fost.
E, a, u are combined in beauty and its derivatives, but have only the found of u.

may be faid to form a diphthong by reduplication,

e, sleeping.

nd in yeomen. where it is founded as e fhort; and in peop'e, Dounced like ee.

long, as fine; and short, as fin.

vable in i, which may be likewise remarkfhort found is not the long found con-

fyllables is always marked by

a short u; as flirt, first,

h e, as field, shield, tept friend, which

h triphthongs are

5r fhore as

, a. Jon, come. is mean. acad !

O is uniced. ... ... desirved from Greek as accomy; but oe being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are founded, with only e, economy.

With i, as oil, foil, moil, noisome.

This coalition of letters feems to unite the founds of the two letters as far as two founds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a dphthong.

With o, as bout, boot, cooler; oo has the found of the Italian u.

With u or w, as our, power, flower; but in some words has only the found of o long, as in foul, bowl, fow, grow. These lifferent sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as bow, an instrument for shooting; bow, a depresson of the head: fow, the she of a boar; fow, to scatte seed : bowl, an orbicular body; bowl, a wooden veft.

Ou is fometimes ponounced like o foft, as court; fometimes like o fhort as cough; fometimes like u close, as could; or u open, as rough, tough; which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of end in or, and are made English, as bonour, la.
nor, labor, faror.
Some late innovators have ejected the u, with

the last syllable gives the sound neither of or nor tween them, if not compounded of both; besides as are published to us from the French nouns in eur, as bineur, sjuveur?

U is long in use, confusion; or short, as us, concus-Sion.

It coalesces with a, e, i, o; but has rather in these combinations the force of the w consonant, as quaff, quest, quite, languish; sometimes in ui the i loses its sound, as in juice. It is sometimes mute before a, e, i, y, as guard, guest, guise, buy.

U is followed by e in wirtue, but the e has no found.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French; as prorogue, synagogue, piague, vague, barangue.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of i at the end of words, as thy; before an i, as dying; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as destroy, de-stroyer; betray, betrayed, betrayer; pray, prayer; say, Sayer; day, days.

T being the Saxon vowel y, which was commonly used where i is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle fyllable, before two confonants, is commonly short, as opportunity.

In monofyllables a fingle vowel before a fingle confonant is short, as stag, frog.

### OF CONSONANTS.

B has one unvaried found, fuch as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in debt, debtor, fubtle, doubt, lamb, limb, dumb, thumb, climb, comb, womb.

It is used before I and r, as black, brown.

C has before e and i the found of f; as fincerely, centrick, century, circular, ciftern, city, ficcity: before a, o, and u, it founds like k, as calm, concavity, copper, incorporate, curiofity, concupiscence.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, fince one of its founds might be supplied by f, and the other by k, but that it preferves to the eye the etymology of words, as face from facies, captive from captivus.

Ch has a found which is analysed into the, as church, chin, crutch. It is the fame found which the Italians give to the e simple before i and e, as citta, cerro.

Cb is founded like k in words derived from the Greek, as christ, scheme, choler. Arch is commonly sounded ark before a vowel as Langel; and with the English sounded consonant, as archbishop.

Ch, in fome French words ot you milated, founds like fb, as ma-

chine, chaife.

C. sacording to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write fick, black, which were originally flicke, blocke, in such words.

Is now mute.

It is used before I and \*, as clock, crofs.

Is uniform in its found, as death, diligent. It is used before r, as draw, dross; and w, as dwell.

Il though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the femivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as flask, fly, freckle. It has an unvariable sound, except that of is sometimes. spoken nearly as ov.

G has two founds, one hare, ... in gay, go, gun; the other foft, as in gem, giant.

AL

### LISH $\mathbf{T}$ N G O N E.

At theend of a word it is always hard, ring, snug, fong, frq.
Befor e and i the found is uncertain.

G beore e is fost, as gem, generation, except in gear, gold; eese, get, gewgaw, and derivatives from words ending in g, as singing, stronger, and generally before er at the end of words, as singer.

( is mute before n, as gnash, sign, foreign. G before i is hard, as give, except in giant, gigantick, abbet, gibe, giblets, giles, gill, gilliflower, gin, ginger, gingle, gipsy.

Gb in the beginning of a word has the found of the hard g, as ghostly; in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite filent, as though, right, fought, fpoken tho', rite, soute.

It has often at the end the found of f, as laugh; whence laughter retains the same found in the middle; cough, trough, sough, tough, enough.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation gb had the force of a confonant, deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch,

G is used before b, I, and r.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of the breath, as bat, borfe.

It seldom, perhaps never, begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in beir, berb, bostler, bonour, bumble, bonest, bumour, and their derivatives.

7 consonant sounds uniformly like the soft g, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as ejaculation, jester, jocund, juice.

K has the found of hard c, and is used before e and i,. where, according to English analogy, c would be fost, as kept, king, skirt, skeptick, for so it should be written, not sceptick.

It is used before n, as knell, knot, but totally loses its found.

K is never doubled; but c is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double confonant, as cockle, pickle.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the lat the end of monofyllables, as kill, will, full. These words were originally written kille, wille, fulle; and when the e first grew silent, and was afterwards omitted, the ll was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in calf, balf, balves, calves, could, would, should, pfalm, talk, falmon, falcon.

The Saxon, who delighted in guttural founds, fomerimes aforested the l at the beginning of words, as h'ar, a loaf, or bread; him in a lord; but this pronunciation is now.

Le at the end of words is prohounced like a weak in which the e is almost mute, as table, shuttle.

M has always the fame found, as murmur, ...onumental.

N has always the same found, as noble, manners. N is sometimes muse after m, as damn, condemn,

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with B.

P is sometimes mute, as in psalm, and between m and t, as tempt.

Ph is used for f in words derived from the Greek, as philosopher, philanthropy, Philip.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by u, and has a found which our Saxon ancestors well ex-

pressed by cp, tw, as quadrant, queen, equestrian, quill, enquiry, quire, quotidian. Qu is never followed by u.

Qu is fometimes founded, in words derived from the

French, like k, as conquer, liquor, risque, chequer.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put b before it, as before I at the be-

ginning of words.

Rb is used in words derived from the Greek, as myrrb, myrrbine, caturrhous, rheum, rheumatick, rhyme.

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak er, as theatre, Sepulchre.

S has a histing found, as fibilation, fifter.

A fingle s feldom ends any word, except the third person of verbs as loves, grows; and the plurals of nouns, as trees, buffes, diffresses, the pronouns this, his, ours, yours, us; the adverb thus; and words derived from Latin, as rebus, surplus; the close being always either in se, as house, horse, or in si, as grass, dress, bliss, less, anciently grasse, dresses.

S single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of z, as trees, eyes, except this, thus, us, rebus,

furplus. It founds like z before ion, if a vowel goes before, as intrusion; and like f, if it follows a consonant, as

conversion. It founds like z before e mute, as refuse, and before y final, as rosy; and in those words, bosom, desire, wis-

dom, prison, prisoner, present, présent, damsel, casement. It is the peculiar quality of f, that it may be founded before all confonants, except x and z, in which f is comprised, x being only k and z a hard or gross f. This f is therefore termed by grammar fue potestatis litera, the reason of which the learned Dr. Cloroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be a pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Elimous, scatter, sdegno, sdrucciolo, sfavellare, oo, sgranare, shake, slumber, smell, strife, space, splendour shrew, slep, strength, stramen, sventura, swell.

S is mute in ifle, island, demesne,

T has its customary sound, a Tr before a vowel has the except an f goes before, wife derivatives from y, a

Th has two founds; the other hard, as the these words, then, tives and compou their, they, this words between tween r and

In other v faithful. F filent must L

> Thas a fc mity.

From f in the Idanaick and critical point.

Of w, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a confonant; and not rather as it is called a double u or ou, as water may be resolved into ouater; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that w follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as frosty winter.

Wh has a found accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by hp, bw, as what, whence, whiting; in whore only, and sometimes in whole-

some, wh is sounded like a simple b.

X begins no English word; it has the sound of ks, as axle, extraneous.

Y, when it follows a confonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a confonant,

ye,

### R M $\mathbf{M}$ R 0 F T H E

It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of y as of w, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as rosy youth.

Z begins no word originally English; it has the found, as its name *izzard* or f bard expresses, of an f uttered with closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as freeze, froze.

In orthography I have supposed orthospy, or just utterance of awards, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain founds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole ration combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

often established the jargon of the lowest or the people as the of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a nodel or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, and indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have red to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, and may have its own character, and every character such would be the orthography of a new language synod of grammarians upon principles of science.

fynod of grammarians upon principles of science.

prevail on nations to change their practice, and
oks useless? or what advantage would a new tivalent to the confusion and perplexity of

fhall however exhibit, which may be of genius, as a guide to reformers,

scheme of regular orthography, ate to Queen Elizabeth, a man in grammatical disquisitions. ording to his scheme, they

> me. me,

> > Dr. Gill, the ich I cannot s nearly as I understood, ography.

The life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villanous despight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than so disloyally,
Deem of her high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is to shun more shame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love disloyally.
But if to love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.
What can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot restore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore.
Thy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve.

Vnhankfol wree, said hj, iz die de mid, Wih mie her soberain merst dou dust quit? Di lif ry saved bi her grasius did; But dou dust wen wih bilenne dispit. Tu blot her honor, and her hebnij libt. Di, rader di, den so dissoiali, Dim of her hib diezert, or sim so libt. Fair deh it iz tu run mer ram; den di. Di, rader di, den seer lue dissoiali.

But if tu lub difloialtj it bj, Sal I Sin hat her Sat from di Sez der Mj broubt? ah! far bj fur repros from mj. Wat kan I lis du Sin her lub Serfar, Wat kan I lis du den ner nun dertar, Sid I her du reward kanot restar? Dj. raber dj, and djig du her set, Djig her stru, and livig her adar. Dj ljf rj god, dj ljf rj dud dezerd; Dj, rader di, den ever from her servis sweed.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did nowant an understanding which might have qualified him for better empoyment. He seems to have been more tanguine than his predecestes, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

But whenfoever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a pursehood, made of coarse boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and an half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set an other piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve though it be in the heat of the day. about them, may ferve though it be in the heat of the day.

Bet pensoëver you hav' occasion to trubble deir patienc', or to soom among dem beeing trubled, it is better to stand upon your gard, dan to trust to deir gentlenes. For de sastgard of your sac', pid dey hav' most mind' unto, provid' a pursehood, mad' of coorse boultering, to bee drawn and knit about your collar, pid for mor' sastgard of the sastgard desired against d'eminent parts wir woollen clot. First cut a pecc' about an ind and a half broad, and half a yard long, to read round by de temples and for'head, from one ear to de oder; pid beeing sowed in his plac', join unto it two port peeces of the sam breadt under de eys, for the bals of de cheeks, and then set an oder peec' about de breadt of a filling against the top of de nose. At oder tim's, pen dey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover de eys and parts about them, may serve down it be in the heat of de day. Butter on the Nature and Properties of Bees, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

All the erth Shall then be paradis, far happier place Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yar Fadher haitsh art in heven, halloed bi dhyi nam, dhyi cingdym cym, dhy aill bi dyn in erth as at is in heven, &c.

We have fince had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing honor and labor for honour and labour, red for read in the preter-tense, sais for says, repete for repeat, explane for explain, or declame for declaim. Of these it may be faid, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because sew have followed them.

# ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by what the fense of the same word is diversified; as borse, borses; I love, I loved.

### Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, an or a, and the.

### AN, A.

A has an indefinite fignification, and means one, with fome reference to more; as, This is a good book, that is, one among the books that are good. He was killed by a fword, that is, fome fword. This is a better book for a man than a boy, that is, for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys. An army might enter without resistance, that is, any comy.

In the senses in which we use a or an in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article; as, these are good books.

I have made an the original article, because it is only the Saxon an, or an, one, applied to a new use, as the German ein, and the French 4

### T H G L 1

French un; the n being cut off before a consonant in the speed of ut-

Grammarians of the last age direct, that an should be used before b; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. An is still used before the filent b, as an berb, an bonest man: but otherwise a; as,

A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse. Shake [peare.

THE has a particular and definite fignification.

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste Brought death into the world. Milton.

That is, that particular fruit, and this world in which we live. So He giveth fodder for the cattle, and green berbs for the use of man; that is, for those beings that are cattle, and his use that is man.

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made man, Ere the base laws of servitude began, When wild in woods the noble favage ran.

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as John, Alexander, Longinus, Ari-fearchus, Jerusalem, Athens, Rome, London. God is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as blakness, witchcraft, virtue, vice, beauty, ugliness, love, batred, anger, goodnature,

kindness.

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not beer, but water; This is not brass, but steel.

### Of Nouns Substantives.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following are not expressed by cases, or changes of termination, but as in most of the other European languages by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular. a Master, the Master: Nom. Magister,

Gen. Magistri, of a Master, of the Master, Mafters, the Mafters

Magistro, to a Master, to the Master. Magistrum, a Master, the Master. Dat.

Acc.

Voc. Magister, Master, O Master.

Magistro, from a Master, from the Master. Abl.

Masters, the Masters. Nom. Magistri, Magistrorum, of Masters, of the Masters. Magistris, to Masters, to the Masters. Gen. Dat. Masters, the Masters: Masters, O Masters. Acc. Magistros, Voc. Magistri,

Magistris, from Masters, from the Masters. Abl.

> Our nouns are therefore only declined thus: Gen. Masters. .. Masters. Master, Scholar, Gen. Scholars. Plur. Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, master's, scholar's, according to an opinion long received, that the 's is a contraction of bis, as the foldier's valour, for the soldier his valour: but this cannot be the true original, because 's is put to semale nouns, Woman's beauty; the Virgin's delicary; Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate: and collective nouns, as Women's passions; the rabble's insolence; the multitude's folly; in all these cases it is apparent that bis cannot be understood. We say likewise, the foundation's strength, the diamond's suspense for the winter's severity; but in these cases his may be understood, he and bis having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by it and its.

The learned, the sagacious Wallis, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an arjestive possessing it then summer than a summarian of the senitive in equitum decus, Trojæ oris, or any other Latin genitive.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined passion, a smith; Gen. passor, of a smith; Plur. passor, or passor, smith; and in two other of their seven-declensions.

It is a further construction of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word; knitis, for knight's, in Chaucer; leavis, for leaves, in Spenser. When a word ends it is, the genitive may be the same with the nominative, as Venus Tapisle.

No LXXXIII.

The plural is formed by adding s, as table, tables ; fly, flies; fifter, fifters; wood, woods; or es where s could not otherwise be sounded, as after ch, s, fb, x, z; after chounded like s, and g like j; the mute e is vocal bese s, as lance, lances; outrage, outrages.

The formation of the plural and genitive fingular is the fame.

A few words yet make the plural in n, as men, women, oxen, faline, and more anciently eyen and ficon. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in f commonly form their plural by wes, as loaf, loaves; calf, calves.

Except a few, muff, muffs; chief, chiefs. So boof, roof, proof, re-kef, mischief, puff, cuff, dwarf, handkerchief, grief. Irregular plurals are teeth from tooth, lice from loufe, mice from ouse, geefe from goose, feet from soot, dice from die, sen e from penny, ethren from brother, children from child.

Plurals ending in s have no genitives; but we fay, Vomens excellencies, and Weigh the mens wits against the ladies bairs. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks the Lords' boule may be said for the boule of Lords; but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear reals against them.

### Of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as, a good woman, good women, of a good woman; a good man, good men, of good men.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding er, the superlative by adding est, to the politive as, fair, fairer, fairest; lovely, lovelier, loveliest; sa fweeter, fweetest; low, lower, lowest; big. highest.

Some words are irregularly compared; best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, lead next; much, more, most; many (or me most (for moest); late, later, latest

Some comparatives form a fur. as netber, netbermost; outer, up, upper, uppermost; fore,

Most is sometimes adder Southmost.

Many adjectives do minations, and are c benevolent, more be-

All adjectives even when th gularly forr or most fai

In adjec more is ofte written for

The c being m ance, or rules.

Monof Polyfyl

are feldom compared otherwise than by more ar as deplorable, more deplorable, most deplorable.

Diffyllables are seldom compared is they terminate in fome, as fulsome, toilsome; in ful, as careful, spleenful, dreadful; in ing, as trisling, charming; in ous, as porous; in less, as careless, harmless; in ed, as wretched; in id; as candid; in al, as mortal; in ent, as recent, fervent; in ain, as certain; in ive, as missive; in dy, as woody; in fy, as puffy; in ky, as rocky, except lucky; in my, as roomy; in my, as skinny; in py, as ropy, except happy; in ry, as boary.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language subjected so little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So floady is compared by Millon.
She in floadiest covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note.

Milton:

And wirtuous.

What she wills to say or do,
Seems wifest, wirtuousest, discreeted, best.

Milton.

### M A R R M

So trifling, by Ray, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister.

Ray on the Creation.

Famous, by Milton.

I shall be named among the famousest
Of women, sung at solemn seltivals.

Inventive, by Ascham.

Those have the inventivest heads for all purposes, and roundest Afchan. tongues in all matters.

Mortal, by Bacon.

The mortalest poisons practised by the West-Indians, have force mixture of the blood, fat, or slesh of man.

Bucon.

Natural, by Wotton.

I shall now deliver a few of the properest and naturallest confiderations that belong to this piece.

Worted

Wretched, by Johnson.

The wretcheder are the contemners of all helps; such as prefuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at tern when they understand not things.

Ben Johnson

Powerful, by Mitton.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful sight, What heav'n's great King hath powerfullest to send Against us from about his throne:

Milton.

Milda.

The termination in is may be accounted in some fort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as black, blackis, or tending to blackness; salt, saltish, or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style. folemn or fublime ftyle.

### Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, I, thou, he, with their plurals we, ye, they, it, who, which, what, whether, who soever, what soever, my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, hers, their, theirs, this, that, another, the fame.

pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

2	Singular.	Plural.
	1	We
other	{ Me	Us
	Thou	Ye
	Thee	You

dern writers for ye, particularly in the fecond person plural is used for the friend.

plied to masculines.

d to feminines:

to neuters or

as to use be,

·ljectives, are

y, mine, our, of the third,

., bers, and in the plural from be, Lin, their, theirs, for both fexes.

Our, yours, hers, theirs, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as These are our books. These books are ours. Your children excel ours in stature, but ours surpass yours in learning. Ours, yours, hers, theirs, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as This book is ours. These books are ours.

Mine and thine were formerly used before a vowel, as mine amiable lady; which though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry: they are used as ours and yours, when they are referred to a substantive preceding.

Their and theirs are the possessives likewise of it, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, who, which, what, whether, whosoever, what soever.

Sing. and Plur. Who Nom. Whofe Gen. Other oblique cases. Whom

Sing. and Plur. Nom. Which Gen. Of which, or whose Other oblique cases. Which Who is now used in relation to persons, and which in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded.

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of which:

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, aubeje mortal tafte Brought death into the world.

- Millon.

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, commonly to one of two, as, Whether of these is left I known not. Whether shall I choose? It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without

Whosoever, what soever, being compounded of who or what, and foever, follow the rule of their primitives.

Singular. Plural. This Thefe That Those In all cases, Other Others Whether

The plural others is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as I have fent other horses. I have not fent the same horses, but others.

Another, being only an other, has no plural.

Here, there, and where, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. Hereof, berein, bereby, bereafter, berewith, thereof, therein, thereby, thereupon, therewith, whereof, wherein, whereby, whereupon, wherewith, which fignify, of this, in this, &c. of that, in that, &c. of which, in which, &c.

Therefore and wherefore, which are properly there for ad where for, for that, for which, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to fingular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction

with pronouns, own and felf.
Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as my own band, our own bouse. It is emphatical, and implies a filent contrariety or opposition; as, I live in my own bouse, that is, not in a bired bouse. This I did with

my own band, that is, without belp, or not by proxy.

Self is added to possessives, as myself, yourselves; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as bimself, itself, themfelves. It then, like own, expresses emphasis and opposition, as I did this myself, that is, not another; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as, We burt ourselves by vain

Himself, itself, themselves, is supposed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for his self, it' self, their selves; so that self is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, He came himself; Himself shall do this; where himself cannot be an accusative.

### Of the VERB.

English verbs are active, as I love; or neuter, as I languish. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying action, may likewise signify condition or habit, and become neuters, as I love, I am in love; I strike, I am now. ftriking,

Verbs he enses inflected in their termination, the present, and simple preserite; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs bave, shall, will, let, may, can, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as I am loved.

> To have. Indicative Mood: Present Tense.

Sing. I have, thou haft, be hath or has; Plur We have, ye have, they have.

Had is a termination corrupted from bath, but now more frequently used oth in verse and prose.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. I had, thou hadft, he had; Plur. We had, ye had, they had.

Compound Preterite. Sing. I have had, thou hast had, bothas had;

Plur. We have had, we have had, they have had.

Preterpluperfest.

### ENGLISH TONGUE.

Preterpluperfest.

18: I had had, thou hadst had, be had had;

Piv. We had had, ye had had, they had had.

Sing: I shall have, thou shalt have, be shall have. Plat. We shall have, ye shall have, they shall have.

Second Future.

Sing. I will have, thou wilt have, be will have; Plur. We will have, ye will have, they will have.

By reading these stature tenses may be observed the variations of fall and will.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have or have thou, let bim have; Plur. Let us have, have or have ye, let them have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Prefent.

Sing. I have, theu have, be have; Plur. We have, ye have, they have.

Preterite simple as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. I have had, they have had, be have had, Plur. We have had, ye have had, they have had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have, as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. I shall have had, thou shalt have had, be shall have had;

Plur. We shall have had, ye shall have had, they shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by may, can, in the present; and might, could, or should, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Prefent. Sing: I may have, thou mayst have, be may have; Plur. We may have, ye may have, they may have.

Sing. I might have, thou mightit have, be might have; Plur. We might have, ye might have, they might have. Present.

Sing. I can have, thou canft have, he can have; Plur. We can have, ye can have, they can have.

Preterite.

Sing. I could have, thou couldft have, he could have; I'm. We could have, ye could have, they could have.

In like manner should is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double Preterite.

Sing. I should have had, thou shouldst have had, be

should have had;
Plur. We should have had, ye should have had, they should have had.

In like manner we use, I might have had; I could have had, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Preterite. To have had. Present. To have. Participle preter. Had. Participle present. Having.

Verb Active. To Love.

Indicative. Prefent.
Sing. I love, thou lovest, be loveth or loves;

Plur. We love, ye love, they love.

Preterite simple.

Sing. I loved, thou lovedst, he loved; Plur. We loved, ye loved, they loved.

Preterperfest compared. I have loved, &c. Preterpluperfest. I had loved, &c. Future. I shall love, &c. 1 will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love or love thou, let him love; Plur. Let us love, love or love ye, let them love.

> Conjunctive. . Prefent.

Sing. I love, thou love, be love; Plur. We love, ye love, they love.
Preterite simple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound, have loved, &c.

I shall love, &c. Second Future: I shall have loved, &c.

Present. I may or can love, &c.
Preterite. I might, could, or should love, &c.
Double Pret. I might, could, or should have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To love. Preterite. To have loved. Participle present. Loving. Participle past. Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb to be, which must therefore be here exhibited.

> Indicative. Prefent.

Sing. I am, thou art, be is;

Plur. We are or be, ye are or be, they are or be.

The plural be is now little in ufe.

Preterite.

Sing. I was, thou wast or wert, he was; Plur. We were, ye were, they were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c. Preterpluperfest. I had been, &c. Future. I shall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be thou; let him be;

Plur. Let us be; be ye; let them be.

Present.

Conjunctive. Pr Sing. I be, thou beeft, he be; Plur. We be, ye be, they be.

Preterite:

Sing. I were, thou wert, he were; Plur. We were, ye were, they were. Preterite compound. I have been, &c: Future. I shall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may or can; would, could, or should be; could, would, or should have been, &c.

Present. To be. Preterite. To have been.

Participle pres. Being. Participle preter. Having been.

Indicative Mood.

Paffive Voice. Indicative Moved, &c. I was loved, &c. I have been I am loved, &c. loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If I be loved, &c. If I were loved, &c. If I shall have been loved, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved, &c. I might, could, or should be loved, &c. I might, could, or should have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved. Preterite. To have been loved. Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb do in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. Prefent.

Sing. I do, thou doft, he doth; Plur. We do, ye do, they do.

Sing. I did, thou didft, he did;
Plur. We did, ye did, they did.
Preterite, &c. I have done, &c. I had done, &c.
Future. I shall or will do, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Do thou, let him do; Plur. Let us do, do ye, let them do.

> Conjunctive. Prefent.

Sing. I do, thou do, he do; Plur. We do, ye do, they do.

The rest are as in the indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.

Participle pref. Doing. Participle preter. Done.

### R O F T M M A H E

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as, I do love, I did love; simply for I love, or I loved; but this is considered as a vitious mode of speech.

It is fometimes used emphatically; as,

I do love thee, and when I love thee not, Chaos is come again. Shakespeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, I like ber, but I do not love ber; I wished him success, but did not belp bim.

The Imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the fecond person, at least in prose, without the word do; as, Stop him, but do not burt him; Praise beauty, but do not dote on it.

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as, Do I live? Dost thou strike me? Do they rebel? Did I complain? Didst thou love her? Did she die? So likewise in negative interrogations; Do I not yet grieve? Did she not die?

Do is thus used only in the simple tenses.

There is another manner of conjugating neuters verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them neuter passives, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive to be. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French;

I am risen, surrexi, Latin; Je me suis levé, French. I was walked out, exieram; Je m' etois promené.

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, I am going, eo. I am gricving, dolco. She is dying, illa moritur. The tempest is raging, furit procel'a. I am pu suing an enemy, hostem insequer. So the other tenses, as, We were avalking, itoyxxxvous westards so, I have been walking, I had been walking, I shall or aviil

wipπά είτς. I have been walking, I had been walking, I shall or will be walking.

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification; as, The grammar is now printing, grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur. The brass is forging, æra excuduntur. This is, in my opinion, a vitious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: The book is a printing, The brass is a forging; a being properly at, and printing and forging verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers from

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It a used among the purer writers after if, though, cre, before, whether, except, unless, whatseever, whomseever; and words of wishing; as, Doubless thou art our father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and lived acknowledge us not.

Ijrael acknowledge us not.

### Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Johnson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, fuch as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be confidered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monofyllable Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from them very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations, there is scarcely any other place for irre-

gularity.

The first irregularity, is a slight deviation from the regular sorm, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable ed is often joined with the former by suppression of e; as, lov'd for loved; after c, ch, sh, f, k, x, and after the consonants f, th, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after m, n, r, if preceded by a short vowel, t is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than d; as plac't, snatch't, sish't, wak't, dwel't, smel't; for plac'd snatch'd, sish'd, wak'd, dwel'd, smel'd; or placed, snatched, sished, waked, dwelled, smelled. fished, waked, dwelled, smelled.

Those words which terminate in l or ll, or p, make

their preterite in t, even in solemn language; as crept, felt, dwelt; fometimes after x, ed is changed into t;

as, vert: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, kept, slep., wept, crept, swept; from the verbs, to keep,

to fleep, to weep, to creep, to fweep.

Where d or t go before, the additional letter d or t, in this contracted form, coalefee into one letter with the radical dor t: if t were the radical, they coalesce into t;

but if d were the radical, then into d or t, as the o sit the other letter may be more easily pronounced read, led, spread, sled, sbred, bid, bid, cbid, fed, bled, b sped, strid, rid; from the verbs, to read, to lead, spread, to shed, to shed, to bide, to chide, to feed, to bleed, to spread, to bid, to bide, to chide, to ride. And thus, cast, burt, cost, burst, eat, beat. sweat, sit, quit, smit, writ, bit, hit, met, shot; from the verbs, to cast, to purt, to south, to surfly to eat, to lite, to sweat, to shoot. And in like manner, love feet, rent, girt; from the verbs, to lend, to send, to d, to gird.

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in en, instead of ed; as been, taken Agiven, slain, known, from the verbs to be, to take, to give, to slay, to know.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only written, bitten, eaten, beaten, bidden, chidden, shotten, chosen; but likewise writ, bit, eat, beat, bid, chid, shot, chose, broke, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to write, to bite, to eat, to beat, to bide, to chide, to shoot, to choose, to break,

and many such like.

In the same manner sown, shewn, bewn, mown, loaden, laden, as well as sow'd, shew'd, bew'd, mow'd, loaded, laded, from the verbs to sow, to shew, to bew,

to mow, to load, or lade.

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterite, as write, wrote, written, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as The book is written, is better than The book is wrote, though wrote may be used

in poetry.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, sting, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink, ring, wring, spring, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, fing, ring, wring, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind, both in the preterite imperfect and participle passive, give won, spun, begun, swum, struck, stuck, sing, stung, slung, rung, wrung, sprung, swung, drunk, sunk, sbrunk, bung, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound. And most of them are also formed in the preterite by a, as began, rang, sang, sprang, drank, came, ran, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take en, as stricken, strucken, drunken. passive likewise take en, as stricken, strucken, drünken, bounden.

2. Fight, teach, reach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work, make fought, taught, raught, fought, befought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought.
But a great many of these retain likewise the regular

form, as teached, reached, beseeched, catched, worked.

form, as teached, reached, befeeched, catched, worked.

3. Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, shear, swear, tear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chase, tread, get, beget, forget, seethe, make in both preterite and participle took, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shore, swore, tore, wore, wove, clove; strove, throve, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bede, abode, rode, chose, trode, get, begot, forgot, sod. But we say likewise, thrive, rise, smit; writ, abid, rid. In the preterite some are likewise formed by a, as brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forget, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive are many of them formed by en, as taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotsmitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden. "And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as waked, awaked, sheared, weaved, leaved,

abiced, seethed.

Give, bid, sit, make in the preterite gave, bade, sate; in the participle p Tive, given, bidden, sitten; but

5 Draw, know, grow, 'row, blow, crow like a cock, fly, flax, fee, ly, make their preterite drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, flew, faw, lay; their participles passive by n, drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, slown, slain, seen, lien, lain. Yet from slee is made fled; from go, went, from the old wend, and the participle gone.

Of DERIVATION.

Piur the English language may be more easily understood, it is nece y to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their princitives and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry, I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and tometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errours.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly enter the present of the verb; as, to love, love; to fright, a fright; to fight, a fight; or the pre-terite of the verb, as, to strike, I strick or strook, a stroke.

The action is the same with the participle present, as

loving, frighting, fighting, striking.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable er added to the verb, as lover, frighter, striker.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts

of speech, are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the confonant foftened; as, a house, to bouse; brass, to braze; glass, to glaze; grafs, to graze; price, to prize; breath, to breathe; a fish, to fish; oyl, to oyl; further, to further; forward, to forward; hinder, to binder.

Sometimes the termination en is added, especially to adjectives; as, haste, to basten; length, to lengthen; strength, to strengthen; short, to shorten; sast, to fasten; white, to whiten; black, to blacken; hard, to barden;

foft, to foften.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination y; as, a louse, lousy; wealth, wealthy; health, bealthy; might, mighty; worth, worthy; wit, witty; lust, lusty; water, watery; earth, earthy; wood, a wood, woody; air, airy; a heart, bearty; a hand, bandy.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination ful, denoting abundance; as, joy, joyful; fruit, fruitful; youth, youthful; care, careful; use, useful; delight, delightful; plenty, plentiful;

help, belpful.

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination fome is added, denoting fomething, or in fome degree; as, delight, delight some; game, gamesome; irk, irk some; burthen, burthen some; trouble, trouble some; light, light some; hand, bandsome; alone, lonesome; toil, toilsome.

On the contrary, the termination less added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as, worthless, witless, beartless, joyless, careless, belpless. Thus comfort, comfortless; sap, sapless.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the

particle un prefixed to many adjectives, or in before words derived from the Latin; as, pleasant, unpleasant; wise, unwise; profitable, unprofitable; patient, impatient. Thus unworthy, unhealthy, unfruitful, unuseful, and many more.

The original English privative is un; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as inefficacious, impious, indiscreet, the inseparable particles un and in have fallen into consusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle

Un is prefixed to all words originally English, as untrue, untruth, untaught, unhandiome

untaught, unband/ome.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as unfeeling, unassifing, unaided, undelighted, unendeared.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present, to mark a forbearance of action, as unsighing; but a privation of habit, as

unpitying.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as unfertileness, unperfectively, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take in or im, as infertility, imperfection; uncivil, incivility; unastive, inactivity.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as indecency, inclegant, improper; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix un, as unpotite, ungallant.

The prepositive particles dis and mis, derived from the des and mes of the French, signif almost the same as in; yet dis rather imports contrariety than privation, sin e it answers to the Latin pre ion de. Mis infinuates fome error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words male or perperam. To like, to dislike; honour, dishonour; to honour, to grace, to dishonour, to disgrace; to deign, to disdeign; chance, hap, mischange,

mishap; to take, to mistake; deed, misdeed; to use, to misuse; to employ, to misemploy; to apply, to mis-

Words derived from Latin written with de or dis retain the same signification, as distinguish, distinguo; de-tratt, detraho; defame, defamo; detain, detineo.

The termination by added to substantives, and some-times to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of lick or like.

A giant, giantly, giantlike; earth, earthly; heaven,

beavenly; world, worldly; God, godly; good, goodly.
The fame termination ly added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like fignification; as, beautiful, beautifully; fweet, sweetly; that is, in a beautiful manner; with some degree of sweetness.

The termination is added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports di-tude or tendency to a character; as, green, greenish; white, whitish; soft, softish; a thief, thievish; a wolf, wolf, to child; a child, childish.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, a billock; a cock, a cockrel; a pike, pickrel; this is a French termination: a goofe, a gosling; this is a German termination: a lamb, a lambkin; a chick, a chicken; a man, a manikin; a pipe, a pipkin; and thus Halkin, whence the patronimick Hawkins, Wilkin, Thomkin, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by the change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, sup, sip, sop, sop, sop, sippet, where, besides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination et: top, tip; spit, spout; babe, baby, booby, summis; great pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, great; little pronounced long, lee-tle; ting, tang, tong, imports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in jingle, jangle, tingle, tangle, and many other made words,

words,
Much bowever of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on
oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination ness, and a few in bood or bead, noting character or qualities; as, white, whiteness; hard, bardness; great, greatness; skilful, skilfulness, unskilfulness; godhead, manbood, maidenhead, widowbood, knighthood, prieshbood, likelbood, falsebood.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination th, a small change being fometimes made; as, long, length; ftrong, strength; broad, wide, breadth, width; deep, depth; true, truth; warm, warmth; dear, dearth; flow, slowth; merry, mirth; heal, bealth; well, weal, wealth; dry, droughth; young, youth; and so moon, month.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; dy, death; till, tilth; grow, growth; mow, later mowth, after mowth; commonly spoken and written later math, after math; steal, stealth; bear, birth; rue, ruth; and probably earth from to ear or plow; fly, flight; weigh,

weight; fray, fright; to draw, draught.

These should rather be written flighth, frighth, only that custom prevails, lest b should be twice repeated.

The same form retain faith, spight, wreathe, wrath, broth, froth, breath, sooth, worth, light, wight, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from fey or foy, spry, wry, wreak, brew, mow, fry, bray, say, work.

Some ending in ship imply an office, employment, or condition; as, kingship, wardship, guardianship, partnership, stewardship, headship, lordship.

Thus worship, that is, worthship; whence worshipful, to wor-

Some few ending in dom, rick, wick, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as, kingdom; dukedom, earldom, princedom, popedom, christendom, freedom, wisdom, whoredom, bishoprick, bailywick.

Ment and age are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occuring, except in words derived from the French, as, commandment, usage.

### R F T H R M M A

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, to beat, a bat, batoon, a battle, a beetle, a battle-door, to batter, butter, a kind of glutinous composition for food. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin batuo. Thus take, touch, tickle, tack, tackle; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin tango, tetigi, tasum.

From two are formed twain, twice, twenty, twelve, twins, twine, twist, twist, twite, twist, twist, twist, twist, twist, twist.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn usually implies the nose, and what relates to it: From the Latin nasus are derived the French nes and the English nose; and nesse, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the confonants ns taken from nasus, and transposed, that they may the better correspond, in denotes nasus; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as snout, sneeze, snore, snort, snear, snicker, snot, snivel, snite, inusse, snasse, snarse, snarse, snarse, snarse, snake, snake Sn usually implies the nose, and what relates to it: From the La-

Bl implies a blast; as, blow, blast, to blast, to blight, and, metaphorically, to blast one's reputation; bleat, bleak, a bleak place, to look bleak or weather-beaten, bleak, blay, bleach, bluster, blurt, blister, blab, bladder, bleb, blister, blabber-lip't, blubber-cheek't, bloted, blote-berrings, blast, blaze, to blow, that is, blossom, bloom; and perhaps blood and blust.

In the parties words of our tongue is to be found.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing fignified; and therefore the founds of letters smaller, sharper, louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more stridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with strinimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from seineum, or strenum; as, strong, strength, stream, strike, streake, stroke, stripe, strive, strife, struggle, strout, strate, strike, streake, stroke, stripe, strive, strife, struggle, strange, string, strange, strange, string, strange, strange, stride, strandele.

St in like manner implies strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated,

fruggle, strange, stride, straddle.

St in like manner implies strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, tather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin slo: for example, stand, slay, that is, to remain, or to prop; staff, slay, that is, to oppose; slop, to sluff, stisse, to stay, that is, to slop; a stay, that is, an obstacle; stick, stuster, stammer, stagger, stickle, stick, stake, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play; stock, stem, sting, to sting, slink, stitch, stud, stancbion, stub, stubble, to stub up, stump, whence stumble, stalk, to stalk, step, to stamp with the feet, whence to stamp, that is, to make an impression and a stamp; stow, to stow, to bestow, steward or stoward, stead, steady, steadfast, stable, a stable, a stall, to stall, stool, stall, still, stall, stallage, stall, stage, still, adj. and still adv. stale, stout, sturdy, stead, stoat, stallion, stiff, stark-dead, to starve with hunger or cold; stone, steel, stern, stanch, to stanch blood, to stare, steeph, steeple, stair, standard, a stated measure, stately. In all these, and perhaps some others, steening stare, stead, through, threat, threaten, thrall, throws.

Wr implies a more violent degree of motion, as throw, thrust, throng, throb, through, threat, threaten, thrall, throws.

Wr imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as awry, to averathe, werest, wrestle, wring, wrong, wrinch, averach, wrangle, wrinkle, wrath, wreak, wrack, wretch, wrish, wreae, sweep, fwill, swin, swing, swist, sweep, sweat, swinkle, swing, swist, sweep, sweat, sweep, fwill, swin, swing, swist, sweep, sweat, sweep, swinkle, swing, swist, sweep, switch, swing.

Nor is there much difference of sm in smoothe, smug, smile, smil, smil, smile, small, smalk, smoother, smart, a smart blow properly signifies such a kind of stroke as with an originally silent motion implied in sm, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by ar suddenly ended, as is shewn by t.

Cl denote a k

by t.

Cl denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as in cleave, clay, cling, elimb, clamber, clammy, class, to class, to clip, to clinch, cloak, clog, close, to close, a clod, a clot, as a clot of blood, clouted cream, a clut-

ter, a cluster.

Sp implies a kind of dissipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an r, as if it were from sparge or separe: for example, spread, spring, spring, sprout, sprinkle, split, splinter, spill, spit, sputter, spatter.

Sl denotes a kind of silent falt, or a less observable motion; as in slime, slide, slip, sietper, sly, sleight, slit, slow, slack, slight, sling, slat.

solutions that the first and a late, a local, flight, fing, flap.

And so likewise ask, in crash, rash, gash, slash, clash, lash, slash, plash, trash, indicates something acting more nimbly and sharply. But ush, in crush, rush, gush, slush, blush, brush, bush, push, implies something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a fwift and sudden motion, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound st.

Thus in sling, sling, sling, sling, cling, sing, wring, sting, the tingling of the termination ng, and the sharpness of the vowel i, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in tink, wink, sink, clink, chink, thank, that end in a mute consonant, there is also Indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an i, as in jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingls, sprinkle, two inkle, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtile by reason of the clearer vowel a, is indicated in jargle, tangle, spangle, mangle, averagle, be angle, dangle; as also in mamble, grumble, jumble, tumble, stumble, stumble, sumble, sum tomething obscure or obtunded; and a congeries of consonants mbl,

denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in samble, seamble, feramble, wamble, amble; but in these there is something acute.

In nimble, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In sparkle, sp denotes dissipation, ar an acute crackling, k a sudden interruption, I a frequent iteration; and in like manner in sprinkle, unless in may imply the subtility of the dissipated guttules. Thick and thin differ, in that the former ends with an obtase consonant, and the latter with an acute.

with an acute.

In like manner, in fqueek, fqueak, fqueal, fquall, baul, wraul, yaul, fpaul, fcreek, fbrick, fbril, fbarp, fbrivel, wrinkle ik, craft, claft, gnaft, plaft, cruft, buft, biffe, fife, whiff, fo, jarr, burl, curl, whirl, buz, bufte, fpindle, dwindle, twine, twi and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such fort of sounds with the things signified: and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with oars. So that one monofyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can sea ce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as grace, face, elegant, elegance, resemble.

Some verbs, which feem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the

fupines.

From the present are formed spend, expend, expendo; conduce, conduco; despise, despicio; approve, approbo;

conceive, concipio.

From the supines, supplicate, supplico; demonstrate; demonstro; dispose, dispono; expatiate, expatior; suppress, supprimo; exempt, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of these which seem selected as immediate descendents from the Latin, are apparently French, as conceive, approve, expose, exempt.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead, from the French jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, cryer, plaider; though indeed, even of these, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from fome common original; as, wine, vinum; wind, ventus; went, veni; way, via; wall, vallum; wallow, volvo; wool, vellus; will, volo; way, via; wall, vallum; wallow, volvo; wool, vellus; will, volo; worm, vermis; worth, virtus; wasp, vespa; day, dies; draw, traho; tame, domo, δαμάω; yoke, jugum, ζεῦγος; ower, upper, super, super, am, sum, sum; break, frango; fly, volo; blow, so. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, especially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not as certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as path, pfad, ax, achs, mit, foad, pfurd, daughter, tochter, mickle, mingle, moon, fear, grave, graff, to grave, to scrape, whole, heal, from wayos, aξίνη, μίας, woρθμος, μιγάλος, μιγώω, μῆνη, ξῆξός, γεάδρο, ὅλος, ειλέω. Since they received these immediately from the Grecks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins.

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monofyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which feem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the found might become the fofter; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, spend; exemplum, sample; excipio, scape; extraneus, strange; extractum, stretch'd; excrucio, to screw; exscorib, to scour; excorio, to scourge; excortico, to scraich; and others beginning with ex: as also, emendo, to mend; episcopus, bishop; in Danish Bisp; epistole, pistle; hospitale, spittle; Hispania, Spain; historial ria, ftory.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mis-

The following are fomewhat harder, Alexander, Sander; Elisabetha, Bay; ag is, lee; aper, bar; p passing into b, as in bishop; and by

E N G L I S H

cu.ting off a from the beginning, which is restored in the middle; but for the old bar or bare, we now say bear; as for lang, long; for bain, bane; for slane, slone; aprugna, bravun, p being changed into b, and a transposed, as in aper, and g changed into το, as in pignus, pawn; lege, law; ελοκνές, fox, cutting off the beginning, and changing p into f, as in pellis, a fell; pullus, a foal; pater, father; pavor, sear; polio, sile; pleo, impleo, fill, full; pisci, sisse; and transposing o into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, a pieca; peak, pike; zophorus, freese; mustum, sum; desensio, seare; disper ator, spencer; asculto, escouter, Fr. scout; excealpo, seater, restoric, linstead of r, and hence scrap, strable, strawul; exculpo, scoop; exterritus, start; extonitus, attonitus, stonn'd; stomachus, maw; sendo, sined; obssipo, stop; audere, dare; cavere, waare, whence a-ware, be-ware, warry, warm, warning; for the Latin w consonant formerly founded like our au, and the modern sound of the w consonant was formerly that of the letter f, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the found of φ, and the modern sound of the letter f was that of the Greek φ or pb; ulcus, suicere, ulcer, sore, and hence sorry, sorrows, sorrowsful; ingenium, ensine, gin; scalenus, leaning, unless you would rather derive it from exhim, which had the found of φ, and the modern sound of the letter f was that of the Greek φ or pb; ulcus, suice, gin; fcalenus, leaning, unless you would rather derive it from the sound of the letter f was that of the Greek φ or pb; ulcus, suice, gin; fcalenus, leaning, unless you would rather derive it from the shows, whence inclino; infundibulum, sunnel; gagates, jett; projectum, to jet forth, a jetty; cucullus, a cowl.

There are innomine, some, tentorium, tent; precor, pray; præda, prey; specio, speculor, spy; plico, ply; implico, imply; replico, reply; complico, somply; sedes episcopalis, se.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lesse

prey; specio, speculor, sp; plico, ph; implico, imply; replico, reply; complico, comply; seds episopalis, se.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessend; as, amita, aunt; spiritus, spright; debitum, debt; dubito, doubt; comes, comitis, count; clericus, clerk; quietus, quit; quite; acquieto, to acquit; separo, to spare; stabilis, stable; stabulum, stable; pallacium, palace, place; rabula, rail, ravol, woraul, bravol, rable, brable; quassitio, quest.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable; rotundus, round; fragilis, frail; securus, sure; regula, rule; tegula, tile; subtilis, fubtle; nomen, moan; decanus, dear; computo, count; subtitaneus, suddain, som; superare; to som; periculum, peril; mirabile, marvel; as, magnus, main; dignor, deign; tingo, siain; tinctum, taint; pingo, paint; prædair; reach.

The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as wegeards, kyrk, church; pressyer, press; sacristanus, faxion; frango, fregi, break, breach; fagus, spara, beech, f changed into b, and g into ch, which are letters near a kin; frigesco, freeze; frigesco, fress, vitulina, weal; scutter, gaire; pennientia, penance; sanctuarium, sanctuary, seutry; quessitio, chase; pennientia, penance; sanctuarium, sanctuary, seutry; quessitio, chase; penquistito, purchase; anguilla, eel; insula, isle, ile, thand; land; insuletta, ilet, ilet; eygbs and more contractedly ey, whence Orusney, Ruley, Ely; examinare, to fean, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end e and, according to the usual manner, the remainder xamin, which the Saxons, who did not use x, writ cfamen, or scame is contracted into scan; as from dominus, dan; nomine, noun; abomino, ban; and indeed apum examen they turned into scieme; for which we say swarm, by inserting r to denote the murmuring; thesauris, star; sedile, stool; verbe, veet; sulle, seari, signa, calga, chause, chause, sir, since, spie extinguo, stanch, sques, sques, sques, saxy, strage; col, security, seem

Wilbelmur, Girolamo, Guittaume, retinant, the state of th

took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean of ay, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Damish, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spania'ds.

The same word, according to its different significations, oft n has a different origin; as, to bear a burden, from sero; but to bear, whence birth, born, bairn, comes from parin; and a bear, at least if it be of Latin original, from seron, and likewise to seroh. To stell is from syllaba; but spell, an inchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands, that none can pass them against the master's will, from expello; and spell, a messenger, from epissua; whence gispel, good-spel, or god-spell. Thus freese, or freeze, from frigeso; but freeze, an architectonic word, from zoshorus; but freese,

for cloth, from Frisia, or perhaps from frigesco, as being more sit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as, from serip and roll comes seroll; from proud and dance, prance; from stot of the verb stay or stand and out, is made stout; from stout and bardy, sturdy; from sp of spit or spew, and out, comes spout; from the same sp, with the termination in, is spin; and adding out, spin out; and from the same sp, with it, is spit, which only differs from spout in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but sputter is, because of the obscure u. something between spit and spout; and by reason of adding r, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely consuled: whereas spatter, on account of the shaper and clearer vowel a, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from sputter. From the same sp, and the termination sark, comes spark, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, sp the emission, ar the more acute noise, and k, the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding l, is made the frequentative sparkle. The same sp, by adding r, that is spr, implies a more lively impetus of dissing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination ing, it becomes spring; its vigour spr imports, its sharpness the termination ing, and lassly in acute and tremulous, ends in the mute consonant g, denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated exilition. Hence we call spring whatever has an elastick force; as also a sountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to spring, to germinate; and spring, one of the sour seasons. From the same spr and out, is formed spring, one of the sour seasons. From the same spr and out, is formed spring, one of the source spring; is the difference: sprout, of

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the defire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often fo made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from

any other.

2. That he makes no distinction between words imm diately derived by us from the Latin, and those who being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.
4. That some of his derivations are apparently erro-

neous.

### SYNTAX.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little instection, or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally omitted it; and Johnson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as, Thou fliest from good; He runs to death.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is the geni-tive; as, His father's glory; The sun's heat. Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as, He loves

me; You fear bim.

All prepositions require an oblique case: He gave this to me; He took this from me; He says this of me; He came with me,

### PROSODY.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by Buomartei; that of the French by Desmarais; and that of the English by Wallis, Cooper, and even by Johnson though a poet But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

Profody comprises orthoephy, or the rules of pronunciation; and orthometry, or the laws of verfification.

### M A 0 F TH M R

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper found, and when every fyllable has its proper accent, or, which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The founds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

t. Of diffyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as, childish, kingdom, áctest, ácted, tóilsome, lóver, scóffer, fairer, fóremost, zéasous, fúlness, gódly, méekly, ártist.

2. Diffyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter;

as, to begét, to beseém, to bestéw.
3. Of diffyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, to descant, a descant; to cement, a cement; to contract, a contract.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, delight, perfume.

4. All diffyllables ending in y, as cranny; in our, as labour, favour; in ow, as willow, wállow, except allów; in le, as báttle, bible; in ish, as bánish; in ck, as cámbrick, cássock; in ter, as to bátter; in age, as courage; in en, as fasten; in et, as quiet, accent the former syllable.

5. Diffyllable nouns in er, as canker, butter, have

the accent on the former fyllable.

6. Diffyllable verbs terminating in a confonant and e final, as comprise, escápe; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as appéase, revéal; or ending in two confonants, as atténd; have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Diffyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter fyllable, have commonly their accent on the latter fyllable, as applause; except words in ain, certain, mountain.

8. Triffyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical ord, as loveliness, tenderness, contemner, wagonner, phy-Ical, bespåtter, commenting, commending, assurance.
9. Trissyllables ending in ous, as grácious, árduous;

in al, as capital; in ion, as mention, accent the first.
10. Trissyllables ending in ce, ent, and ate, accent the first syllable, as countenance, continence, armament, imminent, élegant, propagate, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as connivence, acquáintance; or the middle fyllable hath a vowel before

two confonants, as promulgate.

11. Triffyllables ending in y, as éntity, spécify, liberty, viĉīory, subsidy, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Triffyllables in re or le accent the first syllable, as légible, théatre, except disciple, and some words which have a position, as example, epistle.

13. Trissyllables in ude commonly accent the first

syllable, as plénitude.

14. Triffyllables ending in ator or atour, as créatour, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as endeávour; or a vowel before two consonants, as doméstick, accent the middle fyllable.

15. Triffyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as acquiesce, repartée, magazine, or words formed by prefixing one or two fyllables to an acute fyliable, as immature, overcharge.

16. Polyfyllables, or words of more than three fyllables.

- lables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as arrogating, continency, incontinently, commendable, communicablenefs.
- 17. Words in ion have the accent upon the antepenult, as salvátion, perturbátion, concôction; words in
- atour or ator on the penult, as dedicator.

  18. Words ending in le commonly have the accent on the first fyllable, as ámicable, unless the second fyllable have a vowel before two consonants, as combustible.
- 19. Words ending in ous have the accent on the ante-
- penult, as uxórious, volúptuous.
  20. Words ending in ly have their accent on the antepenult, as pufillanimity, activity.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions: and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of fyllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iamb a, as aloft, create; or trochaick, as bóly, lófty.

Our iambick measure comprise verses

Of four fyllables,

Most good, most fair, Or things as rare, To call you's loft; For all the cost Words can bestow, So poorly flow Upon your praise, That all the ways Sense hath, come short.

Drayton.

With ravish'd ears The monarch hears.

Dryden.

Of fix,

This while we are abroad, Shall we not touch our lyre? Shall we not fing an ode? Shall that holy fire, In us that strongly glow'd, In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost peak A while we do remain, Amongst the mountains bleak, Expos'd to fleet and rain, No sport our hours shall break, To exercise our vein.

Who though bright Phœbus' beams Refresh the southern ground, And though the princely Thames With beauteous nymphs abound, And by old Camber's streams Be many wonders found;

Yet many rivers clear Here glide in filver swathes, And what of all most dear, Buxton's delicious baths, Strong ale and noble chear, T' affwage breem winter's scathes.

In places far or near, Or famous, or obscure, Where wholesom is the air, Or where the most impure, All times, and every where, The muse is still in ure.

Drayton.

Of eight, which is the usual measure for short poems,

> And may at last my weary age Find out the peaceful hermitage, The hairy gown, and mostly cell, Where I may fit, and nightly spell Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew, And ev'ry herb that fips the dew.

Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry.

Full in the midst of this created space, Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place Confining on all three; with triple bound; Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,

And thither bring their undulating found. The palace of loud Fame, her feat of pow'r, Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r; A thousand winding entries long and wide Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.

### NGLIS H T ON GU E.

A thouland crannies in the walls are made; Nor gate nor bars exclude the bufy trade. Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse The spreading founds, and multiply the news; Where echo's in repeated echo's play: A mark for ever full; and open night and day. Nor filence is within, nor voice express, But a deas noise of founds that never cease; Confus'd, sad chiding, like the hollow rore Of tides, remeding from th' infulted shore; Or like the broken thunder, heard from far, When Jove to distance drives the rolling war. The courts are xill'd with a tumultuous din Of crouds, or iffuing forth, or entring in: A thorough-fare of news; where some devise Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies The troubled air with empty sounds they beat, Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. Dryden.

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even fyllables; and every line confidered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule is more strictly obferved.

Our trochaick measures are

Of three fyllables,

Here we may Think and pray, Before death Stops our breath: Other joys Are but toys.

Of five,

In the days of old, Stories plainly told, Lovers felt annoy.

Of feven,

Fairest piece of welform d earth, Urge not thus your haughty birth.

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd fyllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high, And farth'st survey their soils with an ambitious eye, Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crowds, The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds, Especial audience craves, offended with the throng, That she of all the rest neglected was so long; Alledging for herself, when through the Saxons pride, The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.

And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might) Unto her ancient foe refign'd her ancient right, A constant maiden still she only did remain, The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.

And as each one is prais'd for peculiar things;

So only she is rich, in mountains, meres, and springs,

And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste, As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of fuch a man, that hath a long way gone; And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone His purpos'd journey, is distract

The verse of twelve lines, called an Alexandrine, is now only used to diversify heroick lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden tanght to join The varying verse, the full resounding line, The long majestick march, and energy divine.

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the fixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a fost lyrick measure of verses, confisting alternately of eight syllables and fix.

> Sheuto receive thy radiant name, Selects a whiter space.

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay Devote a wreath to thee, That day, for come it will, that day Shall I lament to see.

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the anapestick, in which the accent refts upon every third fyllable.

May I góvern my pássions with ábsolute swáy, And grow wiser and bétter as life wears awáy.

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as Diógenes fúrly and proúd:

I think not of I'ris, nor I'ris of mé.

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick measure.

> 'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter, And intimates eternity to man.

So in that of eight fyllables.

They neither added nor confounded, They neither wanted nor abounded.

In that of feven,

For refistance I could fear none, But with twenty ships had done, What thou, brave and happy Vernon, Haft atchiev'd with fix alone.

In that of fix, 'Twas when the feas were roaring, With hollow blafts of wind, A damfel lay deploring, All on a rock reclin'd.

In the anapestick, When terrible tempests assail us, And mountainous billows affright, Nor power nor wealth can avail us. But skilful industry steers right.

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a synalapha, or elision of e in the before a vowel, as th' eternal; and more rarely of o in to, as t'accept; and a synæresis, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as question, special; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as av'rice, temp'rance.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at lait meffectual.

# DICTIONARY

OF THE

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and slen-

der.

The broad found, refembling that of the German a, is found in many of our monofyllables, as all, wall, malt, falt; in which a is pronounced as au in cause, or are in law.

Many of these words are reasonable writer in the law. Many of these words were anciently written with au, as fault, waulk; which happens to be still retained in fault. This was probably the ancient found of the Saxons, fince it is

A open, not unlike the a of the Italians, is found in father, rather, and more obscurely in fancy, fast, &c.

A spen, not unlike the a of the Italians, is found in father, rather, and more obscurely in fancy, fast, &c.

A slender or close, is the peculiar a of the English language, refembling the found of the French e masculine, or diphthong at in the contract of the peculiar and the transfer or close, a middle sound between them. in pais, or perhaps a middle found between them, or between the a and e; to this the Arabic a is faid nearly to approach. Of this found we have examples in the words place, face, waste, and all those that terminate in atien, as, relation, na-

tion, generation.

A.is fhort, as, glass, grass; or long, as, glaze, graze: it is marked long, generally, by an e final, plane, or by an i added, as,

A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree; denoting the number one, as, a man is coming, that is, no more than one; or an indefinite indication, as, a man may come this way; that is, any man. This article has no plural fignification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written an, as, an ox, an egg, ot which a is the contraction.

A is sometimes a noun; as, a great A, a little a. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is confidered by Wallis as a contraction of at, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, I am a walking. It also feems to be anciently contracted from at, when placed before local furnames; as, Thomas a Becket. In other cases, it feems to fignify to, like the French à.

A hunting Chloë went.

They go a begging to a bankrupt's door.

May pure contents for ever pitch their tents

Upon these downs, these meads, these rocks, these moun-

Tains,

And peace ftill flumber by these purling fountains!

Vision we may every year

Find when we come a fishing here.

Now the men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled; the magazines of munition are viewed; the officers of remains called to account.

Another falls a ripsing a Peterpolis Nicer, and judicic affy

Another falls a tinging a Petcennius Niger, and judicic afly diffinguithes the found or it to be modern. Aidijon on me lals.

A has a peculiar fignification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we is The landloid hath a hundred a year; The fhip's crew gained a thousand pounds a mah.

The river Inn, that had been hitherto shut up among mountains a management.

tains, passes generally through a wide open country, during all its course through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two day, after the rate of twenty leagues o day.

A is used in burlesque poetry to lengther, at a syllable, without adding to the fact. Vol. I.

## ABA

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-a, And even for oranges to China.

A is fometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for ke.

A, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French in these phrases, a droit, a gateke, &c. and sometimes to be contracted from at; as, aside, aslope, asost, asleep, athirst, aware.

If this, which he avouches, does appear,
There is no slying hence, nor tarrying here.

I gin to be a weary of the sun;
And wish the state of the world were now undone.

Shakefpeare's Macheth.
And now a breeze from fhore began to blow,

The failors ship their oars, and cease to row; Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their fails Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales.

Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.

A is fometimes redundant; as, arise, arouse, awake; the same

with rife, roufe, wake. A, in abbreviations, stands for artium, or arts; as, A. B. bachelor

A, in abbreviations, stands for artium, or arts; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, artium baccalaureus; A. M. master of arts, artium magister; or, anno; as, A. D. anno domini.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally shews that they have some relation to an abbey.

ABACKE. adv. Backwards. Obsolete.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show, They drew abacke, as half with shame consound, Shepherds to see them in their art outgo. Spens. Past.

ABACTOR. n. s. [Lat. abacter, a driver away.] Those who drive away or steal cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two. Blount.

ABACUS. n. s. [Lat.]

ABACUS. n. f. [Lat.]

1. A counting-table, anciently used in calculations.

2. In architecture, it is the uppermost member of a column, which ferves as a fort of crowning both to the capital and co-

ABA'FT. adv. [of abaycan, Sax. behind.] From the fore-part of the flup, towards the ftern.

ABAI'SANCE. n. f. [from the French abai, er, to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. Oversance is considered by Skinner as a corruption of abaisance, but is

now universally used.
To ABA'LJENATE, v. a. [from abalieno, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech.

ABALIENATION. n. f. [abalienatio, Lat.] A giving up one's right to another perion: or a making over an effate, goods,

or chattels by sale, or due course of law.

To ABAND. v. a. [A word contracted from abandon, but not now in use. See ABANDON.] To forsake.

Those foreigners which came from far

Those foreigness which came from far
Grew great, and got large portions of land,
That in the realm, ere long, they fronger are
Than they which fought at first their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to aband.

Spenfer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 10.
To ABANDON. v. o. [abandonner. Fr. Derived, according to Menage, f. on the Italian abandonare, which signifies to forfake his colours; landam [wexillum] deserve. Pasquier thinks

B it

it a coalition of a ban denner, to give up to a proscription; in which sense we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialect, signifies a curse; and to abandon, if considered as compounded between French and

Saxon, is exactly equivalent to diris devovere.]

To give up, refign, or quit; often followed by the particle ta.

The passive gods behold the Greeks defile

Their temples, and abandon to the spoil

Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conspire

To save a finking town, involv'd in fire. Dryd. Eneid.

2. To defert.

The princes using the passions of fearing evil, and desiring to cscape, only to serve the rule of virtue, not to abandon one's self, leapt to a rib of the ship.

Sidney, b. ii.

Then being alone, Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends,

Tis right, quoth he; thus mifery doth part
The flux of company.

Shakefp Shakefp. As you like it.

The flux of company.

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foces, abandon'd by my friends. Dryd. En. 2.

3. To forfake, gener, lly with a tendency to an ill fense.

When he in presence came, to Guyon first
He boldly spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forstalled place at erst,
For fear of surther harm, I counsel thee.

Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4. stanz. 39.

But to the parting godders thus she pray'd;
Propitious still be present to my aid,
Nor quite abandon your once favour'd maid.

Propitious fall be present to my aid,

Nor quite abandsn your once favour'd maid. Dryd. Fab.

To ABANDON OVER. v. a. [a form of writing not usual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to refign.

Look on me as a man abandon'd o'er

To an eternal lethargy of love;

To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,

And but disturb the quiet of my death. Dryd. Sp. Friar.

ABANDONED. particip. adj.

If the be to abandan'd to her forrow, As it is spoke, she never will admit me.

Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
Who is he fo abandoned to fottish credulity, as to think, upon that principle, that a clod of earth in a fack, may ever, by eternal shaking, receive the fabric of man's body?

Bentley's Sermons. Must he, whose altars on the Phrygian shore,
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy pow'r,
Be doom'd the worst of human ills to prove,
Unbles'd, abandon'd to the wrath of Jove?

Pope's Odysfey, b. i. l. 80.

2. Forfaken, deserted.
3. Corrupted in the highest degree. In this sense, it is a contraction of a longer form, abandoned [given up] to wickednefs.

ARA'NDONING. [A verbal noun from abandon.] Defertion, forfaking.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might outweigh his

prefent, abandoning the thought of future action. Clurend. b. viii.

ABANDONMENT. n. f. [abandonnement, Fr.]

1. The act of abandoning.

2. The flate of being abandoned.

ABANNITION. n. f. [abannitio, Lat.] A banishment for one or two years, among the ancients, for manslaughter.

Dist.

A'MARON in f. Instriblencis. A'BARCY.'n. f. Infatiablenefs. Dist.

To ABARE. v. a. [abaman, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or disclote. Diet.

ARARTICULA'TION. n. f. [from ab, from, and articulus, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt construction of the bones, by which they move strongly and easily; or that species of articulation that has manifest motion.

To Arase. v. a. [abaiffer, Fr. from the Lat. bafis, or baffus, a barbarous word, fignifying low, base.] To cast down, to depress, to bring low, almost always in a figurative and perfonal fenfe.

Happy thepherd, with thanks to the gods, still think to be thankful, t. at to thy advancement their wisdoms have thee Sidney, b. i.

With unrefifted might the monarch reigns;

He levels mountains, and he raifes plains; And, not regarding diff'rence of degree, allow'd your daughter, and exalted me. Alas' a your daughter, and exalted me. Dryd. Fables:
Behold every one that is proud, and abase him. Job, xl. 11.
If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children;
If their ipirits be abased and broken much by too first an hand over them; they lote all their vigour and industry, and are in a correlate than the former.

Lacke on Education 8.46

a correstate than the former. Locke on Education, § 46. ca in, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the fineld; or when the wings are shut; the natural way of bearing them being spread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. Bailey. Chambers.

ALAGARETE, n. f. The flate of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression.

There is an abasement because of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low estate. Ecclesiasticus, xx. 11. To ABA'SH. v. a. [See BASHFUL.] To put into confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame.

They heard, and were abash'd, and up they fprung Upon the wing.

Milton's Paradise Lest, b. i. 1. 331.

This heard, th' imperious queen sat muse with fear;

Nor further durft incense the gloomy thu derer. Silence was in the court at this rebuke

Nor could the gods, abash'd, sustain eir sovereign's look.

Dryden's Fables.

The passive admits the particle at, m times of, before the causal noun.

In no wife speak against the trut; but be abashed of the error of thy ignorance.

I said unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not stolen?

Render it to the owners, for it is not lawful to cat any thing that is stolen. But she replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages: however, I did not believe her, but bad her render it to the owners: and I was abashed at her. Tob. ii. 13, 14.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,

(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,

Abalh'd at what they faw and heard,

Flew off, nor ever more appear'd. Swift's Miscellanies.

To ABA'TE. v. a. [from the French abbatre, to beat down.]

1. To lessen, to diminish.

Who can tell whether the divine wisdom, to abate the glory of those kings, did not reserve this work to be done by a gueen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work? queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work?

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the fixength of your displeasure.

Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

Here we see the hopes of great benefit and light from expositors and commentators are in a great part abated; and those who have most need of your help, can receive but little from who have most need of your help, can receive but little from them, and can have very little affurance of reaching the Apostle's sense, by what they find them.

Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.

2. To deject, or depress the mind.

This iron world (the same he weeping says) Brings down the floutest hearts to lowest state 

That won you without blows? Shakefp. Coriolanus.

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or abate the foul. Dryden's Eneid:
3. In commerce, to let down the price in felling, sometimes to beat down the price in buying.
To ABA'TE. v. n. To grow less; as, his passion abates; the storm abates. It is used sometimes with the particle of before the thing lessened.

the thing leffened.

Our physicians have observed, that, in process of time, some diseases have abated of their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, so as to be no longer mor-tal.

Dryden's Hind and Panth.

To ABA'TE. [In common law.]

It is in law used both actively and neuterly; as, to abate a casse, to beat it down. To abate a writ, is, by some exception, to deseat or overthrow it. A stranger abateth, that is, entereth upon a house or land void by the death of him that last possessed it, before the heir take his possessed in, and so keepeth him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in possessed it is said to disselve; so he that steppeth in between the former possessed it is faid to disselve; is said to abate. In the neuter signification thus; The writ of the demandment shall abate, that is, shall be disabled, frustrated, or overthrown. The appeal abateth by covin, that is, that the accusation is deseated by deceit. Covol.

To ABA'TE. [In horsemanship.] A horse is said to abate or take down his curvets, when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind-legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.

ABA'TEMENT. in. s. [abatement, Fr.]

I. The act of abating or lessening.

The law of works then, in short, is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission of abatement; so hat, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without n exact performance of every tittle.

2. The state of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with carthy particles. The most noxious part of oil exhales in roasting to the abatement of near one quarter of its weight.

Arbuthnet on Aliments.

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

quarter of its weight.

Arbuthnet on Aliments.

The fum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thou-Arbuthnot on Atiments.

fand

fand houses, and allowing one man to every house, who could have any share in the government, (the rest, consisting of women, children and servants) and making other obvious abstements, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective.

Swift on the Contests in Athens and Rome.

The cause of abating; extenuation.

As advantages towards practising and promoting piety and virgous excuse be s, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead a pabatement of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, ou der the prepossession of ill habits and the bias of a wrong company of the strong company. of a wrong couestion. Atterbury's Sermons.

of a wrong education.

5. ABA'TEMENT. [In law.]

The act of the bator; as, the abatement of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or passion of the thing abated; as, abatement of the writ. Cowel.

ABA'TEMENT [with heralds] is an accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abased, by reason of some stain or dishonourable quality of the bearer. Dist.

ABA'TER. n. f. The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

Abaters of acrimony or sharpness: expressed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of fuch; as of almonds, piftachoes, and other nuts. Arbuthnot on diet.

Arbutmot on diet.

Aba'tor. n. f. [a law-term.] One who intrudes into houses or land, that is void by the death of the sormer possession, as yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir.

Dist.

A'BATUDE. n. f. [old records.] Any thing diminished. Bailey.

A'BATURE. n. f. [a hunting term.] Those springs of grass which are thrown down by a stag in his passing by.

Dist.

ABB. n. f. The yarn on a weaver's warp; a term among clothers. thiers.

Chambers. ABBA. n. f. [Heb. ]N] A Syriac word, which fignifies father. A'BBACY. n. f. [abbatia, Lat.] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBEY.

abbot. See ABBEY.

According to Felinus, an abbacy is the dignity itself, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometimes, in the canon law, also stiled an abbot.

Ayliffe's Parergon Furis Canonici.

A'BBESS. n. s. [abbatisa, Lat. from whence the Saxon abubiffe, then probably abbates, and by contraction abbesse in Fr. and abbess, Eng.] The superiour or governess of a numbery or monastery of women.

They seed

They fled Into this abbey, whither we purfued them; And here the abbess shuts the gate on us, And will not suffer us to setch him out.

Shakesp. Comedy of Errours. I have a fifter, abbe's in Terceras,

Who loft her lover on her bridal-day. Dryd. D. Sebaft. Constantia's heart was so elevated with the discourse of Father Francis, that the very next day she entered upon her vow.

As soon as the solemnities of her reception were over, we retired, as it is usual, with the abbess into her own apartment.

A'BBEY, or ABBY. n. f. [abbatia, Lat. from whence probably first ABBACY; which see.] A monastery of religious perfons, whether men or women; distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT

With easy roads he came to Leicester; Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot; With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.

A'BBEY-LUBBER. n. f. [See LUBBER.] A flothful loiterer in

A'BBEY-LUBBER. n. f. [See LUBBER.] A flothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity.

This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown abbey-lubber; this is but a diminutive sucking sriar. Dryd. Sp. Fr. A'BBOT. n. f. [in the lower Latin abbas, from N father, which sense was implied; so that the abbots were called patres, and abbesses matres monasterii. Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: Nominis officium jure, Paterne, geris.] The chief of a convent, of fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some not: those that were mitred, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves episcopal authority within their pretincts. having in themselves episcopal authority within their pretincts, and being also lords of parliament. The other fort were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government. Cowel. See ABBEY.

A'BBY. See ABBEY.
A'BBOTSHIP. n. f. The state or privilege of an abbot. Dict.
To ABBRE'VIATE. v. a. [abbreviare, Lat.]
1. To shorten by contraction o. parts without loss of the main

It is one thing to abbreviate by contracting, another by cutting off.

Bacon, Essay 26.

The only invention of late years, which hath any way ibntributed towards politeness in discourse, is that of abbreviating or reducing words of many syllables into one, by lopping off the rest.

Swift's Introduction to Genteel Conversation.

2. To fliorten, to cut fliort.

Against this opinion we may very well set the length of their days before the flood; which were abbreviated after, and in half this space contracted into hundreds and threescores. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 6.

ABBREVIA'TION. n. f.

 The act of abbreviating.
 The means used to abbreviate, as characters fignifying whole words.

Such is the propriety and energy of expression in them all, that they never can be changed, but to disadvantage, except in the circumstance of using abbreviations.

Swift's Introduction to Genteel Conversation.

ABBREVIA'TOR. n. f. [abbreviateur, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges:

ABBRE VIATURE. n. f. [abbreviatura, Lat.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

2. A compendium or abridgement.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own fuffering; who prays for him, that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who fooner shews mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things

cellent abbreviature of the whole duty of a christian.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

ABBREUVOYR. [in French, a watering-place. This word is derived by Menage, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from adbibare for adbibere; but more probably it comes from the same root with brew. See BREW.] It signifies, among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice between two stones to be filled up with mortar. Dist.

A. B. C.

Is taken for the alphabet; as, he has not learned his a, b, c.
 Sometimes for the little book by which the elements of reading

To A'BDICATE. v. a. [abdico, Lat.] To give up right; to

refign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn, here, with upcast eyes,
Beheld his abdicated skies.

Abdison.

Abdison:

Abdison:

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Addison:

Neither doth it appear how a prince's abdication can make any other fort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; fince he cannot abdicate for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses. Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England-man. A'BDICATIVE. adj. That which causes or implies an abdica-

A'BDITIVE. adj. [from abdo, to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding.

ABDO'MEN. n. f. [Lat. from abdo, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the fromach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago ensistentiand the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebræ of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions in respirafrom whose alternate relaxations and contractions in respira-tion, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expulfion.

The abdomen consists moreover of parts containing and entained.

Wiseman's Surgery. contained.

ABDO'MINAL. adj. Relating to the abdomen.

To ABDUCE. v. a. [abduco, Lat.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. A word chiefly used in phyfick or fcience.

physick or science:
And if we abduce the cye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position, the axis of the cones remain in the same plain, as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 20.

ABDU'CENT. adj. Muscles abducent, are those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called adducent.

ABDU'CTION. n. s. [Latin.]

1. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

another.

2. A particular form of argument.

ABDUCTOR. n. f. [Latin.] The name given by anatomists to the muscles, which serve to draw back the several members.

In pursuance of this theory, he supposed the constrictors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious; the abductors in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye. Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

ABICEDA'RIAN. n. f. [from the names of a, b, c, the three first letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by Wood in his Athenae Oxonienses, where mentioning Farnaby the critic, he relates, that, in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an abecedarian by his misfortunes.

A'BECEDARY. adj. [See ABECEDARIAN.]
1. Belonging to the alphabet.

1. Belonging to the alphabet.

2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the center of two abecedary circles, or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b ii. c. 2.

ABE'D adv. [from a, for at. See (A) and BED.] In bed.

It was a shame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying abed: and that, when she was of their age, she trowed, she would have made a handker-chief by that time o' day.

Sidney, b. ii.

She has not been abed, but in her chapel
All night devoutly watch'd, and brib'd the saints

With prayers for her deliverance.

Dryd. Span. Friar.

ABE'RRANCE. n. f. [from aherro, Lat. to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an errour; a mistake; a salse opinion.

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitutions.

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitu-tion, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this fecond nature would alter the crass of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to aberrances, as now.

Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, c. 16.

ABE'RRANCY. The same with ABERRANCE.

They do not only fwarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deferts his reason, or complies with their aberrancies.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 3.

ABE'RRANT. adj. [from aberrans, Lat.] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRA'TION. n. f. [from aberratio, Lat.] The act of devia-

ting from the common track.

And if it be a mistake, it is only so; there is no herely in such an harmless aberration; at the worst, with the ingenuous, the probability of it will render it a lapse of easy pardon.

Glanville's Scepsi Scientifica, c. 11.

ABE'RRING. part. [from the verb aberr, of aberro, Lat\_] Wangdering, going astray.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were, and others might be, out in their account, aberring several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another. which perhaps might be another.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

To ABE'T. v. a. [from betan, Sax. fignifying to enkindle or animate.] To push forward another, to support him in his defigns by connivance, encouragement, or help. It is generally to the property of the pro taken, at least by modern writers, in an ill sense; as may be feen in ABETTER

To abet fignifieth, in our common law, as much as to encou-To abet ignineth, in our commontaw, as much rage or fet on.

Then shall I soon, quoth he, return again, Abet that virgin's cause disconsolate, And shortly back return unto this place, To walk this way in pilgrim's poor estate.

A widow who by solemn vows, Contracted to me, for my spouse, Combin'd with him to break her word, and has abetted all.

Hudibras, p

Fairy 2. b. i.

And has abetted all. — Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3. Men lay fo great weight upon their being of right opinions, and their cagerness of abetting them, that they account that the unum necessarium.

Decay of Piety.

In the reign of king Charles the first, though that prince was married to a daughter of France, and was personally beloved and esteemed in the French court; it is well known that they abetted both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, less there should be an end put to their fatal divisions.

Addison's Freeholder, N° 28.

these fatal divisions.

Addison's Freeholder, N° 28.

ABE'TMENT. n. s. The act of abetting.

Dist.

ABE'TTER, or ABETTOR. n. s. He that abets; the supporter

or encourager of another.

You shall be still plain Torrismond with me,
Th' abettor, partner, (if you like the name)
The husband of a tyrant, but no king;
Till you deserve that title by your justice.

Dryden's St.

Dryden's Spanish Friar: Whilst this fin of calumny has two such potent abetters, we

are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and defigning, they will be traducing. Govern. of the Tongue.

These and the like confiderations, though they may have no influence on the headstrong unruly multitude, ought to fink

into the minds of those who are their abettors, and who, if they escape the punishment here due to them, must very well know, that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge.

Addison's Freeholder, N° 50.

ABEY'ANCE. n. s. [from the French aboyer, allatrare, to bark at.] This word, in Littleton, cap. Discontinuance, is thus used. The right of see-simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and confideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe is no man during the time that the parson we is void here. is in no man during the time that the parso ge is void, but is Cowel. in abeyance.

ABGREGA'TION n. f. [abgregatio, Lat.] A fe paration from the

To ABHO'R. v. a. [abhorreo, Lat.] To hate with acrimony;

while I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having seen me in my worser state,
Shunn'd my abhorr'd society.

Shakespear's K. Lear.
To whom thus Michael: justly thou abhorr's
That son, who on the quiet state of men

Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
Rational liberty.

Milt. Parad. Lost, b. xii. 1. 79.

Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
Rational liberty. Milt. Parad. Lost, b. xii. 1. 79.
The self-same thing they will abhor
One way, and long another for. Hudibras, p.i. cant. I.
A church of England man abhors the humour of the age, in delighting to sling scandals upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an ignominy upon the kingdom that it doth not deserve.

Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England-man.
Abho'rrence of abhoring, detestation.
It draws upon him the just and universal hatred and abhorrence of all men here; and, finally, subjects him to the wrath of God, and eternal damnation hereafter.

South's Serm.
The disposition to abhor; hatred.

The disposition to abhor; hatred. He knew well that even a just and necessary offence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the abhorrence of it, and insensibly dispose them to farther hosti-

lities. Decay of Piety. ABHO'R RENCY, n. f. The fame with ABHORRENCE.

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a show of wonder and abborrency in the parents.

and governours. Locke on Education, § 110.

Авно'яквыт. adj. [from abhor.]

1. Struck with abhorrence.

In worlds inclos'd would on his fenses burst,
He would abhorrent turn. Thomson's Summer, 1. 310.

2. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with. It is used with the particles from or to, but more properly with from.

This I conceive to be an hypothesis, well worthy a rational belief; and yet is it so abhorrent from the vulgar, that they would as soon believe Anaxagoras, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white; and if any should in effect affert, that the fire is not formally hot, it would be thought that the heat of his brain had sitted him for Anticyra, and that his head were so to madness. Glarville's Scepsis Scient. c. 12.

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments, Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?
Poor droning truants of unpractis'd cells,
Bred in the fellowship of beardless boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men?

Dryden's Don Sebastian.

Abho'rren. n. s. [from abhor.] The person that abhors; 2

ABHO'RRER. n. f. [from abbor.] The person that abhors; 2 hater, detester.

The representatives of the lower clergy were railed at, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known abhorrers of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing in the convocations, by these very men who wanted to bind up their hands.

Swift's Examiner, N° 21.

BHO'RRING. The object of abhorrence. This seems not to

ABHO'RRING. The object of abhorrence.

ABHORRING. The object of abhorrence. I his feems not to be the proper use of the participial noun.

And they shall go forth, and look upon the carcases of the men that have transgressed against me: for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an abhorring unto all sless.

To ABI'DE. v. n. I abode or abid. [from bibian, or aubibian,

Sax ]

1. To dwell in a place, not remove:

Thy fervant became furety for the lad unto my father, faying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy fervant abide instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren.

Gen. xliv. 32, 33. The Marquis Dorfet, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he abides.

Shakesp. Richard III.

3. To remain, not cease or fail.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but abideth for ever. Pfalm cxxv. I.

4. To continue in the same state.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it Prov. xix. 23. fhall abide fatisfied.

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and abides for ever above the highest heavens, from whence he beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth. Stillingst. Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idolat. There can be no study without time; and the mind must abide and dwell upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of the

5. It is used with the particle with before a person, and at or in before a place

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I should give her to another sa : abide with me.

For thy fervant owed a vow, while I abode at Geshur in Syria, saying, if the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord.

6. It is used with by before a thing; as, to abide by his testimony; to abide by his own skill; that is, to rely upon them; to abide by an opinion, to maintain it; to abide by a man, is also, to defend or support him. But these forms are something low. Of the participle abid, I have sound only the example in Woodward. Woodward.

Woodward.

To ABIDE. v. a.

1. To bear or support, without being conquered or destroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting King: at his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to abide his indignation. Fer.x. 10.

It must be allowed a fair presumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have abid a very rigorous test now for above thirty years, stand yet firm; and the longer and more strictly they are look'd into, the more they are confirmed to this very day.

Woodward, Letter i.

more strictly they are look a litte, the most they are commined to this very day.

2. To bear or suffer.

That chief (rejoin'd the God) his race derives
From Ithaca, and wond'rous woes survives;
Laertes' son: girt with circumfluous tides
He still calamitous constraint abides. Pope's Odyss. b. iv. 1.750.

3. To bear without aversion; in which sense it is commonly used with a negative.

used with a negative.

Thou can'st not abide Tiridates; this is but love of thy-Sidney, b. ii.

Thy vile race,

Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which good natures Could not abide to be with; therefore wast thou Deservedly confin'd into this rock. Shakesp. Tempess. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await; used of things prepared for persons, as well as of persons expecting things.

things prepared to personal things.

Home is he brought, and laid in fumptuous bed,
Where many skilful leeches him abide,
To salve his hurts. Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 5. stanz. 17.
While lions war, and battle for their dens,
Poor harmless lambs abide their enmity. Shakesp. Hen. VI.
Produced a stifficious abide me. Alls xx. 23.

Bonds and afflictions abide me.

Acts xx. 23.

To bear or support the consequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know.

How dearly I abide that boast so vain. Milton's Par. Lost. ABI'DER. n. f. [from abide] The person that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in use. ABI'DING. n. f. [from abide.] Continuance; duration.

We are strangers before thee and sojourners, as were all our

fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding.

I Chron. xxix. 15.

fathers: our days on the castal of the control of the control of the castal of the cas

Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary. Shakefp. Hen. IV.
Honest men, who tell their fovereigns what they expect
from them, and what obedience they shall be always ready to from them, and what obedience they shall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with such base and abject flatterers; and are therefore always in danger of being the last in the royal favour.

Addison's Whig Examiner.

Contemptible, or of no value; used of things.

I was at first, as other beasts that graze

The troden herb, of abject thoughts and low.

Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 571.

Without hope or regard; used of condition.

Theorarer thy example stands,

By how much from the top of wond'rous glory.

By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,

By how much from the top
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest pitch of abject fortune thou art fall'n.

Milton's Sampson Agonistes.

We see man and woman in the highest innocence and perfection, and in the most abject state of guilt and infirmity 4.

Addison, Spectator, No. 243.

4. Destitute, mean and despicable; used of actions.

To what base ends, and by what abject ways,

Are mortals urg'd thro' sacred lust of partie!

Pope's Esfay on Criticism. The rapine is so abject and profane,

They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain.

Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 8.

A'BJECT. n. f. A man without hope; a man whose miseries

are irretrievable.

But in mine adversity they rejoiced, and gathered themfelves together: yea, the abjects gathered themselves together
against me, and I knew it not; they did tear me, and ceased Pjalm xxxv. 15

To ABJE'CT. v. a. [abjicio, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely used.

ABJ'ECTEDNESS. n. f. [from abject.] The state of an abject. He would love at no less rate than death; and, from the fupereminent height of glory, stooped and abased himself to the sufferance of the extremest of indignities, and sunk himself to the bottom of abjettedness, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. Boyle's Works.

ABJECTION. n. f. [from abject.] Meanness of mind; want of spirit; servility; baseness.

That this should be termed baseness, abjection of mind, or

Hooker, b.v § 47 fervility, is it credible? Now the just medium of this case lies betwixt the pride and

Now the just medium of this case lies betwirt the place and the abjection, the two extremes.

L'Estrange.

A'BJECTLY adv. [from abject.] In an abject manner, meanly, basely, servilely, contemptibly.

A'BJECTNESS. n. s. [from abject.] The same with abjection; fervility, meanness.

Servility and abjectness of humour is implicitely involved in the condesserved that the same as the condesserved that the condesserved the condesserved that the condesserved the condesserved that the condesserved that the condesserved that the condesserved the condesserved that the condesserved that the condesserved the cond

the charge of lying; the condescending to that, being a mark of a disingenuous spirit. Government of the Tongue, § 8.

By humility I mean not the abjectness of a base mind: but a

prudent care not to over-value ourselves upon any account. Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 7.

ABI'LITY. n. f. [habilité, Fr.]

I. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon fkill, or riches, or firength, or any other quality.

Of finging thou haft got the reputation,
Good Thyrlis, mine I yield to thy ability;
My heart doth feek another estimation.

Sidney, b. i.

If aught in my ability may ferve To heighten what thou fuffer'st, and appeale Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r.

Milton's Sampson gonistes, 1. 744.

They gave after their ability unto the treasure of the work. Ezra ii. 69.

If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ.

1 Pet. iv. 11. I Pet. iv. II.

2. Capacity.

Children in whom there was no blemish, but well-favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and un-derstanding science, and such as had ability in them to stand in

the king's palace.

Dan. i. 4.

When it has the plural number, abilities, it frequently fignifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and fometimes the force of understanding given by nature, as distinguished from

acquired qualifications.

Wherever we find our abilities too weak for the performance, he affures us of the affiftance of his holy spirit. Rogers's Scrmons. Whether it may be thought necessary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parishes, there should be one man, at least, of abilities to read and write?

Swift's Arguments against abolishing Christianity.

ABINTE'STATE. adj. [of ab, from, and intestatus, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it. A'BJUGATE. v. a. [abjugo, Lat.] To unyoke, to un-To A'BJUGATE. v. a. [abjugo, Lat.]

couple.

To ABJU'RE. v. a. [abjuro, Lat.]

1. To cast off upon oath, to swear not to do something.

Either to die the death, or to abjure

For ever the society of man. Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.

No man, therefore, that hath not abjured his reason, and sworn allegiance to a preconceived fantastical hypothesis, can undertake the defence of fuch a supposition.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate, a polition upon oath.

ABJURA'TION. n. f. [from abjure.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the usual trial of law, but confessing his fault to the justices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever, which was called abjuration.

There are some abjurations still in sorce among us here in England; as, by the statute of the 25th of king Charles II. all persons that are admitted into any office, civil or military, must

must take the test; which is an abjuration of some dostrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewise another oath of abjuration, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is, to abjure the Pretender.

Aslisse's Rarergon Juris Canonici.

To ABLACTATE. v. a. [ablacto, Lat.] To wean from the breast.

ABLACTA'TION. n. f. One of the methods of grafting; and, according to the fignification of the word, as it were a wean-ing of a cyon by degrees from its mother stock, not cutting it off wholly from the flock, till it is firmly united to that on

which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEA'TION. n. f. [ablaqueatio, Lat.] The act or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring; pre-pare also soil, and use it where you have occasion: Dig Bor-ders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where ablaqueation is

requifite.

The tenure in chief ought to be kept alive and nourished;

The tenure in chief ought to be kept alive and nourished; the which, as it is the very root that doth maintain this filver them, that by many rich and fruitful branches spreadeth itself the which, as it is the very root that doth maintain this lives them, that by many rich and fruitful branches fpreadeth itself into the chancery, exchequer, and court of wards: so if it be fuffered to starve, by want of ablaqueation, and other good husbandry, not only this yearly fruit will much decrease from time to time, but also the whole body and boughs of that precious tree itself, will fall into danger of decay and dying. Bacon.

ABLATIVE. n. a. [ablatio, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE. n. a. [ablatious, Lat.]

That which takes away.

The fixth case of the Latin nouns; the case which, among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away. A term of grammar.

A'BLE. adj. [babile, Fr. babilis, Lat. skilful, ready.]

Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

He was notafraid of an able man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwise, he was served by the ablest men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have prospered as they did.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Such other gambol faculties he hath, that shew a weak mind

Such other gambol faculties he hath, that shew a weak mind and an ab'e body, for the which the prince admits him: for the prince himself is such another: the weight of an hair will turn the scales.

Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.

the scales.

2. Having power sufficient; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. South's Serm.

Every man shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. Deut.xvi.17.

3. Before a verb, with the participle to, it signifies generally having the power; before a noun with for, it means qualified.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is able to stand before envy?

Prov. xxvii. 4.

to stand before envy? Prov. xxvii. 4.

There have been some inventions also, which have been able for the utterance of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick. certain words.

To A'BLE. v. a. To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly used. See Enable.

Plate fin with gold,

Plate fin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks:
Arm it with rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.
None does offend, none, I say none; I'll able 'em;
Take that of me, my friend, who have the pow'r
To seal th' accuser's lips. Shakespeare's King Lear.

ABLE-BODIED. adj. Strong of body.
It lies in the power of every fine woman, to secure at least half a dozen able-bodied men to his majesty's service.

Addison, Freeholder, N° 4.

To A'BLEGATE. v. a. [ablego, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment; also to send a person out of the way that one is weary of.

Dict.

that one is weary of.

ABLEGA'TION. n. f. [from ablegate.] A fending abroad, or out

of the way.

A BLENESS. n. f. [from able.] Ability of body or mind; vigour, ... force; faculties.

That nation doth so excel, both for comelines and ableness, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, some to firive, some to learn, some to behold.

A'BLEPSY. n. f. ['Aβλεψία, Gr.] Want of sight, natural blindness, also unadvisedness.

ness; also unadvisedness.

ABLIGURITION. n. f. [abliguritio, Lat.] A prodigal spending on meat and drink.

To A'BLIGATE. v. a. [abligo, Lat.] To bind or tye up from. D. To A'BLOCATE. v. a. [abloco, Lat.] To let out to hire. Perhaps properly by him who has hired it nonther.

Calvin's Lexicon Juridicum.

ABLOCA'TION. n. f. [from ablocate.] A letting out to hire. To ABLU'DE. v. n. [abludo, Lat.] To be unlike. A'BLUENT. adj. [abluens, Lat. from ablue, to wash away.]

1. That which washes clean.
2. That which has the power of cleansing.
ABLU'TION. n. s. [ablutio, Lat.]
1. The act of cleansing, or washing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the ablation of the body and the purification of the foul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the facred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train Are cleans'd, and cast th' ablutions in the main. Pope's Iliad. 2. The rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dislove and wash away any acrimonious particles.

3. The cup given, without confecration, to the laity in the popish churches

To A'BNEGATE. v. a. [from abnego, Lat.] To eny.

ABNEGA'TION. n. f. [abnegatio, Lat. denial, rom abnego, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The abnegation or renouncing of all his n holds and in-

The abnegation or renouncing of all his in holds and interests, and trusts of all that man is most open depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow (hist.

Hammond's Practical Catechism.

Abnodation. n. s. [abnodatio, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening.

Dict.

Abnofamous. adj. [abnormis, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular, mitheren.

mishapen.

Abo'ard. adv. [a sea term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French à bord, as aller à bord, envoyer à bord. Bord is itself a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptions, deducible from different roots. Bond, in the ancient Saxon, fignified a house; in which sense, to go aboard, is to take up residence in a ship.] In a ship.

Which, when far off, Cymocles heard and saw, He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford.

I made this answer, that he might land them, if it pleased mishapen. Diet.

And him to ferry over that deep ford. Fairy Queen.

I made this answer, that he might land them, if it pleased him, or otherwise keep them aboard. Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.

When morning rose, I sent my mates to bring Supplies of water from a neighb'ring spring;

Whilst I the motions of the winds explor'd;

Then summon'd in my crew, and went change. Then summon'd in my crew, and went abourd.

Addison's Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iii.

ABO'DE. n. f. [from abide.]

1. Habitation, dwelling place of residence.

But I know thy abode, and thy going out, and thy coming 2 Kings, xix. 27.

in and thy rage against me.

Others may use the ocean as their road,
Only the English make it their abode;

Wallera

Whose ready sails with every wind can sty,
And make a cov'nant with th' unconstant sky:

2. Stay, continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long abode;
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.

Shakesheare's Merchant of

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Making a short abode in Sicily the second time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reasonably judged the business but of ten months.

Dryden's Dedicat. to Eneid.

The woodcocks early visit, and abode Of long continuance in our temp'rate clime, Foretel a liberal harvest.

To make abode; to dwell, to refide, to inhabit

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes abode;

Thence full of fate returns, and of the god. Dryd. En. 6.

To ABO'DE. v. a. [See Bode.] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostic, to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives in the sense either of good or ill. tives, in the fense either of good or ill.

Every man. After the hideous florm that follow'd, was A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke Into a general prophecy, that this tempest, Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded

The sudden breach of it. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

ABO'DEMEN'T. n. s. [from to abode.] A secret anticipation of something suture; an impression upon the mind of some event to come; prognostication; omen.
I like not this.

For many men that flumble at the threshold, Are well foretold that danger lurks within.

Tush! man, abodements must not now affright us.

Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.

My lord bishop, being somewhat troubled, took the freedom to ask him, Whether he had never any secret abodement in his mind? No, replied the duke : but I think fome adventure may

kill me as well as another man.
To ABO'LISH. v. a. [from aboleo, Lat. to blot out.].

Is To annul. For us to abolish what he hath established, were presumption most intolerable.

On the parliament's part it was proposed, that all the bishops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and g glished. Clarendon, b. viii. & plished.

Diet.

The long continued wars, between the English and the Scots, had then raised invincible jealousies and hate, which long continued peace hath since abolished. Sir John Hayward.

Phillips.

ABO

That shall Pericles well requite, I wot,
And, with thy blood, abelish so reproachful blot.

Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4. stanza 45.

More destroy'd than they,

We should be quite abelish'd, and expire.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 92.

Or wilt thou thyfelf

Abolifb thy creation, and unmake For him, what for thy glory thou hast made? Id. b. iii. 1. 163. for him, what for thy glory thou natural of 12.5. III. 103.

Fermenced spirits contract, harden, and consolidate many shorts together abolishing many canals; especially where the sibres are the suderest, as in the brain.

Arbuth. on Aliments.

could Vulcanian flame

The stench. bNish, or the savour tame. Dryd. Virg. Geo. iii. Abo'lishable. ab [from abolish.] That which may be abolifhed.

listed.

Abo'LISHER. n. s. [from abolish.] He that abolishes.

Abo'LISHMENT. n. s. [from abolish.] The act of abolishing:

The plain and direct way againft us herein, had been only to prove, that all such ceremonies, as they require to be abolished, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with less benefit than the abolishment of them would bring. Hooker, b. iv. He should therefore think the abolishment of that order among us, would prove a mighty scandal and corruption to our faith, and manifestly dangerous to our monarchy.

Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England-man.

Aboli'Tion. n. s. [from abolish.] The act of abolishing. This is now more frequently used than abolishment.

From the total abolition of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient

the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient condition, proposed by Agrippa, been accepted instead of Mæ-

cenas's model, that state might have continued unto this day.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 4.

An apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the senses, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and ressure of the same and selicities of the motions.

Architect for motions. destined for those motions. Arbutbnot on Diet.

defined for inde indealing.

Abo'minable. The quality of being abominable; hatefulness, odiousness.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and effential difference between virtue and vice, we must forbear to urge atheists with the corruption and abominableness of their Bentley's Sermons. principles.

ABO'MINABLE. adj. [abominabilis, Lat.]
1. Hateful, detestable.

Return'd

Successful beyond hope, to lead thee forth Triumphant out of this infernal pit

Abominable, accurs'd, the house of woe. Par. Lost, b. x.

It is not to be questioned, but the queen and ministry might easily redress this abominable grievance, by enlarging the number of justices of the peace, by endeavouring to choose men of virtuous principles. Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion. 2. Unclean.

The foul that shall touch any unclean thing, as the uncleanness of man, or any unclean beast, or any abominable unclean thing, and eat of the sless of the sacrifice of peace-offerings, which pertain unto the Lord, even that soul shall be cut off from his people.

Leviticus, vii. 21. from his people.

Leviticus, vii. 21.

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loofe and inde-

terminate censure.

They say you are a shelancholy fellow.—I am so; I do love it better than laughing.—Those that are in extremity of either, are abominable fellows, and betray themselves to every modern

censure, worse than drunkards. Shakespeare's As you like it.
ABO'MINABLY. adv. [from abominable.] A word of low or familiar language, signifying excessively, extremely, exceeding-

ly; in the ill sense.
Since I have been your wife, I have observed great abuses

and disorders in your family; your servants are mutinous and quarressome, and cheat you most abominably.

Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

To ABO'MINATE. v. a. [abominor, Lat.] To abhor, de-

test, hate utterly.

We are not guilty of your injuries,

No way consent to them; but abhor,

Abominate, and loath this cruelty. Southern's Orosnoko.

He professed both to abominate and despise all mystery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or minister. He could not tell what I meant by secrets of state, where an enemy, or conserved notice. fome rival nation, were not in the case. Swift's Gulliv. Travels. ABOMINA'TION. n. f.

1. Hatred, detestation; as, to have in abomination.

To assist king Charles by English or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new subjects, who have nothing in so great abomination; as those whom they hold for heretics.

Swift's Miscellinies.

2. The object of harred.

That ye shall say, thy servant's trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until now, both we and also our fathers:
that ye may dwell in the land of Goshen; for every shephold
is an abomination to the Egyptians.

Genesis, xlvi. 34. 3. Poliution, defilement.

And there shall in no wife enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie. Rev. xxi. 274

Each heart in Rome does love and pity you;

Only th' adulterous Antony, most large In his abominations, turns you off,

And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noses it against us. Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.

4. The cause of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jerusalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Israel had builded for Ashteroth the abomination of the Zidonians, and for Chemosh the abomination of the Moa-bites, and for Milcom the abomination of the children of Ammon, did the king defile. 2 Kings, xxiii. 13.

ABORIGINES.n.f. [Lat.] The earlieft inhabitants of a country;

those of whom no original is to be traced; as the Welsh in

Britain

To ABORT. v. n. [aborto, Lat.] To bring forth before the

time; to miscarry.

ABO'RTION. n. s. [abortio, Lat.]

The act of bringing forth untimely.

The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried; but as the abortion proved only a fe-male setus, he comforted himself, that, had it arrived to perfection, it would not have answered his account.

Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

Behold my arm thus blafted, dry and wither'd, Shrunk like a foul abortion, and decay'd, Like some untimely product of the seasons,

Robb'd of its properties of strength and office. Rowe's Fane Shore. ABO'RTIVE. n. f. That which is born before the due time. See ABORTIVE, adj.

No common wind, no customed event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral causes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortives, and presages, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. Shakes. K. John. Take the fine skin of an abortive, and, with starch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet. Peachum on Drawing.

This is certain, that many are, by this means, preserved, and do signal services to the income of the services to the serv

do fignal fervice to their country, who, without such a provi-fion, might have perished as abortives, or have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought, upon their guilty parents, the like deftruction.

Addison, Guardian, N-106.

Abo's Tive. adj. [abortivus, Lat.]

1. That which is brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have 'child, abortive be it,

Prodigious, and untimely brought to light. Shakesp. Rich. III.

All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,

Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd, Dissolv'd on earth, seet hither. Paradije Lost, b. iii. 1. 456.

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time.

This is the true cause, why so many politic conceptions, so

elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet, in the iffue, miscarry and prove abortive. South's Sermons.

False hopes He cherishes, nor will his fruit expect

Th' autumnal season, but, in summer's pride When other orchards smile, abortive sail.

How often hast thou waited at my cup, Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board, When I have feasted with queen Margaret?

Remember it, and let it make thee creft-faln; Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. Shakesp. Hen. VI. p. ii.

3. That which brings forth nothing.

These pass'd, if any pass, the void profound Of unessential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping! and with utter loss of being

Threatens him, plung'd in that abortive gulf.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. 1. 451.

Abo'rtively adv. [from abortive.] Born without the due

ABORTIVELY and. [from abortive.] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS. n. f. [from abortive.] The flate of abortion.

ABO'RTIVENESS. n. f. [from abortive.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

I shall not then doubt the happy iffue of my undertakings in the defense wheeled.

this design, whereby concealed treasures, which now seem utterly lost to mankind, shall be confined to so universal a piety, and brought into use by the industry of converted penitents, whose wretched carcases the impartial laws have, or shall, dewomb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost abortypents, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them.

Bacon's Physical Remains. dicate, as untimely feasts, to the worms of the earth, in whose them.

ABO'VE. prep. [frem a, and bugan, Saxon; boven, Dutch.]

1. Higher in place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,

The bubbling waters from the bottom rife;

Phillips.

Above the brims they force their firy way; Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.

Dryden, Eneid vii. 1. 643.

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that paffeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and above, shall give an offering unto the Lord.

Exodus, XXX. 14.

3. Higher in rank, power or excellence.
The Lord is high above all nations, and his glory above the

The public power of all focieties is above every foul contained in the same societies. Hooker, b. i.

There is no riches above a found body, and no joy above the y of the heart.

Ecct. fiasticus, xxx. 16. joy of the heart. To her

Thou didst refign thy manhood, and the place Wherein God set thee above her, made of thee, And for thee: whose perfection far excell'd

Her's, in all real dignity. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l. 147. Latona fees her shine above the rest,

And feeds with sceret joy her filent breast. Dryden's Eneid.
4. Superiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true distinction, that things may be above our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. nnumerable other points.

5. Beyond; more than.
We were pressed out of measure, above strength; infomuch

that we despaired even of life.

In this, of having thoughts unconsused, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists, in a great measure, the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason, which is to be observed in one man above another.

Locke.

The inhabitants of Tirol have many particular privileges

above those of the other hereditary countries of the emperor.

Addison on Italy.

Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiesly used in sami-

liar expression.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were above nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. Pope's Odysfey, Notes. ABO'VE. adv.

Over-head.
 To men ftanding below, men ftanding aloft feem much lef-fened; to those above, men ftanding below, feem not fo much lef

When he established the clouds above; when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment: when he had the waters should not pass his commandment: when he had the waters should not pass his commandment. appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him.

Proverbs, viii. 28.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,

And winds shall wast it to the pow'rs above. Pope's Pastorals.

3. Before. [See Above-CITLD.]

3. Before.

I faid above, that these two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the success of the duel had been the same without them. Dryd. Dedicat. Eneid. From ABOVE.

The I rojans from above their foes beheld;
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd. Dryd. Aneid.

2. From heaven.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no vari-

Above AIL. In the first place; chiesty.

I had also studied Virgil's design, his disposition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the sober rettenchments of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure; but above all, the elegance of his expression, and the harmony of his numbers.

Dryden's Dedication to the Freid

his numbers.

Dryden's Dedication to the Eneid.

AB VE-DOARD. In open fight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expression, borrowed from gamesters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is used only in familiar language.

It is the part also of an honest man to deal above-board, and without tricks.

Though there have not been wanting fuch heretofore, as have practifed these unworthy arts (for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages) yet now-a-days they are owned above-board.

South's Sermons.

owned above-board.

Above-cited Defore. A figurative expression, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on scrolls; as whatever is cited or mentioned before in the same page, must be

Nor would I mention this particular, did it not appear from the authority above-cited, that this was a fact confessed by heathens themselves. Addison on the Christian Religion

# ABO

ABOVE-GROUND. An expression used to signify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.
ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any-where falls into the faults above-mentioned, which were indeed the false refinements faults above-mentioned, which were indeed the falle refinements of latter ages.

Addison, Speciator, No 279.

To ABO'UND. v. n. [abundo, Lat. abonder, French.]

I. To have in great plenty; used sometimes with the particle in, and sometimes the particle with.

The king-becoming graces,

I have no relish of them, but abound
In the division of each several crime,

Acting it many ways.

Shap Apeare's Mubeth.

Acting it many ways.

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to the ground,

In which our countries fruitfully abound, Dryd. Indian Emb.

A faithful man shall abound with b.essings: but he that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent. Prov. xxviii. 20.

Now that languages are made, and abound with words, standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them.

2. To be in great plenty.

And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold.

Words are like leaves, and where they most abound, Matthew, xxiv. 12.

Much fruit of fense beneath is rarely found.

Pope's Estay on Criticism.

ABO'UT. prep. [abutan, or abuton, Sax. which seems to signify encircling on the outside.]

1. Round, surrounding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. Proverbs, iii. 3.

At this she loudly shricks,

"Tis he, "tis he, the cries, and tears her cheeks."

'Tis he, 'tis he, she cries, and tears her cheeks, Her hair, her vest; and, stooping to the sands, About his neck she cast her trembling hands. Dryd. Fables.

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, faying, get you up from about the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. Exodus.

Thou doft nothing, Sergius,

Thou canst endeavour nothing, nay, not think, But I both see and hear it; and am with thee,

By and hefore, about and in thee too. Benj. Johnson's Catiline.

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Conftantine had finished an house for the service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy, about the solemn performance whereof, the greatest part of the bishops in christendom should meet together.

Hooker, b. v. § 12.

The painter is not to take so much pains about the drapery as about the face, where the principal resemblance lies.

Dryd. Pref. to Dufresnoy. They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do

They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill about them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. Tillot. Sermon i.

Thest is always a sin, although the particular species or it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth suppose positive laws about dominion and property.

Stillingsleet's Defence of Discurses on Romish Idolatry.

They should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and defire to be informed about. Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children, as other appetites suppressed.

Locke on Education, § 108.

It hath been practised as a method of making men's court, when they are asked about the rate of lands, the abilities of te-

when they are asked about the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade and manusacture, to answer, that, in their neighbourhood, all things are in a flourishing condition. Swift's Short View of Ireland.

4. Engaged in, employed upon.

Our bleffed Lord was pleased to command the representation of his death and facrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking of bread and effusion of wine; to signify to us the nature and facredness of the liturgy we are about.

Labour, for labour's fake, is against nature. The understanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooses always the shortest way to its end, would presently obtain the knowledge it fhortest way to its end, would presently obtained but this, where is about, and then set upon some new enquiry. But this, where a bout, and then set upon some new enquiry. Locke. ther laziness or haste, often misleads it.

Locke.

They ought, however, to be provided with secretaries, and

affifted by our foreign ministers, to tell their story for them in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother-tongue, what it is our brave country. en are about. Addison, Spect. No 309.

5. Appendant to the person; as, cloaths, &c.

If you have this about you,

As I will give you when we go, you may

Boldly affault the necromancer's hall.

Milton's Comus.

It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairs. See the start of the start of

It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairer sex should like, in all things about them, that handsomeness for which they find themselves most liked. Boyle on Colours.

6. Relating to the person, as a servant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantes about me, who well shewed there is no service like his that serves because he loves. Sidney, b. ii.

Good master, corporal, captain, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: she hath no body to do any thing about her when I am gone, and she is old and cannot help hersels.

Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

ABO'UT. adv.

1. Circularly.

1 he veyward fifters, hand in hand,
Posters on the sea and land,

Thus down about, about,

Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,

And thrice affain to make up nine. Shakefp. Macbeth.

2. In circuit.

My honest lads, I'll tell you what I am about. Two yards and more.—No quips now Pistel: indeed I am in the waste two yards about; but I am about no waste, I am about thrist.

A tun about was ev'ry pillar there,

A polish'd mirrour shore not half 5 clear. Dryd. Fables.

3. Nearly.

When the boats were come within about fixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther; yet so as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer.

Bacon's New Atalantis.

approach nearer.

4. Here and there; every way.

Up rose the gentle virgin from her place;
And looked all about, if she might spy
Her lovely knight to move his manly pace.

Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 2. stonz. 33.

A wolf that was past labour, had the wit in his old age, yet to make the best of a bad game; he borrows a habit, and so about he goes, begging charity, from door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim.

L'Estrange.

With to before a verb; as, about to fty; upon the point, within a small distance of.

in a small distance of.

in a small distance of.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight, and silence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, about to perish, finds
Such noble pity in brave English minds.

6. The longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.
Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight; closeness of parts; fixation; pliantiess, or softness; immunity from rust; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the sure way (though most about) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed.

Spies of the Volscians

Held me in chase, that I was forc'd to wheel

Held me in chase, that I was forc'd to wheel

Three or four miles about; else had I, Sir, Half an hour fince brought my report. Shake'p. Coriolanus. To bring about; to bring to the point or state desired; as, he has brought about his purposes.

Whether this will be brought about, by breaking his head, I very much question.

Spectator.

8. To come about; to come to some certain state or point.
Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come about, after Hannah had conceived, that she bare a son. 1 Sam. i. 20.

One evening it besel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wish'd was come about;
Well pleas'd they went to rest; and if the gale
'Till morn continu'd, both resolv'd to sail. Dr

Dryd. Fables.

9. To go about a thing; to prepare to do it.

Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me? John vii. 19.

In common language, they say, to come about a man, to cir-

Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French à bout ; venir à bout d'une chose ; venir bout de quel -

A. Bp. for Archbishop; which see.

ABRACADA'BRA. A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRA'DE. v. a. [abrado, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued supply of what is successively abraded from them by decursion of waters.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRA'SION. [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abrading; a rubbing off.

2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines, or humours. Quincy.

3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. adv. [See BREAST.] Side by side; in such is position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

My coulin Suffolk,

My soul shall thine keep company to heaven:

My foul shall thine keep company to heaven:

Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly abreast. Shak. Henry For honour travels in a streight so narrow, Where one but goes abreast. Shake: p. Troilus and Cressia.

### ABR

The riders rode abreas, and one his shield, His lance of cornel-wood another held;

His lance of cornel-wood another held;
The third his bow, and glorious to behold!
The costly quiver, all of burnish'd gold. Dryden's Fables.
ABRI'COT. See APRICOT.
To ABRI DGE. v. a. [abreger, Fr. abbrevis, Lat.]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance.
All these sayings, being declared by Jason of Cyrene in five books, we will essay to abridge in one volume. 2 Macc. ii. 23.
2. To contract, to diminish, to cut short.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is free. Such determination abridges not that power wherein liberty consists.

Locke. confifts.

To deprive of; in which sense it is followed by the particle from or of preceding the thing taken away.

I have disabled mine estate,

By shewing something a more swelling port,

By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be abridg'd
From such a noble rate. Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
They were formerly, by the common law, discharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been abridged them since by several statutes.

Apliffe's Purergon Juris Canonici.
Abridged of. part. Deprived of, debarred from, cut short.

An Abridger. An ABRIDGER.

1. He that abridges; a shortener.

2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRI'DGMENT. n. f. [abregement, Fr.]

1. The contraction of a larger work into a small compass.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the abridgment of all volumes.

Heater h ii. S. c. of scripture. Hooker, b. ii. § 5.

Myfelf have play'd The int'rim, by remembring you 'tis past;
Then brook abridgment, and your eyes advance
After your thought, straight back again to France?

Shakespeare's Henry V. Idolatry is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very abridgment and sum total of all absurdities. South's Sermons.

all absurdaties.

2. A diminution in general.

All trying; by a love of littleness,

To make absurdaments, and to draw to less,

Even that nothing which at first we were.

3. Restraint, or absidgment of liberty.

The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts an absidgment of liberty, or at least an absidgment of liberty, to be complained of.

Locke.

ABRO'ACH. adv. [See To BROACH.]

ABRO'ACH. adv. [See To BROACH.]

I. In a posture to run out; to yield the liquor contained; properly spoken of vessels.

The Templer spruce, while ev'rv spout's abreach,
Stays 'till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach. Swijt's Miss.

The jairs of gen'rous wine (Acestes' gift,
When his Trinacrian shores the navy lest)
He set abroach, and for the feast prepar'd,
In equal portions with the ven'son shar'd.

Dividen's Virgis's Eneid, vol. ii.

Dryden's Virgil's Eneid, vol. ii.
2. In a figurative sense: in a state to be diffused or advanced; in

a state of such beginning as promises a progress.

That man, that sits within a monarch's heart, And ripens in the funshine of his favour, Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might be set abroach,
In shadow of such greatnes? Shakespeare's Henry [V.p.ii.
Abro'Ab. adv. [compounded of a and broad. See Broad.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large. Intermit no watch

Against a wakeful soe, while I abroad,
Thro' all the coasts of dark destruction, seek
Deliverance.

Milton's Paradi e Lost, b. ii. 1. 463.

Again, the lonely fox roams far abroad, On fecret rapine bent, and midnight fraud; Now haunts the cliff, now traveries the lawn,

And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. 2. Out of the house.

This cell's my court; here have I few attendants, And subjects none abroad. Shakeffeare's Tempeft. Lady — walked a whole hour abroad, without dying after it; at least in the time I staid; though she seemed to be fainting, and had convulfive motions ieveral times in her head. Pope's Letters.

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be fomewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever abroad, and differedited. Hooker. Pref.

Whosever offers at verbal translation, shall have the missortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it. Sir. J. Denkam.

D

Prior.

What learn our youth abroad, but to refine
The homely vices of their native land? Dryd. Span. Friar.
He who fojourns in a foreign country, refers what he fees
and hears abroad, to the state of things at home. Atterb. Serm.
4. In all directions, this way and that.
Full in the midst of this infernal road,
An elm displays her dusky arms abroad. Dryd. Virgil. En. vi.
5. Without, not within.

5. Without, not within.

Bodies politic, being subject, as much as natural, to dissolution, by divers means, there are undoubtedly more states overthrown through diseases bred within themselves, than through violence from abroad.

Hooker, Dedication.

overthrown through diseases bred within themselves, than through violence from abroad.

To A'BROGATE v. a. [abrogo, Lat.] To take away from a law its force, to repeal, to annul.

Such laws, as have been made upon special occasions, which occasions ceasing, laws of that kind do abrogate themselves.

The negative precepts of men may cease by many inftruments, by contrary customs, by public distellish, by long omission: but the negative precepts of God never can cease, but when they are express abrogated by the same authority.

Abroga'Tion. n. f. [abrogatio, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

The commissioners from the consederate Roman catholics, demanded the abrogation and repeal of all those laws, which were in force against the exercise of the Roman religion.

Clarendon, b. viii.

Clarendon, b. viii.

To Abro'ok. v. a. [from To brook, with a superabundant, a word not in use.] To brook, to bear, to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind abrook
The abject people gazing on thy face
With envious looks, still laughing at thy shame.

Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.

ABRUPT. adi. Sabruptus. Lat. Broken off.

ABRU'P'T. adj. [abruptus, Lat.] Broken off.

ABRUP 1. aaj. [aas appear)

1. Broken, craggy.

Refistles, roaring, dreadful down it comes
From the rude mountain, and the mostly wild,
Tumbling through rocks abrupt.

2. Divided, without any thing intervening.

Or spread his airy slight,

Or spread his airy slight,

Over the vast abrupt, ere he arrive
The happy isle.

Alilton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. 1. 409. The happy ifle.

Alilton's Paradise Log., Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves

Alilton's Paradise Log., Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

To know the cause of your abrupt departure.

Shakespeare's Henry WI.

The abrupt and unkind breaking off the two first parliaments, was wholly imputed to the duke of Buckingham. Clar.

Abrupt, with eagle-speed she cut the sky;

Instant invisible to mortal eye.

Then first he recogniz'd th' ethereal guest. Pope's Odyst. b.i.

4. Unconnected.

The abrupt stile, which hath many breaches, and doth not seem to end but fall.

Ben. Johnson's Discov. fecm to end but fall.

ABRU'PTED. adj. [abruptus, Lat. a word little in use.] Broken

off fuddenly.

The effects of whose activity are not precipitously abrupted, but gradually proceed to their cessations.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. 10.

ABRU'PTION. n. f. [abruptio, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and

ABRU PTION. n. J. [avruptio, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and fudden feparation.

Those which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other solid matter, being difficultly separable from it, because of its adhesion to all sides of them, have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its abruption from them, on all their sides.

ABRU PTLY. adv. [See ABRUPT.] Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

forms of preparation.

The fweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over itfelf, suffered her not to enter abruptly into questions of Musi-

dorus.

Sidney, b. ii. Now missing from their joy so lately sound,
So lately found and so abruptly gone. Par. Regain. b. ii.
They both of them punctually observed the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or business they were engaged, they lest it abruptly, as soon as the clock warned them to retire.

Addison, Spectator, No 241.

them to retire.

ABRU'PTNESS. n. f. [from abrupt.]

1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness, untimely vehemence.

2. The state of an abrupt thing; unconnectedness, roughness,

The state of an absorbe conditions.

The crystallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, are easily known from those that are lodged in the strata. The former have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the abruptness, at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the stone, or sides of the intervals; which abruptness is caused by its being broke off from the said stone.

\*\*Woodward's Natural History, p. 4.\*\*

\*\*Condition\*\* Lat 1 A morbid cavity in the body; a

AB'scess. n. f. [abscessus, Lat ] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour filled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a suppuration and an abjects in the lungs, and sometimes in some other part of the body. Arbuth. of Diet. Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden absects in the

mesentery, which, breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apostem of the mesentery. Harvey on Consumptions. To Abscr'ND. v. a. To cut off, either in a natural or figura-

ABSCISSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic fection, intercepted between the vertex and a femi-ordinate.

ABSCI'SSION. n. f. [absciffio, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the subsciffion of them difficult enough, and not without danger. W. seman's Surgery.

The flate of being cut off.

2. The flate of being cut off.

By ceflation of oracles, with Montacuaus, we may underfland this intercision, not abscission, or consummate desolation.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 12.

To ABSCO'ND. v. n. [absconde, Lat.] To hide one's self; to retire from the public view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

ABSCO'NDER. n. s. [from abscond.] The person that absconds.

A'BSENCE. n. s. [See ABSENT.]

1. The state of being absent, opposed to presence.

Sir, 'tis fit

You have strong party to desend yourself

You have strong party to defend yourself
By calmness, or by abjence: all's in danger. Shakesp. Coriol.

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,
For what advice can ease a lover's pain?

Absence, the best expedient they could find,
Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind. Dryd. Fab.

2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense.

Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary absence, as in banished persons: this is entirely necess.

cessary absence, as in banished persons; this is entirely necesfary. A fecond, necessary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable absence; as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an absence entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandife, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of absence, which is comand the like. Some add a fifth kind of absence, which is committed cum dolo & culpâ, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious person, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, in some respects, reputed as a person present.

Ashiffe's Parengon Juris Canonici.
You have given no differtation upon the absence of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they should support themselves under those separations.

Addison, Speciator, N° 241.

I continued my walk, restecting on the little absences and distractions of mankind.

Addison, Speciator, N° 77.

It is used with the particle from.

His absence from his mother oft he'll mourn,

A. His absence from his mother oft he'll mourn,
And, with his eyes, look wishes to return.

A'BSENT. adj. [absens, Lat.]

1. Not present; used with the particle from.
In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At more the plains, at noon the shady grove.

In spring the fields, in autumn fills liove;
At morn the plains, at noon the shady grove;
But Delia always: abjent from her sight.
Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight. Pope's Past.
Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and less have given him the revolt;
And none serve with him but constrained things,
Whose hearts are absent too.

Shakespeare's Macbeth. Whether they were abjent or present, they were vexed a-

Wifd. xi. II. like. 2. Absent in mind; inattentive; regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is abjent, because he thinks of something else, from him that is absent, because he thinks of nothing.

Addison, Spectator, No 77.

To Abse'nt. v. a. To withdraw, to forbear to come into

presence. If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,

Absent thee from felicity a while, And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,

To tell my tale.

But if thou think'ft trial unfought may find
Us both fecurer, than thus warn'd thou feem'ft,
Go—for thy ftay, not free, abjents thee more.

Milton's Paradije Loft, b. ix. 1. 372.

Tho' I am forc'd, thus to abfent myself

Exercise 11 Lloye Libell contring from means

Theh

From all I love, I shall contrive some means, Some friendly intervals, to visit thee.

Southern's Spartan Dame. The Arengo, however, is still called together in cases of The Arengo, however, is still called together in cases of extraordinary importance; and if, after due summons any member absents himself, he is to be fined to the value of about a printy English.

Addison's Rem. on Italy.

ABSENTE'E. n. f. He that is absent from his station, or employment, or country. A word used commonly with regard its Irishmen living out of their country.

Then

Then was the first statute made against ai jenters, commanding all such as had land in Ireland, to return and reside there-upon.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by absentees, and

fuch as draw over the profits railed out of Ireland, refunding nothing.

Child's Dijeourje en Trade.

nothing.

ABSI'NTHIATED. part. [from abfinthium, Lat. wormwood.]

Imbittered, impregnated with wormwood.

ABSI'S. See APSIS.

To ABSO'LVE. v. a. [abfilo. Lat.] to fland off, to leave off. Dist.

To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial fense.

Waur great goodness, out of holy pity,

Abfolv'd him-with an axe.

Shatespeare's Heary VIII.

Our victors. First in peace, forget their wars.

Abfolv'd him with an axe. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Our victors, Eest in peace, forget their wars,
Enjoy past dangers, and absolve the stars. Tickell.

As he hopes, and gives out, by the instructed his wealth, to be here absolved; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general scandal, of redeeming the credit lost by former judgments.

Swift's Miscellanies. To set free from an engagement or promise.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am abfolv'd by both. Waller's Maid's Trag.
This command, which must necessarily comprehend the perfons of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them, distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot absolve us. Locke.
To pronounce a fin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.
But all is calm in this eternal sleep;
Here grief forgets to group, and love to weep:

Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep; Ev'n superstition loses ev'ry fear; For God, not man, absolves our frailties here.

Pope's Eloifa to Abelard.

4. To finish, to complete.

If that which is fo supposed infinitely distant from what is now current, is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it must ne-cessarily be like ours, and consequently absolved in the space of twenty-four hours.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

What cause

Mov'd the creator, in his holy rest
Through all eternity, so late to build
In chaos; and the work begun, how soon
Absolute. adj. [absolutus, Lat.]

I. Complete; applied as well to persons as things.

Because the things that proceed from him are persect, without any manner of desect or maim; it cannot be, but that the words of his mouth are absolute, and lack nothing which they should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend.

Hoker, b. ii. § 6.

2. Unconditional; as, an absolute promise.

Although it runs in forms absolute, yet it is indeed conditional. nal, as depending upon the qualification of the person to whom it is pronounced.

South's Sermons. it is pronounced.

3. Not relative; as, abfolute space.

I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inserior, of absolute and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God, as well at least as it doth in the worship of images. Stillingst. Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.

An absolute mode is that which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other beings whatsoever: but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others.

Weste's Louise

Watts's Logic. In this fense we speak of the ablative case absolute in grammar.

4. Not limited; as, abfolute power.

My crown is abfolute, and holds of none;

I cannot in a base subjection live,

Nor suffer you to take, though I would give. Dryd. Ind. Emp.

5. Positive, certain, without any hesitation. In this sense it rarely occurs.

Long is it fince I faw him, But time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of favour, Which then he wore; the snatches in his voice, And burst of speaking were as his: I'm absolute, 'Twas very Cloten. Shakespeare's

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

What is his strength by land?—
Great and increasing: but by sea
He is an absolute master. Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

A'BSOLUTELY. adv. [from absolute.]

1. Completely, without restriction.
All the contradictions which grow in those minds, that neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor treely fink into the

What merit they can build upon having joined with a protestant army, under a king they acknowledged, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, absolute inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be fo for ever. Swift's Prest. Plea. Without relation.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die.

Hooker, b. v.

These then being the perpetual causes of zeal; the greatest good, or the greatest evil; either absolutely so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other.

No sensible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and sound, can be substituted in the bodies themselves, absolutely considered without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other or

fidered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of fense. These qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and politions.
Without limits or dependance. Bentley's Sermons.

The prince long time had courted fortune's love, But once possess'd, did abjolutely reign:
Thus, with their Amazons, the heroes strove, And conquer'd first those beauties they would gain.

Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.

4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the most part, are things absolutely unto all mens salvation necessary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided. Hooker's Preface.

Seremptorily, positively.

Being as I am, why didst not thou

Command me abjointely not to go,

Going into such danger, as thou saids? Parad. Loss, b. ix.

A'BSOLUTENESS. n. s. [from absolute.]

1. Completeness.

2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.

The absoluteness and illimitedness of his commission was generally much spoken of. Clarendon, b. viii.

There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous abfoluteness of condition, as neither to cringe, to sawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happiness within himself, for which men depend upon others. South's Serm,

3. Despoticism. He kept a strait hand on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obsequious to him, but had less interest in the people; which made for his abjoluteness, but not for his safety.

Bacon's Henry VII. his abjolutiness, but not for his safety... ABSOLU'TION. n. f. [absolutio, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

Absolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law; also, a temporary discharge of his farther attendance upon a mesne process, through charge of his farther attendance upon a messe process, through a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewise in the canori law, where, and among divines, it likewise signifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence pronounced either in a court of law, or esse in fore panientials. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of absolution, termed judicial, and another, stiled a declaratory or extrajudicial absolution.

Aylisse's Parergon Juris Canonici.

The remission of sins, or penance, declared by ecclesiastical authority.

authority.

The absolution pronounced by a priest, whether papist or protestant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the perfon, so absolved, considence towards God. South's Sermons.

A'BSOLUTORY. adj. [absolutorius, Lat.] That which absolves.

Though an absolutory sentence should be pronounced in factors of the performance of

your of the persons, upon the account of nearness of blood; yet, if adultery shall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded against as an adulterer. Astisfic's Parergon. A'BSONANT. adj. [See ABSONOUS.] Contrary to reason, wide from the purpose.

A'BSONOUS. adj. [absonus, Lat. ill-sounding.] Absurd, contrary to reason.

to reason.

To suppose an uniter of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, most absonous to our reason.

Glanvilla's Scepsis Scientifica, c 4.

To Abso'RB. v. d. [absorbeo, Lat. preter. absorbed; part. prete. absorbed; part. preter. To swallow up.

Some tokens shew

Some tokens thew

Of fearless friendship, and their finking mates
Sustain; vain love, tho' laudable; absorpt
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vast profundity.

Mose imputed the deluge to the disruption of the abys; and St. Peter, to the particular constitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be absorpt in water. Burn. Theory.
To suck up. See Absorbent.

which made it obnoxious to be abjorpt in water. Burn. I neory.

2. To fuck up. See Absorbent.

Supposing the forementioned consumption should prove so durable, as to absorbe and extenuate the said sanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident, that the sundamental parts must necessarily come into danger.

Absorbent. n. s. [absorbens, Lat.]

A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either causes the asperities of pungent humours, or dries away superfluous moissure in the body.

Quincy.

There is a third class of substances, commonly balled absorbents; as, the various kinds of shells, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, or which likewise raise an efferve cence, and are therefore

called alkalies, though not so properly, for they are not falts. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ABSO'RPT. part. [from abforb.] Swallowed up; used as well, in a figurative fense, of persons, as in the primitive, of things.
What can you expect from a man, who has not talked these
five days; who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can,

from all the present world, its customs and its manners, to be fully possessed and absorpt in the past.

Absorption. n. s. [from absorb.] The act of swallowing up. It was below the dignity of those facred penmen, or the spirit of God that directed them, to shew us the causes of this disruption, or of this absorption; this is lest to the enquiries of the surpress of the Farth. Burnet's Theory of the Earth. men

To ABSTA'IN. v. n. [ab/lineo, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's felf any gratification; with the particle from.

If thou judge it hard and difficult,

Conversing, looking, loving, to abstain

From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet

And, with desires, to languish without hope.

Milton's Paradise Loss, b x 1 993.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot abstain from it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to become a servant of meat and drink, or smoke.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

Even then the doubtful billows scarce abstain

From the toss'd vessel on the troubled main. Dryden's Virgil.

From the toss'd vessel on the troubled main. Dryden's Virgil. ABSTE'MIOUS. adj. [absternius, Lat.] Temperate, sober, ab-Itinent, refraining from excess or pleasures. It is used of per-fons; as, an abstemious hermit: and of things; as, an abste-micus diet. It is spoken likewise of things that cause tempe-

The inflances of longevity are chiefly amongst the abstermious. Abstinence in extremity will prove a mortal disease; but the experiments of it are very rare. Arbuthnot on Aliments. Clytorean streams the love of wine expel,

Such is the virtue of th' abstenious well) Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood, Extinguishes, and balks the drunken god: Or that Melampus (so have some assur'd)
When the mad Prætides with charms he cur'd,

And pow'rful herbs, both charms and fimples cast
Into the sober spring, where still their virtues last. Dryd. Fab.
ABSTE'MIOUSLY. adv. [from abstemious.] Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. n. J. [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTERTION. n. f. [from abstince, Lat.] The act of holding off, or reft aining; restraint.

To ABSTERGE. v. a. [absterge, Lat.] To cleanle by wip ing; to wipe.

ABSTE'RGENT. adj. Cleanfing; having a cleanfing quality.

70 ABSTE'RSE. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanfe, to purify:
a word very little in use, and less analogical than absterge.

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the stomach of the offrich, no alteration; but we suspect this effect rather from corrolion than digestion; not any tendence to chilifica-tion by the natural heat, but rather some attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may absterse and shave the scorious parts thereof. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. ABSTE'RSION n. f. [abstersio, Lat.] The act of cleansing. ABSTERGE.

The seventh cause is abstersion; which is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which fcoureth linen cloth speedily from the foulness.

\*\*Bacon's Natural History, N° 42.\*\*

\*\*Abste'Rsive. adj. [from absterge.] That has the quality of absterging or cleansing.

It is good, after purging, to use apozemes and broths, not so much opening as those used before purging; but abstersive and mundifying clysters also are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the amours. Bacon's Nat. History.

A table flood of that abstersive tree,

Where Æthiop's fwarthy bird did build to nest. Sir J. Denb.
There, many a flow'r abstersive grew,
Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow hue.

A'BSTINENCE. n. s. [abstinentia, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing; with the particle from.

Because the abstinence from a present pleasure, that offers itself, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one: it is no wonder that that operates after the same manner pain does, and lessens, in our thoughts, what is suture; and so forces us. as lessens, in our thoughts, what is suture; and so forces us, as it were blindfold into its embraces.

Locke.

2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. It is generally distinguished from temperance, as the greater degree from the less; sometimes as single performances from habits; as, a day of abstinence, and a lite of temperance.

Say, can you sast; your stomachs are too young:

And abstinence ingenders maladies. Shakesp. Love's Lab. Lost.

Religious men, who hither must be fent As awful guides of heavenly government;

To teach you penance, fasts, and al stinence, To punish bodies for the souls offence. Dryden's Ind. Emp. And the faces of them, which have used abstinence, shall shine above the stars; whereas our faces shall be blacker than 2 Esdras, vii. 55 darknefs.

A'BSTINENCY. n. f. The same with ABSTINENCE. 2.

Were our rewards for the abstinencies, or riots, of this prefent life, under the prejudices of short or finite, the promises and threats of Christ would lose much of their virtue and energy.

Hammond's Fundam. energy. That uses abstinence, A'ESTINENT. adj. [abslinens, Lat.]

opposition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is used chiefly of persons.

forced away, wrung

ABSTRA'CT. v. a. [abstraho, Lat.]
To ABSTRA'CT. v. a. [abstraho, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we abstract from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise.

Decay of Picty.

Dict.

Milton.

To separate ideas.

Those, who cannot distinguish, compare and absiract, would hardly be able to understand and make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree.

Locke. or reason to any tolerable degree.

To reduce to a epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us abstract them into brief compends, and review them often. Watts's Improv. of the Mind.

ABSTRACT. adj. [abstractus, Lat. See the verb To ABS-TRACT.1

1. Separated from fomething else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, abstract mathematics, abstract terms, in opposition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only abstract quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed, doth confider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So aftronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, music of sounds; and mechanics, of weights and powers.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Abstract terms fignify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as, whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death.

Watts's Logick.

2. With the particle from.

Another fruit from the confidering things in themselves, abfract from our opinions and other mens notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. Locke. A'BSTRACT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a

greater.

You shall there find a man, who is the abstract
Of all faults all men follow. Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.
If you are false, these epithets are small;
You're then the things, and abstract of them all. Dryd. Aur.

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.
When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recolleded the sentiments he had remarked; so that he could give lected the sentiments he had remarked; so that he could give a tolerable analysis and abstract of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

The state of being abstracted. The hearts of great princes, if they be confidered, as it were in abstract, without the necessity of states, and circumstances of time, can take no full and proportional pleasure in the exercife of any narrow bounty. Wotton.

ABSTRA'CTED. part. adj. [from abstract.]

1. Separated.

That space the evil one abstracted stood From his own evil, and for the time remain'd

Stupidly good.

2. Refined, abstruse.

Abstracted spiritual love, they like Their fouls exhal'd.

Donne. 3. Absent of mind, inattentive to present objects; as, an abjtracted scholar.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY. adv. With abstraction, simply, separately from all contingent circumstances.

Or whether more abstractedly we look, Or on the writers, or the written book :

Whence, but from heav'n, could men unskill'd in arts, In feveral ages born, in feveral parts,

Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why Should all conspite to cheat us with a lie?

Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice, Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. Dryden's Religis Laici.

ABSTRA'CTION. n. f. [abstractio, Lat.]

The act of abstracting.
The word abstraction signifies a withdrawing some part of

An idea from other parts of it; by which means, such abftracted ideas are formed, as neither reprefent any thing corporeal or spiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. Watts's Legick.

2. The flate of being abstracted.
3. Absence of mind, inattention.
4. Difregard of worldly objects.
ABSTRA CTIVE. adj. [from abstract.] Having the power or

quality of abstracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY. adv. [from abstract.] In an abstract manner, absolutely, without reference to any thing else.

Matter abscribe and absolutely confidered, cannot have born an infinite duration now past and expired. Bestley's Sermons.

ABSTRI'CTED. par'. adi. [abstrictus, Lat.] Unbound. First. To ABSTRI'NGE. v. a [abstrictus, Lat.] To unbind. Dist. To AISTRU'DE. v. a. [abstrictus, Lat.] To thrust off, or pull away.

Dist.

ABSTRU'SE. adj. [at firufus, Lat. thrust out of fight.]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whose fight discerns Alfring thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, favy, without their light,
Repullion rifing.

Alitton's Paradife Loft, b. v. l. 712.

2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehension. posed to obvious and easy. It is op-

So spake our fire, and, by his count nance, seem'd Ent'ring on studious thoughts abstrufe. Parad. Lost, b. viii. The motions and figures within the mouth are abstrufe, and not easy to be diffinguished, especially those of the tongue, which is moved, through the help of many muscles, so easily, and habitually, and varioufly, that we are fearce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed.

Holder's E ements of Speech.

No man could give a rule of the greatest beauties, and the knowledge of them was so abstruct, that there was no manner of speaking which could express them. Dryden's Dufresno. ABSTRUSELY. a.w. In an abstruct manner; obscurely, not

plainly, or obviously.

Abstrusseness. n. f. [from abstruse.] The quality of being abstruse; difficulty, obscurity.

It is not oftentimes so much what the scripture says, as what fome men persuade others it says, that makes it seem obscure; and that as to some other passages that are so indeed, since it is the abstraction of what is taught in them, that makes them almost inevitably so; it is little less saucy, upon such a score, to find sault with the style of the scripture, than to do so with the author for making us but men. author for making us but men.

ABSTRU'SITY. n. f. [from al-flrufe.]

1. Abstrucenes. Boyle on the Scripture.

Abstructers.
 That which is abstructe. A word seldom used.
 Authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets, to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult abstruction of things. Brown's sug. Err.

 Absu'me. v. a. [abstume, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up.
 That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, no not so much as any part of it; for if it had

be burnt, no not so much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be adjumed in a portion of time.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ABSU'RD. adj. [abfurdus, Lat.]

1. Unreasonable, without judgment, as used of men.

Seeming wise men may make shift to get opinion; but let no man choose them for employment; for certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat absurd, than over formal.

Bucon's Essay 27. formal.

2. Incomiftent, contrary to reason, used of sentiments or prac-

The thing itself appeared defirable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and defire it; but then, it was after a very irrational abjurd way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired.

Seath's Sections. to be acquired.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and supply; but one who snews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and about didd for, Spectator, N 291.

But grant that those can conquer, these can cheat;

Tis phrase abjurd to call a villain great: Who wickedly is wife, or madly brave.

Is but the more a too!, the more a knave. Pope's Fffay on Man.

Arsu'RDITY. n.f. [from al ford]

1. The quality of being abford; want of judgment applied to men; want of propriety applied to things.

I low clear focuer this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the alfardity of the actual Lo.ke. idea of an infinite number.

That which is alfar!; as, his travels were full of absurdities. In which sense it has a plural

That fatisfaction we receive from the opinion of some preeminence in ourselves, when we see the assistance of an other, or when we restect on any past absorbing all it is of our own.

No II.

Addi on, Secolat r, No 249.

# ABU

ABSU'RDLY. adv. [from abfurd.] After an abfurd manner; improperly, unreasonably

But man we find the only creature, Wh, led by folly, combats nature;

Who, when she loudly cries, forbear, With obstinacy fixes there;

With obstinacy fixes there;
And where his genius least inclines,
Absurdly bends his whole designs.

We may proceed yet further with the atheist, and convince him, that not only his principle is absurd, but his consequences also as absurdly deduced from it.

Bentle.'s emons.

Absu'rdness. n.f. [from absurd.] The quality of peing absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety. See Absurdity; which more frequently used.

Absu'rdness. n.f. [abondance, Fr.]

I. Plenty; a sense chiefly poetical.

At the whisper of thy word,

Crown'd abundance spreads my board.

Crassur.

Crown'd abundance spreads my board.

The doubled charge his subjects love supplies, Craftaw.

Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind; So glad Egyptians see their Nilus rise, And, in his plenty, their abundance find. Dry.

Dryd. Ann. Alir.

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn, during its course through the Tyrol, is generally shut up between a double range of mountains, that are most of them covered with woods of fir-trees. Acumaance of peasants are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees, that, after they are barked and cut into shape, are tumbled down. Audison on Ita'y.

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, as ion, it is lamentable to remember what chur dance of noble blood hath been thed with very small benefit unto the Christian state.

Sir H'a.te. Raisisi's Estays.

4. Exuberance, more than enough.

For well I wot, most mighty fovereign,

That all this famous antique history, Of fome, th' abundance of an idle brain

Will judged be, and painted forgery. Spenf. F. iry .2. b. ii. ABU'NDANT. adj. [abund.ins, Lat.]

r. Plentiful.

Good the more

Communicated, more alundant grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more. Far. I of, b v.

2. Exuperant.

If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity, so as not to yiels, a strong projectile motion occasions their rupture, and hæmorrhages; especially in the lungs, where the blood is abundant.

Airluchnet on Aliments.

are usual areas and a second of the Earth.

3. Full flored. It is followed formetimes by in, commonly by with.

The world began but forme ages before these were found out, and was alundant with all things at first; and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put so much to the use of their wits, to find out ways for living commodiously.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

4. It is applied generally to things, fornetimes to perfons. The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-fuffering and abundant in goodness and truth. Exed. xxxiv. 6. ABU'NDANTLY. adv. [from abundant.]

I. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth alundantly the moving creature that hath life. Genefis, i. 20.

God on thee

Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd; Inward and outward both, his image sair. Par. Lost, b. viii.

2. Amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is abundantly supplied in the imaginations of friendship, and the repeated influences of a constant conversation.

Rogers's Serm.

Heroic poetry has ever been effected the greatest work of human nature. In that rank has Aristotle placed it; and Longinus is so full of the like expressions, that he abund only confirms the other's testimony. Dryden's State of Innocence, Press.

To ABU'SE. v. a. [abut:r, Lat.]

In abuse the verb, f has the sound of z; in the noun, the common sound.

I. To make an ill use of.

They that use this world, as not abusing it; for the sashion

of this world passeth away.

He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer a sait the perversences of men no longer suffer his compassion to be alujed. Rogers's Sernous.

To deceive, to impose upon.

The world hath been much abused by the opinion of making gold: the work itself I judge to be possible; but the means hitherto propounded are, in the practice, sull of error.

Bacon's Natural History, No 126.

He perhaps, Out of my weakness and my melancholy,

Shake peare's Hamlet:

As he is very potent with fuch spirits, Abujes me to damn me.

It imports the misrepresentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehensions of men, abusing their minds with false notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life.

Nor be with all these tempting words abus'd;
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.

Pope's Sappho to Phasn.

3. To treat with rudeness, to reproach.

I am no strumpet, but of life as honest
As you that thus abuse me. Shakespeare's Othello.
But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and abused them

But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and abujea them fhamefully, and spake proudly.

Some praise at morning what they blame at night,
But always think the last opinion right.
A muse by these is like a mistress us'd,
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next abus'd. Pope's Est. on Crit.
The next criticism upon the stars seems to be introduced for no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff, whom the author every-where endeavours to imitate and abuse. Addison.

Abuse. n.s. story of the stars of the surface of any thing.
The casting away things profitable for the suftenance of man's

The casting away things profitable for the sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful abuse of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind. Hocker, b. v. \$ 9.

Little knows

Parad. Loft, b.iv.

Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts best things
To worst abuse, or to their meanest use. Parad. Lost, b.iv.
2. A corrupt practice, bad custom.
The nature of things is such, that, if abuses be not remediate the succession of the second died, they will certainly encrease. Swift, Advancem. of Relig. 3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and through the deceit abused me, and, after the abuse, forsaken me, but that he must now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge.

3. Sidney, but that he must now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge.

4. Unjust censure, rude reproach, contumely.

I dark in light, exposid

To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong. Samps. Agon.

Abuser. n.s. [from the verb abuse.]

1. He that make an ill use.

 He that deceives.
 Next thou, th' abuser of thy prince's ear.
 He that reproaches with rudeness. Denh. Sophy.

4. A ravisher, a violater.
ABU'SIVE. aij. [from abuse.]
1. Practifing abuse.

The tongue mov'd gently first, and speech was low,
Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,
And wicked wit arose, thy most abusive soc. Pepe's Miscell.
Dame Nature, as the learned show,

Provides each animal its foe;

Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox Devours your geefe, the wolf your flocks. Thus envy pleads a natural claim, To perfecute the muse's fame,

To perfectite the muse's same,
On poets in all times abusive,
From Homer down to Pope inclusive. Suist's Missellanies.

2. Containing abuse; as, an abusive lampoon.
Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,
Till her licentious and abusive tongue
Waken'd the magistrates coercive pow'r.

3. Describul; a sense little used, yet not improper.
It is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty, ought to be restored in integrum.

Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.

ABU'SIVELY. adv. [from abufe.]

The oil, abificely called fpirit, of roses swims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember not to have observed in any other oil drawn in any limbeck. Boyle's Sceptical Chymistry.

Reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS. n. f. [from abuse.] The quality of being abusive; foulness of language.

Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy ground,
Profaneness, filthiness, abustiveness.

These are the scum, with which coarse wits abound:

The sine may spare these well, yet not go less. Herbert.

To ABU' I. v. n. obsolete. [aboutir, to touch at the end, Fr.]

To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle upon. particle upon.

Two mighty monarchies,

Whose high upreared and a tuting fronts

Perilous the narrow ocean parts as under. Shakesp. Henry V.

In entring the same, we will first pitch at the Looes, two several corporations, distinguished by the addition of east and well, abuting upon a navigable creek, and joined by a fair bridge of many arches.

Carew's Survey of Cornucall.

ABUTTAL. n. f. [from abut.] The butting or boundaries of any land. A writing declaring on what lands, highways, or other places, it does abut.

Dist.

places, it does abut. Diet.

# ACA

ADL'TMENT. in f. [from abut.] That which abuts, or border upon another.

upon another.

ABY'SM. n.f. [abvfine, old Fr. now written contractedly abime. A guil; the fame with abvfs.

All good ftars, that were my former guides, Have empty left their orbs, and that their fires Into the abyim of hell. Shakefpeare's Antony and Cleepaira Aby'ss. n.f. [alyffus, Lat. 'Aβυσσω', bottomlefs, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Vho fhall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite abyfs,
And, through the palpable obfeure, find cit
This uncouth way. Milton's Paralific Left, b. ii. l. 405

2. A great depth, a gulph.

This uncouth way. Milton's Paradific Loft, b. ii. 1. 405

2. A great depth, a gulph.

The yawning earth disclos'd th' abys of hell:

The weeping statues did the wars foretell,
And holy sweat from brazen idols fell. Dryd. Firg. Georg. i

3. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.

For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall
In time's abys, the common grave of all. Dryd. Juv. Sat. x.

If, discovering how far we have clear and distinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of those things that are within the reach of our understandings, and launch not out into that abys of darkness, out of a presumption, that nothing is beyond our comprehension.

Locke. thing is beyond our comprehension.

4. The body of waters supposed at the center of the earth.

We are here to confider what is generally understood by the

great abyse, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis commonly interpreted either to be the sea, or subterrancous waters hid in the bowels of the earth. Burnet's Theor. Earth.

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From what infatiable abyfs,
Where flames devour, and ferpents hifs,
Promote me to thy feat of blifs. R:scommin.

Ac, Ak, or Ake.

Being initials in the names of places, as Acton, fignify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak.

ACACIA. n.f. [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being supposed the infpissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of floes, boiled to the same consistence. Distinguished de Comm. Savary. Treveux.

2. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true gracies, and therefore termed the late.

2. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true acacia; and therefore termed pseudocacia, or Virginian acacia.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose flower-cup rises the pointal, wrapped in a simbriated membrane, which afterwards becomes a pod, opening into two parts, in which are contained several kidney-shaped seeds.

ACADE'MIAL adj. [from academy.] Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.

belonging to an academy.

ACADE MIAN. n.f. [from academy.] A scholar of an academy or university; a member of an university. IVocd, in his Athenæ Oxonienses, mentions a great feast made for the academians.

Oxoniens, mentions a great feast made for the academians.

ACADE'MICK. n. s. [from academy.] A student of an university.

A young academic shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade in a dictatorial style, and shall be lavish in the praise of the author; while, at the same time, persons well skilled in those different subjects, hear the tattle with contempt.

IVarts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 5.

ACADE'MICK. adj. [academicus, Lat.] Relating to an university.

While through poetic scenes the genius roves,

Or wanders wild in academic groves.

Dunciad, b. iv. 1.481.

ACADE'MICAL. adj. [academi.us, Lat.] Belonging to an university.

verfity. He drew him first into the fatal circle, from a kind of resolved privateness at his house at Lampsie in South Wales; where, after the academica! life, he had taken such a taste of the rural, as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind.

to a retired courfe. ACADEMI'CIAN. n. f. [academicien, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally used in speaking of the professor in the academies of France.

ACA'DEMIST. n. f. [from academy.] The member of an academy.

demy. It is observed by the Parisian academists, that some amphibious

quadrupeds, particularly the fea-calf, or feal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large.

A'CADEMY. n f. [anciently, and properly, with the accent on first fyllable, now frequently on the fecond. Academia, Lat.

from Acade ness of Athens, whose house was turned into a school, from whom the Groves of Academe in Milton.]

An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of

fome art.

Our court shall be a little academy, Still and contemplative in living arts. Shak. Love's Lab. Lost. 2. The place were sciences are taught.

Amongst the academies, which were composed by the rare genius of those great men, these four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian school, that of Sieyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth.

Dryden's Dustreston. An univertity.

A place of education, in contradiffinction to the universities or public schools. ACA'N THUS. ACA'NTHUS. n. f. [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-foot, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapiter.

On either fide

Acanthus, and each od'rous bushy shrub,

Fenc'd up the verdant wall. Milt. Parad. Lost, b. iv. 1.696.

Acatale'ctic. n.f. [ακαταλήκλικω, Gr.] A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without desect or superfluity.

To ACCE'DE. v.n. [accedo, Lat.] To be added to, to come to; generally used in political accounts: as, another power has acceded to the treaty. that is, has become a party.

to; generally used in pointcal accounts: as, another power has acceded to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To ACCE/LERATE. v. a. [a ccdero, Lat.]

1. To make quick, o hasten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulse to motion, so as perpetually to encrease.

Take new beer, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not accelerate the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the groffer parts may fall down into lees.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No 302.

If the rays endeavour to recede from the denfeft part of the

vibration, they may be alternately accelerated and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them.

Newton's Office. Newton's Oftics.

Spices quicken the pulse, and accelerate the motion of the blood, and distingte the fluids; from whence leanness, pains in the stomach, loathings, and fevers. drbuthnot on Aliments.

Lo! from the dread immensity of space

Returning, with accelerated course,

The rushing comet to the sun descends. Thomf. Sum. 1. 1690. 2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophi-

cal language; but is fometimes used on other occasions. In which council the king himself, whose continual vigilancy did suck in sometimes causeless suspicions, which sew else

knew, inclined to the accelerating a battle. Bacon's Henry V.I.

Perhaps it may point out to a fludent now and then, what
may employ the most useful labours of his thoughts, and accelera'e his diligence in the most momentous enquiries. Watts's Impr.

ACCELERA'TION. n. f. [acceleratio, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the acceleration of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the spaces through which it passes

will be as the squares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the spaces.

The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion. The degrees of acceleration of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either coacervate or interspersed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

To ACCE'ND. v. a. [accendo, Lat.] To kindle, to fet on fire; a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently accended, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this fort.

ACCE'NSION. n. f. [accensio, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its accension, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes likewise an explosion so forcible as sometimes to kill the miners, break their limbs, shake the earth, and force coals, stones, and other bodies, even though they be of very great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine.

Woodward's Natural History, p. iv.

A'CCENT. n. f [accentus, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to

force or elegance.

I know, fir, I am no flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain accent was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Your accent is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. Shakespeare's As you like it.
2. In grammar, the marks made upon fyllables to regulate their

pronunciation. Accent, as in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute accent raising the voice in some certain syllables to a higher, i.e. more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower, and both having some

3. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages bence Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er,

emphasis, i.e. more vigorous pronunciation.

In Hates unborn, and accents yet unknown. Shak. Jul. Cæfar.

Holder's Elem.

Winds, on your wings to heav'n her accents bear;
Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear. Dryd. Virg. Past. 3.

4. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or senti-

The tender accent of a woman's cr

Will pass unheard, will unregarded die; When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail,

When fair occasion shews the springing gale. Prior.

To Acce'nt, v. a. [from accentus, Lat.]

1. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to he grammatical marks or rules.

Having got somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words above two syllables (which is enough to re-

gulate her pronunciation, and accenting the words) let her read daily in the gospels, and avoid understanding them in Latin, if she can.

Locke on Education, § 177.

O my unhappy lines! you that before
Have ferv'd my youth to vent fome wanton cries,
And, now congeal'd with grief, can fcarce implore
Strength to accent, Here my Albertus lies! To write or note the accents.

3. To write or note the accents.
To Acce'ntuate: v. a. [accentuer, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION. n. f. [from accentuate.]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

The act of placing the accent in production.
 Marking the accent in writing.
 Marking the accent in writing.
 ACCEPT, v. a. [accipio, Lat. accepter, Fr.]
 To take with pleafure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is diffinguished from receive, as specific from general; noting a particular manner of receiving.
 Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleasure in you, faith the Lord of hosts, neither will I accept an offering at your hand.

an offering at your hand.

Malachi, i. 10.

Then Peter opened his mouth, and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him.

Ass, x. 34, 35.

You have been graciously pleased to accept this tender of my duty.

Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.

duty.

Charm by accepting, by submitting sway; Yet have your humour most when you obey. 2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to accept terms, accept a treaty.

His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd

To keep it better than the first he made. Dryden's Fables.

3. In the language of the bible, to accept persons, is to act with personal and partial regard.

He will sutely reprove you, if ye do secretly accept persons.

Job, xiii. 10.

4. It is sometimes used with the particle of.

I will appeale him with the present that goeth before me; and afterward I will see his face; peradventure he will accept of mle. Genesis, xxxii. 20.

ACCEPTABI'LITY. n. f. The quality of being acceptable. See ACCEPTABLE.

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, for the remis-fion of our fins, and for the obtaining the grace and acceptabi-lity of repentance. Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

Lity of repentance. Taylor's Worthy Communicant.
ACCEPTABLE. adj. [acceptable, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by some with the accent on the first syllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the second.

Anton; by others, with the accent on the fecond.

That which is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleafing. It is used with the particle to before the person accepting.

This woman, whom thou mad'ft to be my help;
And gav'ft me as thy persect gift, so good,
So fit, so acceptable, so divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill. Parad. Lost, bii:
I do not see any other method left for men of that sunction to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honess. to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity. Swift's Proj. &c.

After he had made a peace so acceptable to the church, and so honourable to himself, he spent the remainder of his life at

Ripaille, and died with an extraordinary reputation of fanctity. Addison on Italy.

ACCE'PTABLENESS. n.f. [from acceptable.] The quality of be-

ing acceptable.

It will thereby take away the acceptableness of that conjunction.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 2.

Acce'ptably. adv. [from acceptable.] In an acceptable manner;

so as to please; with the particle to. For the accent, see Ac-

CEPTABLE. Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory;

he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he fuffers, fo he be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he prays; fo he may do it frequently, fervently, and acceptably.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to express it acceptably to every one.

Locke on Education, § 1+5.

ACCE PTANCE. n. f. [acceptance, Fr.] z. Reception with approbation.

By that acceptance of his fovereignty, they also accepted of

his laws; why then should any other laws be now used amongst them?

Spenstr's State of Ireland:

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble acceptance of them.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus. Some men cannot be fools with fo good acceptance as others.

South's Sermons:

Thus I imbolden'd spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and acceptance found. Par. Lost, b. viii. 1. 435.

2. The meaning of a word as it is received or understood; ac-

ceptation.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an effertion

most certainly true, though, under the common acceptance of it, not only falle but odious: for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse. South.

ACCEPTANCE. [in law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himself, for ever, to allow a former fact done

by another, whether it be in itself good or not.

ACCEPTA'TION. n.f. [from accept.]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large fense feems now wholly out of use. Yet, poor foul! knows he no other, but that I do suspect, neglect, yea, and detest him: for, every day, he finds one way or other to set forth himself unto me; but all are rewarded

With like coldness of acceptation.

What is new finds better acceptation, than what is good or great.

Denham: Sophy

2. Good reception, acceptance.

Cain, envious of the acceptation of his brother's prayer and facrifice, flew him; making himself the first manslayer, and his brother the first martyr. Raleigh's Hi, tory of the World, b. i.

3. The flate of being acceptable, regard.
Some things, a though not fo required of necessity, that, to scave them undone, excludeth from falvation, are, notwith-flanding, of so great dignity and acceptation with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. Hooker, b. ii.

They have those enjoyments only as the consequences of the state of esteem and acc. ptatien they are in with their parents and governours

and governours.

Locke on Education, § 53.

Acceptance in the juridical fense. This fense occurs rarely.

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right on his part that gives; so there is required also an acce; tation on his part to whom it is given. Sou b's Sermons.

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the carl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the fever I questions, and what acceptation these words and expres-Clarendon, b. viii.

All matter is either fluid or folid, in a large acceptation of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle de-

and the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the middle derapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. Ben:l. Serm.

An Accepter. n. f. [from accept.] The person that accepts.

Accepted a tion, n. f. [acceptiatio, Lat.] A term of the civil law, importing the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

Acception. n. f. [acception, Fr. from acceptio, Lat.] The received fense of a word; the meaning.

That this hath been esteemed the sue and proper acception of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion. Hanmond on Fundamentals.

ACCESS. n. f. [In 6 me of its fences, it feems derived from access, in others, from access, Lat. acces, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

There remained very advantageous accesses for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very slender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no affurance that repentance would be admitted for fin. Hammond on Fundamentals.

And here th' access a gloomy grove defends;
And here th' unnavigable lake extends,
O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird presumes to steer his airy slight. Dryd. Encid vi.
2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.
When we are wronged and would unfold our sine.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs, We are deny'd acce's unto his person,

Lv'n by those men that most have done us wrong.

Stakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

They go commission'd to require a peace,
And carry presents to procure access. Dryden, Eneid vii.
He grants what they belought;

He grants what they
Instructed, that to God is no access
Without Mediator, whose high office now
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.

Moles in figure bears. A.
3. Encrease, enlargement, addition.

The gold was accumulated, and flore treasure, for the most part; but the silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the acces of territory and empire by the same enterprize.

Bacon's Hely War. Although to opinion, there be many gods, may feem an accifi in religion, and fuch as cannot at all confift with atheifm,
yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the fame; for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity.

Brown's Fulgar Errours, b. i. c. 10.

Nor think superfluous their aid; I, from the influence of thy looks, receive Acces in every virtue; in thy fight More wise, more watchful, stronger.

Paradife Loft.

The reputation Of virtuous actions past, if not kept up

With an access, and fresh supply, of new ones, Is lost and foon forgotten. Derham's Sophy. 4. It is fometimes used, after the French, to fignify the returns of fits of a diftemper; but this fense feems yet scarcely received into our language.

For as relapfes make diseases

More desperate than their first accesses.

Accessariness. n. s. [from accessory.] The state of being acceffary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative accessariness to the mischiefs.

A'ccessary. adj. [A corruption, as it seems, of the word ac-

ceffory, which fee; but now more commonly used than the

That which, without being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general fense.

As for those things that are accessary hereunto, those things that so belong to the way of salvation.

Hooker.

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him accessury to rebellion. Clarendon, b. viii.

Accessible. adj. [accessibilis, Lat. accessible, Fr.] That which may be approached; that which we may reach or arrive at.

It is applied both to persons and things, with the particle to.

In conversation, the tempers of men are open and accessible, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more than the particle to persons the strongest impressions.

the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more apposite to particular occasions. Rogers. As an island, we are accessible on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea. Addison's Freebelder. Those things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been rackt and tortured to discover themselves, while the plainer and more accessible truths, as if despicable while easy, are clouded and obscured.

Some lie more open to our senses and daily observation; others are more occult and hidden, and though accessible, in some measure, to our senses, yet not without great search and

fome measure, to our senses, yet not without great search and forutiny, or some happy accident. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Accession. n. s. [accession, En.]

1. Encrease by something added, enlargement, augmentation.

There would not have been found the difference here set

down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received some little accession during the

The wifest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an accession thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it.

Swift on the Contests in Athens and Rome.

Charity, indeed, and works of providence and Rome.

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence, are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned accessions, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them.

Rogers's Sermons. 2. The act of coming to, or joining one's felf to; as, accession to

a confederacy.

Beside, what wise objections he prepares Against my late accession to the wars

Does not the fool perceive his argument
Is with more force against Achilles bent? Dryden's Fables.

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's accession to the throne.

A'ccessorily. adv. [from accessory.] In the manner of an acceffory.

A'ccessory, adj. Joined to another thing, so as to encrease it; additional.

In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the accessory augmentation of our bliss. Hooker.

A'ccessory. n.f. [accessorius, Lat. accessore, Fr. This word, which had anciently a general fignification, is now almost confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to perfons. A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or con-cealment. And a man may be accessory to the offence of another, after two forts, by the common law, or by ffatute: and, by the common law, two ways also; that is, before or after by the common law, two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof; for his presence makes him also a principal: wherefore there cannot be an accessory before the fact in manslaughter; because manslaughter is sudden and not prepensed. Accessory after the fact, is, when one receiveth him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. Accessory, by statute, is he that abets. counsels, or hides any man committing, or having knoweth to have committed felony. Accessory, by statute, is he that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed an offence made felony by statute. C.wel. By the common law, the accessories cannot be proceeded against till the principal has received his trial. Spenser's State of Irel. But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall On accidental joys, th'effential. Still before accessories to abide

A trial, must the principal be try'd.

Now were all transform'd

Alike, to servents all, as accessories.

Alike, to ferpents all, as accessories
To his bold riot. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. 1. 520. To his bold riot.

2. Applied

2. Applied to things.

An acceffory is faid to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal.

Ayliste's Parergon Juris Canonici.

Ayliste's Parergon Juris Canonici.

A'ccidence. n. s. [a corruption of accidents, from accidentia, Lat.]

The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do consets I do want eloquence,

And never yet did learn mine accidence. Taylor the Water-poet.

A'CCIDENT. y. s. [accidens, Lat.]

I. The property on quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

If she were but the body's accident,

And her sole being did in it subsist,

As white in snow, she might herself absent,

And in the body's substance not be miss'd. Sir John Davies.

An accidental mode, or an accident, is such a mode as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be with-

necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be with-out it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be separated or abolished from its subject. Watts's Logick.

In grammar, the property of a word.
 The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what composures of letters are, by consent and institution, to fignify such certain notions of things, with their modalities and accidents.
 Holder's Elements of Speech.

 That which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.
 General laws are like general rules in physick, according whereunto, as no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease force special accident, in regard.

whereunto, as no wife man will defire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like accident, recover health, would be, to him, either hurtful, or, at the least, unprofitable. Hocker, b. v. § 9.

The flood, and other accidents of time, made it one common field and pasture with the land of Eden. Raleigh's Hist. World.

Thus we rejoic'd, but soon our joy is turn'd

Into perplexity, and new amage:

Into perplexity, and new amaze;
For whither is he gone? What accident

Hath rapt him from us? Paradife Regained, b. i.

And trivial accidents shall be forborn,

That others may have time to take their turn. Dryd. Fables.

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians Swift's Miscellanies.

Watts's Logick.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the effentials of any subject, before you consider its accidentals.

\*\*Watts's Logick.\*\*

Accidental. \*\*Watts's Logick.\*\*

Accidental. \*\*In accident in a

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumstances, which are merely accidental to the tragedy.

Rymer's Tragedies of the left Age.

This is accidental to a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. Tillotson.

2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy sin's not accidental, but a trade. Shakesp. Weas. So shall you hear

Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters;
Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cause. Shakes. Ham.

Look upon things of the most accidental and mutable nature;
accidental in their production, and mutable in their continuitself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors,

accidental in their production, and mutable in their continu-ance; yet God's prescience of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. South's Ser.
3. In the following passage it seems to signify adventitious. South's Sermons.

Ay, such a minister as wind to fire, That adds an accidental ficrceness to

Denham's Sophy.

Its natural fury.

Accidentally. adv. [from accidental.] 1. After an accidental manner; noneffentially.

After an accidental manner; nonellentially.

Other needful points of publick matters, no less concerning the good of the commonwealth, though but accidentally depending upon the former.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

I conclude choler eccidentally better, and acrimonious, but not in itself.

Harvey on Consumptions.

2. Calually, fortuitoully.
Although virtuous men do fometimes accidentally make their way to preferment, yet the world is so corrupted, that no man can reasonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue.

Swift's Miscellanies.

Accide'NTALNESS. n. f. [from accidental.] The quality of being accidental.

Acci pient. n. f. [accipiens, Lat.] A receiver, perhaps formetimes used for recipient.

To Acci TE. v. a. [accito, Lat.] To call, to summons; a word not in use now.

Our coronation done, we will accite

No prince, no peer, shall have just cause to say,

Heav'n shorten Harry's happy life one day. Shakej. Henry IV.

No III.

Accia'm. n. f. [acclamo, Lat. from which probably first the verb aclaim, now lost, and then the noun.] A shout of practe, acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy pow'rs, with loud acclaim,
Thee only extoll'd. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii. 1. 397.
The herald ends; the vaulted firmament

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament

Vith loud acclaims, and vaft applause, is rent. Dryd. Fab'es.

ACCLMMA'TION. n. s. [acclamatio, Lat.] Shouts of applause; such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general. I hath been the custom of christian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of acclamatio, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow. Hooker, b. v. § 29.

Gladly then he mix'd

Among those friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd

With joy, and acclamations loud, that one,

That, of so many myriads fall'n, yet one

Return'd, not lost. Mill. Parad. Lost. b. vi. l. 23.

Such an enchantment is there in words, and so fine a thing cles it seem to some, to be ruined plausibly, and to be ushered their destruction with panegyric and acclamation. South.

ACCLI'VITY. n. s. [from acclivus, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the issent of an hill is the acclivity, the descent is the declivity. Quincy.

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below, do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they seed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy-work.

Rey on the Greation.

To Acclo'Y. v. a. [See CLOY.]

Accle'vous. adj. [acclieus, Lat.] Rifing with a flope.
To Acclo'v. v. a. [See CLOY.]
1. To fill up, in an ill fense; to croud, to stuff full: a word almost obsolete.

At the well-head the purest streams arise:

But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,

And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloss. Fairy 2.

To fill to satiety; in which sense closs is still in use.

They that escape best in the temperate zone, would be acclosed with long nights, very tedious, no less than the Greation.

To Acco'il. v. n. [See Coil.] To croud, to keep a coil about, to buffle, to be in a hurry; a word now out of use.

About the cauldron many cooks accoil'd,

With hooks and ladles, as need did require;
The while the viands in the veffel boil'd,
They did about their business sweat, and forely toil'd. Fairy 2. fpeak) by accident.

Swift's Miscellanies.

Accidental, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property noneffential.

Consequence of the effective of the effec

Acco'MMODABLE. adj. [accommodabilis, Lat.] That which may be fitted; with the particle to.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons,

before, but that he might accommodate himself to the age in which he lived. Dryden on Dramatic Poetry

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could not be accommodated to the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God hath settled in the world.

Locke.

and order which God hath fettled in the world.

Acco'MMODATE. adj. [accommodatus, Lat.] Suitable, fit; used fometimes with the particle for, but more frequently with to.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as to cast their eggs in such places as are most accommodate for the exclusion of their young, and where there is food ready for them so soon as they be hatched.

In these cases, we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propose means accommedate to the end. L'Estrange.

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and

and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and agreeable to him, but that he condescended to it as most accommodate to their present state and inclination.

ACCO'MMODATELY. adv. [from accommodate.] Suitably, fitly. ACCOMMODATION. n. s. [from accommodate.]

1. Provision of conveniencies.

2. In the plural, conveniencies, things requisite to ease or refreshment.

The king's commissioners were to have such accommodations, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commissioners.

3: Adaptation, fitness; with the particle to. Clarendon, b. viii.

The organization of the body, with accommodation to its functions,

ACC

tions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism. Hale. 4. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

Accompanyable. adj. [from accompany.] Sociable; a word now not used. A show, as it were, of an accompanable solitariness, and of

a civil wildness. Acco'MPANIER. n. f. [from accompany.] The person tha makes

part of the company; companion.

To ACCO'MPANY. v. a. [accompagner, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion.

Go visit her, in her chaste bower of rest,

Accompany'd with angel-like delights.

Senfer. The great buliness of the senses being to make us tale no-tice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wisely odered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of everal ideas.

2. To join with.

With regard to sheep, as folly is usually accompanied with perversenes, so it is here. There is something so montrous to deal in a commodity, which we are not allowed to expert;

to deal in a commodity, which we are not allowed to exprt; there is, I say, something so sottish, that it wants a name in our language, to express it by.

\*\*Svift.\*\*

Acco'mplice. n. s. [complice, Fr. from complex, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in use, Complices serta prudentius.]

1. An associate, a partaker; usually in an ill sense.

There were several scandalous reports industriously sprease by Wood, and his accomplices, to discourage all opposition against his insamous project.

Svift.

2. A partner, or co-operator; in a fense indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and acomplices of sound, about it.

3. It is used with the particle to before a thing, and with before

Childles Arturius, vastly rich before, Thus by his losses multiplies his store, Suspected for accomplice to the fire,

That burnt his palace but to build it higher. Dryd. Juz.

Who, should they steal, for want of his relief,

He judg'd himself accomplice with the thief.

ACCOMPLISH. v. a. [accomplir, Fr. from compleo, Lat.]

Lat.]
To complete, to execute fully; as, to accomplish a defign.
He that is far off shall die of the pestilence, and he that is near shall fall by the sword, and he that remaineth, and is be-fieged, shall die by the famine. Thus will I accomplish my fury Exekiel.

2. To complete a period of time. He would accomplish feventy years in the defolations of Je-Daniel.

rusalem.
3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The vision, Which I made known to Lucius ere the ftroke Of this yet scarce cold battle, at this instant

We see every day those events exactly accomplished, which our Saviour foretold at so great a distance. Addison on the Christian Religion.

4. To gain, to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)

He bear himfelf with honourable action;

Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies,

Unto their lords, by them accomplished.

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap, Shakespeare.

And deck my body in gay ornaments.

Oh miserable thought, and more unlikely,

Shak. Henry V.

Than to accomplish twenty golden crowns.

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body. From the tents

The armourers accomplishing the knights, With bufy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. Shakespeare's Henry V.
Acco'MPLISHED. participial adj.

Acco'MPLISHED. participial aaj.

1. Complete in some qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman should be an accomplished publick orator or logician.

Locke.

2. Elegant, finished in respect of embellishments; used commonly with respect to acquired qualifications, without including accompany.

ing moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,

O that I never had! fond wish too late,
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That specious monster, my accomplished snare. Samson Agon.
Acco'MPLISHER. n. s. [from accomplish.] The person that accomplishes.

Compilines.

Acco'MPLISIMENT. n. f. [accomplissement, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

Thereby he might evade the accomplishment of those afflictions, he now but gradually endureth. Broun's Vulg. Errours.

This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, in case, by their evil, either through destiny or advice, they in case, by their evil, either through destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost.

Haywood. Haywood.

He thought it impossible to find, in any one body, all those perfections which he fought for the accomplishment of a Helena; because nature, in any individual person, makes nothing that is persect in all its parts.

Gryden.

2. Completion; as, of a prophecy.

The miraculous fuccess of the apostles preaching, and the accomplishment of many of their predictions, which, to those early christians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters

of fight and experience. Litterbury.

3. Embelishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other accomplishments unnecessary, are of no manner of use but to be an unbein for iller. to keep up their families.

to keep up their families.

4. The act of obtaining any thing.

The means suggested by policy and worldly wissom, for the attainment of those earthly enjoyments, are unsit for that purpose, not only upon the account of their insufficiency for, but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety to, the accomplishment of such ends.

Accompton. If I for compter and compton, anciently accompton. Skinner.] An account, a reckoning. See Account.

The soul may have time to call itself to a just accompt of all things past, by means whereof repentance is perfected.

Hooker.

Hooker. Each Christmas they accompts did clear; And wound their bottom round the year. Prior. Accomptant. n. f. [accomptant, Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See Accountant.

As the accompt runs on, generally the accomptant goes back-South's Sermens. ward.

Acco'MPTING-DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be

fettled.

To whom thou much doft owe, thou much must pay;
Think on the debt against th' accempting-day. Denham.

To ACCO'RD. v. a. [derived, by some, from corda the string of a musical instrument, by others, from corda hearts; in the first, implying harmony, in the other, unity.]

To make agree to adjust one thing to another; with the particle to

The first sports the shepherds showed, were full of such leaps and gambols, as being accorded to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the fatyrs. Sidney.

Her hands accorded the lute's music to the voice; her pant-

ing heart danced to the music.

The lights and shades, whose well accorded strife,

Gives all the strength and colour of our life.

Pope. To Acco'RD. v. n. To agree, to fuit one with another; with

the particle with.

Things are often fpoke, and feldom meant;

But that my heart accordeth with my tongue,

Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preserve my sovereign from his foe. Shak. Hen. VI.
Several of the main parts of Moses's history, as concersing the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well accord with the most ancient accounts of profane history. Tillotfon.

Acco'RD. n. f. [accord, Fr.]
1. A compact; an agreement.

If both are fatisfy'd with this accord,

Swear by the laws of knighthood on my fword.

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,

That I that lady to my spouse had won, Accord of friends, consent of parents fought, Affiance made, my happiness begun.

Spenser's Fairy Queen. They gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and Ifrael, with one accord. Joshua. 3. Harmony, symmetry, just correspondence of one thing with

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy. 4. Musical note.

Try if there were in one steeple two bells of unison, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another accord. Bacon's Natural History.

We must not blame Apollo, but his lute, Davies. If false accords from her false strings be sent.

5. Voluntary motion. Ne Guyon yet spake word,

Till that they came unto an iron door, Which to them open'd of its own accord. Fairy Queen:
Will you blame any man for doing that of his own accord,
which all men should be compelled to do, that are not willing

of themselves. Hooker. All animal substances, exposed to the air, turn alkaline of heir own accord; and some vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. Arbuthnot.

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee .-

Shake Jeare.

Titus, I am come to task with thee.—

-No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,

Wanting a hand to give it that accord?

Acco'rdance. n. f. [from accord.]

1. Agreement with a person; with the particle with.

And prays he may in long accordance bide,

With that great worth which hath such wonders wrought.

2. Conformity to fomething.

The only way of defining of fin, is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the accordance with that will.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

Acco'RDANT. adj. [accordant, Fr.] Willing; in a good hu-

The prince discovered to Claudio, that he loved your niece my daughter, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and, if he found her accordant, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it.

Shakest care's Much ado about Nothing.

Acco'rding. prep. [from accord.]

1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, according to their feveral degrees and orders.

Hooker.

Our zeal, then, should be according to knowledge. And what

kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, according to the true, saving, evangelical knowledge. It should be accordthe true, faving, evangelical knowledge. It should be according to the gospel, the whole gospel: not only according to its truths, but precepts: not only according to its free grace, but necessary duties: not only according to its mysteries, but also its commandments.

Sprat's Sermons.

How much more noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, according to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham, in his Poem on Fletcher's works.

Addison.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, according as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state.

With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be confidered by us according to these properties which are inherent in created beings.

Holder on Time. which are inherent in created beings. Acco'RDINGLY. adv. [from accord.] Agreeably, fuitably, con-

Sirrah, thou'rt faid to have a stubborn soul, That apprehends no further than this world;

And squar's thy life accordingly.

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must accordingly be distinguished.

Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense of scrip-

ture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live accordingly, shall be faved.

Mealy substances, fermented, turn four. Accordingly, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholic. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To ACCOST. v. a. [accoster, Fr.] To speak to first; to addrefs; to falute.

You mistake, knight; accoss her, front her, board her, woo her, affail her. Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

At length, collecting all his ferpent wiles,

At length, collecting all his ferpent wiles,
With foothing words renew'd, him thus access. Milton.
I first accessed him: I su'd, I sought,
And, with a loving force, to Pheneus brought. Dryden.
Acco'stable. adj. [from access.] Easy of access; familiar.
They were both indubitable, strong, and high-minded men, yet of sweet and accessable nature, almost equally delighting in the press and affluence of dependents and suitors. Wotton.
ACCOUNT. n. s. [from the old French accompt, from compassus, Lat. originally written accompt, which see; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to account.]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a register of facts re-

A computation of debts or expences; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my accounts, Laid them before you; you would throw them off,

Shakespeare. And fay you found them in mine honesty. When my young mafter has once got the skill of keeping accounts (which is a business of reason more than arithmetic) perhaps is will not be amis, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concernments.

The state or result of a computation; as, the account stands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, faith the Preacher, counting one

by one, to find out the account.

Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or Value, or less worthy of being confidered in the reckoning. estimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinssofks, was in least account with them: but the greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple.

2 Maccab. xv. 18. temple,

That good affection, which things of smaller account have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher. Hicker, b. v S. 3.

I should make more account of their judgment, who are men of fense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opi-

nion given by the greatest part of painters. Dryden's l'usresn. We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will turn to account in that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice.

4. Distinction, dignity, rank

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostro-phizing Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of account and distinction.

Pape's Odysfey. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to

what was accounted.

Confidering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their account in any of the three.

Swift's Address to Parliament. 6. A reckoning referred to, or fum charged upon any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard, consideration, sake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on my account.

Philemon, i. 8.

my account.

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come

into the account of recreation, that is not done with delight. Locke.

In matters where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public account, he would do it vigorously and heartily.

The affertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham, the father of the faithful; who, on the account of that character, is very fitly introduced.

These tribunes, a year or two after their institution, kindled great diffensions between the nobles and the commons, on the account of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached.

Nothing can recommend itself, to our love, on any other account, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to affure to us a future happiness. Rogers.

Sempronius gives no thanks on this account. Addition. 7. A narrative, relation; in this use it may seem to be derived from conte, Fr. a tale, a narration
 8. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority;

as, the magistrate took an account of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain

which would take account of his fervants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents.

Matt. xix. 23, 24. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

Fie, my lord, fie! a foldier, and afraid! What need we fear

who knows it, when none can call our power to account?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, who fees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to account the proudest offender.

10. Explanation; affignment of causes.

It is easy to give account, how it came to pass, that though all men defire happiness, yet their wills carry them so con:ra-

all men delire happinels, yet their wills carry them to contrarily.

Locke.

It being in our author's account, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power
possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to,
and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power so too,
and impossible to be inherited.

Locke.

11. An opinion concerning things previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea, there being prepared a number of stat-bottomed boats to transport the
land-forces, under the wing of the great navy: for they made

land-forces, under the wing of the great navy: for they made no account, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas.

Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain. A prodigal young fellow, that had fold his clothes, upon the

fight of a swallow, made account that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too. L'Estrange.

The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all accounts, that they had the fame reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eye witnesses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history,

Addison on the Christian Religion.

13. In law. Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an account unto another; as, a baliss toward his mafter, a guardian to his ward.

To Acco'unt. v. n. [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To efteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That also was accounted a land of giants. Corvell.

Deut.

ACC

z. To reckon, to compute.

The calendar months are likewife arbitrarily and unequally fettled by the same power; by which months we, to this day, account, and they measure, and make up, that which we call the Holder on Time. Julian year.

To give an account, to assign the causes; in which sense it is followed by the particle for.

If any one should ask, why our general continued so easy to the last? I know no other way to account for it, but by that unmeasurable love of wealth, which his best friends allow to be his predeminant passes. Swift. be his predominant passion.

To make up the reckoning; to answer for practices.

Then thou shalt see him plung'd when least he fears,
At once accounting for his deep arrears.

They have no uneasy presages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste, must be accounted for; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains, which shall then lay hold of them. Atterbury. of them.

To appear as the medium by which any thing may be ex-

plained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyle, must make that circulation still more uneasy; which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some asthmatic perions, and accounts for the symptoms they are troubled with Arbuthnot on Aliments. after cating.

6. To allign to, with the particle to.

For some years, really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was accounted to his own service.

C'arendon.

7. To hold in esteem.

Silver was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon. Chron.

Acco'untable. adj. [from account.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for: followed by the par-

may be required; who mult answer for: followed by the particle to before the person, and for before the thing.

Accumtable to none,

But to my conscience and my God alone.

Oldham.

Thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own legs, or being accountable for their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries.

The good magistrate will make no distinction; for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himself as accountable at his bar for the courty of it.

Atterbury.

able at his bar for the equity of it.

Accountable to; response Asterbury.

fible for.

His offence is fo, as it appears Accountant to the law upon that pain. Shake Speare. I love her too,

Not out of absolute lust (though, peradventure, I stand accountant for as great a sin)

But partly led to diet my revenge.

ACCOU'NTANT. n. f. [See ACCOMPTANT.] A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers states; the short and irre-concileable years of some; the exceeding errour in the natural frame of others; and the falle deductions of ordinary accoun-

I would endeavour to comfort myself upon the loss of friends, as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my accountable book, and sceing whether I have enough left for my support.

Swift.

Acco'unting. n. f. [from account] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind hand in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent accountings, he will hardly be able to

To Acco'uple. v. a. [accoupler, Fr.] To join; to link together. He fent a folemn embaffage to treat a peace and league with the king; accoupling it with an article in the nature of a request.

To Acco'urage. v.a. [obsolete. See COURAGE.] animate.

That forward pair flie ever would affuage, When they would frive due reason to exceed;

When they would itrive due read accourage, But that same forward twain would accourage, Fairy Queen. And of her plenty add unto her need. Fairy Queen.

7. Account. e. a. [See To COURT.] To entertain with courtfhip, or courtefy; a word now not in use.

Who all this while were at their wanton rest,

Who all this while were at their wanton reft,

Assurting each her friend with lavish feast. Fairy Queen.

In ACCOUTRE, v. a. [accenturer, Fr.] To dreft, to equip.

Is it for this they study? to grow pale,

And miss the pleasures of a glorious meal?

For this, in rags accoutred are they seen,

And made the may-game of the public spleen? Dryden.

ACCOUTREMENT, n. f. [accontrement, Fr.] Dreft, equipage,

sumiture relating to the person; trappings, ornaments.

I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple

office of love, but in all the accoutrement, complement, and

ceremony of it. Shakeir gars's Merry Wives of Windian

ceremony of it. Shakejeeare's Merry Wives of Windfor I have feen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was busied in putting on or off his different accountrements, according to the different parts he was to act in Addijon.

How gay with all th' accoutrements of war, The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come. Phil. The Britons come, with gold well-ladging the Christianity is lost among them, in the trappings and accoutrements of it; with which, instead of adorning religion, they have strangely disguised it, and quite stifled it in the croud of external rites and ceremonies.

Tillotson. external rites and ceremonies.

ACCRE'TION. n. f. [accretio, Lat.] The act of growing to

another, so as to encrease it.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an

accretion, but no alimentation.

Bacon.

The changes feem to be effected by the exhaling of the moisture, which may leave the tinging corpuscles more dense, and something augmented by the accretion of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture.

Newton's Optics.

Infants support abilinence worst, from the quantity of ali-art consumed in accretion.

Arbuthnot on Aliments. ment confuned in accretion.

Accre'Tive. adj. [from accretion.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very flow, we perceive it not: we have no fense of the accretive motion of plants and animals: and the fly shadow steals away upon the dial; and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone. Glanv. Scepsis Scient. To ACCRO'ACH. v. a. [accrecher, Fr.] To draw to one as

with a hook; to gripe, to draw away by degrees what is another's.

Accro'Achment. n.f. [from accroach.] The act of accroach-

ing.
To ACCRUE. v. n. [from the participle accrú, formed from accroître, Fr.]

To accede to, to be added to; as, a natural production or ef-

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that personal subsistence; no alteration thereby accruing to the nature of God. Hooker.

To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a fense inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently used by later authors.

From which compact there arifing an obligation upon every one, fo to convey his meaning, there accrues also a right to every one, by the same signs, to judge of the sense or meaning of the person so obliged to express himself. South's Sermons.

Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular; and must therefore want that kind of sorce, that degree of influence, which accrues to a flanding general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and confented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interefts, of all ages and nations.

Atterbury.

To append to, or arise from; as, an ill consequence. This fense seems to be less proper.

His scholar Arittotle, as in many other particulars, so likewife in this, did justly oppose him, and became one of the authors; choosing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might accrue from the disrespects of ignorant persons. Wilk. Math. Mag. 4. In a commercial fense, to be produced, or arise; as, profits.

The yearly benefit, that, out of those his works, accrueth to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds. Carew's Surv.

The great profits which have accrued to the duke of Florence from his free port, have fet several of the states of Italy on the fame fubject.

5. Sometimes to follow, as loss; but less properly.

The benefit or loss of such a trade accruing to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. Temple's Misc.

ment, until it comes to take root in the nation. Temple's Milc.

ACCUBA'TION. n. f. [from accube, to lye down to, Lat.] The
antient posture of leaning at meals.

It will appear, that accubation, or lying down at meals, was
a gesture used by very many nations.

Brown.

To ACCU'MB. v. a. [accumbo, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.

Diet.

To ACCU'MULATE. v. a. [from accumulo, Lat.] To heap
one thing upon another; to pile up, to heap together. It is
used either literally, as, to accumulate money, or, figuratively.

used either literally, as, to accumulate money, or, figuratively, as, to accumulate merit or wickedness.

If thou doft flander her, and torture me, Never pray more; abandon all remorie; On horrors head horrors accumulate;

Shakespeare.

For nothing can'ff thou to damnation add. Crusht by imaginary treason's weight, Which too much merit did accumulate. S Sir John Denham.

ACCUMULA'TION. n. f. [from accumulate.]

1. The act of accumulating.

Some, perhaps, might otherwise wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering, or listing of one favour upon another. Wotton:

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant, For quick accumulation of renown, Which he atchiev'd by th' minute, lost his favour.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

2. The

2. The state of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in some people, and their free-dom from it after the morbid matter is exhautted, it looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body, growing perhaps on fome people as Arbuthuse on Diet.

ACCU'MULATIVE. adj. [from accumulate.]

That which accumulates.
 That which is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekness, it then acquires another accumulative guilt, and stands answerable not only for its own positive ill, but for all the accidental, which it causes in the fufferer. Government of the Tongue.

Accumulation. n. f. [from accumulate.] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.
Injuries may fall, upon the passive man, yet there would be

Injuries may fall upon the passive man, yet there would be no broils and quarrels, the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries; which demonstrates how unjustly meckness is charged with so much as accidental production of them. Decay of Piety.

A'CCURACY. n. s. [accuratio, Lat.] Exactness, nicety.

The man who hath the stupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery! to insult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own persections the measure of the Divinity; or, at best, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an insipid accuracy; or demonstrate a plain proposition, in all the formality of A's and B's; these now are the only men worth mentioning.

Decay.

We confider the uniformity of the whole delign, accar-racy of the calculations, and skill in restoring and comparing passages of ancient authors.

A buthnot on Coins.

passages of ancient authors.

A buthnot on Coins.

A CCURATE. adj. [accurotus, Lat.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance, applied to per-

2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more accurate trials than Reaumure, that brightest ornament of France.

Collon. mure, that brightest ornament of France.

A'CCURATELY. adv. [from accurate.] In an acurate manner; exactly, without errour, nicely.

The fin of incidence is either accurately, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the fine of refraction.

Newt. Opt.

a given ratio to the fine of refraction.

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so accurately and harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of our fystem, is above the fortuitous hits of blind ma-terial causes, and must certainly slow from that eternal fountain of wildom.

A'CQURATENESS. n. f. [from accurate.] Exactness, nicety.

But sometime after, suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient accurateness, I repeated the experiment. Nowton's Opt. To Accu'rse. v. a. See CURSE. I To doom to milery; to

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had so accurred it, that it should never shine to give light in things concurred it, any way towards him.

Hooker. invoke mifery upon any one.

cerning our duty any way towards him.

Accu'rsed. part. adj.

1. That which is curfed or doomed to mifery.

'Tis the most certain sign the world's accurs. That the best things corrupted are and worst.

That which deferves the curse; execrable; hateful; detei-

That which deferves the curie; exectable; nateful; detertable; and, by confequence, wicked; malignant.

Some holy angel

Fly to the court of England, and unfold

His meffage ere he come; that a fwift bleffing

May foon return to this our fuffering country,

Under a hand accur'd!

Shakespeare's Macheth.

May foon return to this our fuffering country,
Under a hand accurs'd! Shakespeare's Macheth.
The chief part of the misery of wicked men, and those accursed spirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a disposition contrary to God.

They, like the seed from which they sprung, accurst,
Against the gods immortal harred nurst. Dryden's Ovid.
Accu'sable. adj. sfrom the verb accuse. That which may be censured; blamable; culpable.
There would be a manifest desect, and her improvision in the

There would be a manifest desect, and her improvision justly accufable; if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler.

B. own's Vulgar Errours.

Accusation. n. f. [from accuse.]

1. The act of accusing.

Thus they in mutual accusation spent The fruitless hours, but neither seif-condemning,

Androf their vain contest appear'd no end. Adilton. 2. The charge brought against any one by the accuser.
You read

These accusations, and these grievous crimes Committed by your person, and your followers.

All accufation, in e very nature of the thing, still fupposing, and being founded upon some law: for where there is no law, there can be no transgression; and where there can be no transgression. Lam sure there ought to be no transgression. transgression, I am sure there of ght to be no accu ation. Sough.

### ACE

3. In the scale of the courts - .

A declaration of some crime preferred before a competent judge, by the intervention of an infer ption lawfully made, in order to inflict fome judgment on the guilty person. Ayl. Pa er. Acco's ATIVE. adj. [ac. ujutivus, Lat.] A term of grammar, fignifying the relation of the noun, on which the action im-

plied in the verb terminates.

Accu's AT ORY: adj. [from accuse.] That which produceth or containeth an accusation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set sorth, in the accusatory libel, some certain and definite time. Asl. Parer. To ACCU'SE. v. a. [accuso, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle of before the subject of accusation.

He stripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth; He ftripp'd the bears-toot or its ically global.

And, calling western winds, accus'd the spring of sloth.

Dyden's Firgil.

The professors are accused of all the ill practices which may feem to be the ill consequences of their principles. Addison. Addison.

Never fend up a leg of a fowl at supper, while there is a cat or dog in the house, that can be accepted for running away with it: but, if there happen to be neither, you muit lay it upon the rats, or a strange greyhound.

3. To blame or centure, in opposition to applause or justification.

Their conscience bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another. Roma ii. 15.

Your valour would your sloth too much accuse,

Accu'ser...n. f. [from accufe.] He that brings a charge against

There are some persons sorbidden to be accusers, on the fcore of their fex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the account of tome crimes committed by them; and others, on the fcore of feme filthy lucre to propose to gain thereby; others, on the score of their conditions, as libertines against their patrons; and others, through a fuspicion of calumny, as having once already given false evidence; and, lastly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei.

— That good man, who drank the pois nous draught, thin mind ferene, and could not wish to see His vile accuse drink as deep as he.

Dryd. Juv.

His vile accuser drink as deep as he.

If the person accused maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the accuser is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent person is quadruply recompensed.

Gulliver's Travels.

To ACCU'STOM. v. a. [accostimer, Fr.] To habituate, to enure, with the particle to. It is used chiefly of persons.

How shall we breathe in other air

Less pure accustom'd to immortal fruits?

Milton.

Less pure, accustom'd to immortal fruits?

It has been some advantage to accustom one's self to books of the same edition.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

Accu's TOMABLE. adj. [from accustom.] Of long custom or

According to king's fines acceptemby paid for the purchasing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they also grew up with the chancery.

do therefore think that they also grew up with the chancery.

Bacon's Alienation. Accu's TOMANCE. n. f. [accouthmance, Fr.] Cuttom, habit, use.

Through accustomance and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bosies, nor take notice of it in others.

Boyle.

Accu's TOMARILY. adv. In a customary manner; according to common or customary practice.

AccustomARY. adj. [from accustom.] Usual, practised; according to custom.

Accu's TOMED. [from accustom.] According to custom; fre-

Look how the rubs her hands.—It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. Shakesp. Macbeth. A'ce. n.f. [As not only signified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word acc, or unit. Thus As signified the whole inheritance. Abuthus on Coins.]

I. An unit; a fingle point on cards or dice.

When lots are shuffled together in a lap, urn or pitcher; or if a man blindfold cass a die, what reason in the world can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black, or throw an ace rather than a sisc.

South.

A small quantity.

He will not bate an ace of absolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it must

doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it must go for an indisputable truth. Government of the Tongue.

I'll not wag an ace farther: the whole world shall not Dryden's Spaniff Find.

ACE'PHALOUS. adj. [ακέφαλω. Gr.] Without a head. Dies.

ACE'RB. adj. [acerbus, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness, as most fruits are before they are ripe.

Quincy.

nels, as molt fruits are before they are ripe.

Ace'rbity. n. f. [acerbitas, Lat.]

1. A rough four tafte.

2. Applied to men, fharpnels of temper; severity.

True it is, that the talents for criticism, namely, smartnels, quick censure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but acerbity, seem rather the gifts of youth than of old age.

To ACE RVATE. v. a. [acervo, Lat.] To heap up. Dist.

ACERVATION. n. f. [from acervate.] The act of heaping together.

ACE'RVOSE. adj. Full of heaps.

ACE'SCENT. adj. [acescens, Lat.] That which has a tendency to fourness or acidity.

The same persons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a sufficient quantity of acescents; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors.

Arbuthnot on Aliments. ACETO'SE. adj. That which has in it acids or vinegar.

ACFTO'SITY. n. f. [from acctofe.] The state of being acctose, or of containing vinegar.

ACFTO'SITY. n. f. [from acctofe.] The state of being acctose, or Dia.

ACFTOUS. adj. [from acctum, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar, sour.

Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of grapes, inspissated in the skins or husks by the avolation of the superstuous moisture through their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an acctors spirit.

afford any vinous, but rather an acetous spirit.

Ache. n. s. [ace, Sax. &x & g., Gr. now generally written ake, and in the plural akes, of one syllable; the primitive manner being preserved chiefly in poetry, for the sake of the measure.]

A continued pain. See Ake.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;

Fill all thy bones with a pake thee pains.

Fill all thy bones with aches, make thee roar,
That beafts shall tremble at thy din.
A coming show'r your shooting corns presage,
Old aches throb, your hollow tooth will rage.

Swift.

To ACHE. v. n. [See ACHE.] To be in pain.
Upon this account, our senses are dulled and spent by any extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will ache, in long fix d upon any difficultly discerned object.

To ACHI'EVE. v. a. [achever, Fr. to complete.]

To perform, to finish a design prosperously.
Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure success:
The greater part perform'd, achieve the less.

Dryden.

2. To gain, to obtain.

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perifh, Tranio,
If I achieve not this young modest girl.

Shakespeare's Taming the Shrew.

Thou hast achieve'd our liberty, confined

Thou hast achiev'd our liberty, confin'd Within hell-gates till now. Milton's Paradife Loft.

Show all the spoils by valiant kings achiev'd,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd.

An Ach 'Ever. n. f. He that performs; he that obtains what he endeavours after.

An Achi'evement. n. f. [achevement, Fr.]

The performance of an action.

From every coast that heaven walks about,

Have thither come the poble martial crew.

Have thither come the noble martial crew, I hat famous hard achievements still pursue.

That famous hard achievements still pursue. Fairy Queen.

2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then shall the war, and stern debate, and strife Immortal, be the business of my life;
And in thy fane, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung;
Rank'd with my champions bucklers, and below
With arms revers'd, th' achievements of the foe. Dryden.

Achievement, in the first sense, is derived from achieve, as it signifies to perform; in the second, from achieve, as it imports to gain

gain

ACHOR. n. f. [achor, Lat  $\alpha \times \omega_{e}$ , Gr. furfur.]

A species of the herpes; it appears with a crusty scale, which causes an itching on the surface of the head, occasioned

which causes an itching on the surface or the nead, occasioned by a falt sharp serum oozing through the skin. Quincy.

A'CID. adj. acidus, Lat. acide, Fr.] Sour, sharp.

Wild trees last longer than garden trees; and in the same kind, those whose fruit is acid, more than those whose fruit is sweet.

Bacon's Natural History, No 585.

Acid, or sour, proceeds from a salt of the same nature, without mixture of oil; in austere tastes the oily parts have not disentanced themselves from the salts and earthy parts; such disentangled themselves from the salts and earthy parts; such is the taste of unripe fruits.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Liquids and substances are called acids, which being com-

posed of pointed particles, affect the taste in a sharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with syrup of violets, which it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that Quince

fyrup green.

Aci'dity. n f. [from acid.] The quality of being acid; an acid tafte; fharpness; fourness.

Fishes, by the help of a diffolvent liquor, corrode and reduce thin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; their meats, fkin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifests nothing of acidity to the taste.

Ray on the Creation. When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundance of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the case of acidity or sources.

Arbuthnot on A iments.

from the case of acidity or sournes. Arbuthnot on A iments. A'CIDNESS. n. s. [from acid.] The quality of being acid; acidity. See ACIDITY.

ACYDULA. n. s. [that is, aqua acidula.]

Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum-springs are. Quincy. The acidula, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual; and even the ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake lasts. Woodward's Natural History, p. 4.

To ACIDULATE. v. a. [acidular, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

The muriatic scurvy is evidently a diet of fresh unsalted things, watery liquors acidulated, farinaceous emollient substances, sour milk, butter, and acid struits. Arbuthnot.

To ACKNO'WLEDGE. v. a. [a word formed, as it seems, between the Latin and English, from agnosco, and knowledge, which is deduced from the Saxon, cnapan, to know.]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a

To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,

And will acknowledge you and Jeffica,
In place of lord Baffanio and myfelf.
None that acknowledge God, or providence,
Their fouls eternity did ever doubt.

Sir Shakespeare.

Sir John Davies. 2. To confefs; as a fault. For I acknowledge my transgressions; and my fin is ever be-

fore me. Pfalm li. 3. Toown; as, a benefit; fometimes with the particle to before the person conferring the benefit.

His spirit

Taught them; but they his gifts acknowledg'd not. Par. Laft.
In the first place, therefore, I thankfully acknowledge to the Almighty power the affistance he has given me in the beginning, and the prosecution of my present studies.

Acknowledge loging. adj. [from acknowledge.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received.

He has shewn his hero acknowledging and ungrateful, compassionate and hard hearted; but, at the bottom, sickle and self-interested.

Dryden's Virgil.

felf-interested. Dryden's Virgil.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. n. f. [from acknowledge.]

1. Concession of any character in another, as existence, supe-

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a neceffary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable acknowledgment of the Deity; because it carries every thinking man to an original of every successive individual.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. Concession of the truth of any position.

Immediately upon the acknowledgment of the christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip.

Confession of a fault.
Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.

5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage.

There may be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never established, nor any acknowledgment of subjection made.

Spenser's State of Ireland. nt of subjection made. Spenser's State of Ireland. The second is an acknowledgment to his majesty for the leave of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may be grounded

upon any treaty, yet, If it appear to be an ancient eight on our fide and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justice be infifted on.

Temple's Mijcellanies.

ACME. n. f. [ἀχμη. Gr.]

The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods.

1. The arche, the beginning or first attack.

2. Akabasis, the growth.

3. Acme, the height. And, 4. Paracme, which is the deal ration of the distemper.

growth. 3. Acme, the height. And, 4. Paracme, which is the decle nion of the difference.

Ago'LOTHIST. n. f. [anoly 3: w, Gr.] One of the low-eff order in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, of c.

In the Romish communion it is duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior elergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the acolotins, to keep the facred vessels, esc.

As liste's Pare gon.

A'COLYTE. n. f. The same with ACOLOTHIST.
A'CONITE. n. f. [aconitum, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane,
but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.
Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,
Nos nourishes the lion's angry seed;

Nor pois'nous aconite is here produc'd,

Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd. Dryden. Despair, that aconite does prove, And certain death to others, love,

That poison never yet withstood,
Does nourish mine, and turns to blood.

A'CORN. n. f. [Æcenn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and conn, corn or grain; that is, the grain of the oak.]

The seed or fruit born by the oak.

What roots old-age contracteth into errours, and how fuch What roots old-age contracted into crowns as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older and become inflexible. Brown's l'ulgar Errours. heads, and become inflexible. Content with food which nature freely bred,

On wildings and on strawberries they sed; Cornels and bramble-berries gave the rest,

And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. Dryden's Ovid.

He that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trecs in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself.

Aco'usticks. n. s. ['Aresira' of arisw, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.

The doctrine of theory of founds.
 Medicines to help the hearing.
 To ACQUAINT. v. a. [accointer, Fr.]
 To make familiar with; applied either to perfons or things.
 We that acquaint ourfelves with ev'ry zone,
 And pass the tropicks, and behold each pole;

When we come home, or to ourselves unknown,
And unacquainted still with our own soul.
There with thee, new welcome saint,
Like fortunes may her soul acquaint; Davies.

With thee there clad in radiant sheen. Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be

acquainted with it. Locke on Education. Aequaint yourselves with things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domestic and national; things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well acquainted with God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits.

Watts's Logick.

2. To inform.

But for some other reasons, my grave Sir, Which is not fit you know, I not acquaint

My father of this business. Shakespeare's Twelfth Night: I have lately received a letter from a friend in the country, wherein he acquaints me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought down particular words and phrases, which were never before in those parts. Tatler.

Acquaintance. n. s. [accointre, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. It is applied as well to persons as things, with the particle

Nor was his acquaintance less with the famous poets or his

age, than with the noblemen and ladies.

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer acquaintance with him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities.

Addi on, Spectator, N° 256.

infirmities.

Mould we be admitted into an a quaintance with God: let us fludy to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. Atterbury's Sermons.

2. Familiar knowledge, fimply without a preposition.

Brave foldier, pardon me,

That any accent breaking from my tongue,
Should 'scape the true acquaintance of mine ear.

Shakesp. This keeps the understanding long in converse with an object, and long converse brings acquaintance. South.

In what manner he lived with those who were of his neighbourhood and acquaintance, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to fay.

Atterbury.

3. A flight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied

I hope I am pretty near feeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an acquaintance; because if you do not know me where we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart.

Swift to Pope.

A long noviciate of acquaintance should precede the vows of friendfhip. Bolingbroke.

The perion with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship:

In this scale, the plural is, in some authours, acquaintance, in others acquaintance.

in other acquaintances.

But she, all vow'd unto the red-cross knight, His wand'ring persi closely did lament, Ne in this new acquaintance could delight, But her dead heart with an wish did torment.

F. Queen:

That young men travel under fome tutor, I allow well, for that he be such a one that may be able to tell them, what acquaintances they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the place yieldeth.

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as there are persons who have the honour to be known to you; meer acquaintance you have none, you have drawn them ..ll into a nearer line; and they who have converted with you, are

for ever after inviolably yours.

We see he is ashamed of his nearest acquaintances.

Byle against Bentley.

AcquaintED. [from acquaint.] Familiar, well known; not

Now call we our high court of parliament;

That war or peace, or both at once, may be
As things acquainted and familiar to us. Sharef. Henry IV.

Acquiest. n. f. [acqueft, Fr. from acquerir, written by tome acquift, with a view to the word acquire, or acquifta.] Attachment, acquifition; the thing gained.

New acquefts are more burden than ftrength.

Bacen.

Mud, repoied near the offia of the erivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the fea, and preferving these shells as trophics and signs of its new a quests and en-Woodward.

To ACQUIE'SCE. v. n. [acquiescer, Tr. a-quiescere, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with, without appoint on or discontent.

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor un-Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere willing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's willing of such things; and, consequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and a pair for in an airy ungrounded persuasion, that they will those thing which really they not will, they fall thereby into a goof and fatal delusion. South. He hath employed his transcendent wildom and power, that by these he might make way for his benignity, as the end

by there he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately acquiefce.

ACQUIE'SCLNCE. n. f. [from acquie e.]

1. A filent appearance of content, dimmzuished on one side from

avowed consent, on the other from opposition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of contradiction to that; but an entire acquiescence in all the bishops thought fit to do. Clarendon.

2. Satisfaction, rest, content.

Milton.

Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either from diappointment, or from experience of the little pleafure which, attends it, or the better informations or natural coldness of old-age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and acquiescen.e in their present enjoyments of it. 3. Submission.

The greatest part of the world take up their persuasions concerning good and evil, by an implicit saith, and a full acquiescence in the word of those, who shall represent things to them under these characters.

South.

Acquire adj. [from acquire.] That which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Those rational inflincts, the connact principles engraven in the human foul, though they are truth, acquirable and dedu-cible by rational confequence and argumentation, yet they feem to be inscribed in the very crass and texture of the soul, anrecedent to any acquisition by industry or the exercise of the micurfive faculty in man.

If the powers of cogitation and volition, and fenfation, are neither inherent in matter as fuch, ner acquirable to matter by any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incurporeal

inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul. Bentley.

To ACQU'IRE. v. a. [acquerir, Fr. a.quire, Lat.] To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

I've done enough. A lower place not well, May make too great an act: for learn this, Silius, Better to leave undone, than by our decd

Acquire too high a fame, while he, we ferve, 's away.

Shakespeare's Anthony and Gleopatra.

AcquireD. particip. adj. [from acquire. Cained by one's self,

in opposition to those things which are bestowed by nature.

We are seldom at ease, and free enough from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which it is always, or as wined habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. Lake. An Acquire. 1. [from acquire.] The perion that acquires;

a gamer.

An ACQUIREMENT. n. f. [from c. mic.] That which is 20. quired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly use! in quotition to the gifts of nature.

hele his acquirements, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature.

History on Fayor 1. I

Hayward on Eaward \ I. By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we

embrace.

embrace the shadow thereof: or so much as may palliate its just and substantial acquirements. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the acquirement of such a taste as that I am here speaking of. The faculty much,

fuch a taste as that I am here speaking of. I he faculty must, in some degree, he born with us.

Acquist Tion. n. f. [acquistio, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious acquisition of them. quistion of them.

The thing gained; acquirement.

Great Sir, all acquistion

here I lay

Of glory as of empire, here I lay before

Your royal feet. Denham's Sephy.

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deglocable criss, than when some prince lies hovering like a vulture to dismember its dying carcase; by which means it becomes only an acquisition to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a re-Swift.

Acqu'isitive. adj. [acquifitious, Lat.] That which is acquired

or gained.

He died not in his acquisitive but in his native foil; nature herself, as it were, claiming a final interest in his body, when fortune had done with him.

Wotton.

Acqu'ist. n. j. [See Acquest.] Acquirement; attainment;

His fervant he with new acquist

Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and confolation hath dismist.
To ACQUIT. v. a. [acquiter, Fr. See QUIT.]

Milton.

To fet free.

Ne do I wish (for wishing were but vain) To be acquit from my continual fmart; But joy her thrall for ever to remain,

And yield for pledge my poor captived heart. Spenfer.

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve; opposed to condemn, either simply with an accusative, as, the jury acquitted him, or with the particles from or of, which is more common, before the crime.

If I fin, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not acquit me from mine iniquity.

Job, x. 14.

By the suffrage of the most and best he is already acquitted,

By the luffrage of the most and belt he is already acquisea, and, by the sentence of some, condemned.

Dryden's Conquest of Granada, Dedic.

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot acquit himself of judging amis. Locke.

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation upon this matter?

Swift.

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my affic-tions, I have, by the blessing of God on my endeavours, over-come all difficulties; and, in some measure, acquitted myself of the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work.

4. In a fimilar fense, it is faid, The man hath acquitted himself well; that is, he discharged his duty.

Acquisited; or act of acquiting.

The word imports properly an acquitment or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon.

South.

Acqu'ITTAL. n. f. in law, is a deliverance and fetting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence.

The constant design of both these orators, was to drive some one particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal of an accused person, a persuasive to war, and the like. Swift.

To Acqu'ITTANCE. v. n. To procure an acquittance; to acquitte a word not in present use.

quit; a word not in present use.

But if black scandal and foul-sac'd reproach,

Attend the fequel of your imposition,

Your meer enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof Shak. Rich. III.

Acquittance. n. f. [from acquit.]

1. The act of discharging from a debt.
Eut soon shall find

Forbearance, no accquittance, ere day end

Justice shall not return, as beauty, scorn'd. Paradife Loft.

2. A writing tellifying the receipt of a debt.
You can produce acquittances

You can produce acquittances

For such a sum, from special officers
Of Charles his father. Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.
They quickly pay their debt, and then
Take no acquittances, but pay again.
They had got a worse trick than that; the same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the ac-

quittance. Arbuthnot. CRE. n. f. [Æcre, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty fquare yards.

Scarch ev'ry acre in the high-grown field,

And bring him to our eye. Shakespeare's K. Lear. A CRID. adj. [acer, Lat.] Of a hot biting tafte; bitter, so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of tafte.

Bitter and acrid differ only by the sharp particles of the first, being involved in a greater quantity or oil than those of the last.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ACRIMO'NIOUS. adj. Abounding with acrimony; tharp; cor-

If gall cannot be rendered acrimonious, and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, must be from the admixture of melancholy. Harvey on Confumptions. A CRIMONY. n. f. [acrimonia, Lat.]
1. Sharpness, corrosiveness.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, fow-thiftles, fpurge, &c. The cause may be an inception of putresaction: for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be lenitive.

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fulible in the fire, congeable again by cold into brittle glebes or cryflals, foluble in water, fo as to disappear, not malleable, and having something in it which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of acrimony or sharpness.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Sharpness of temper, severity, bitterness of thought or lan-

This made John the Baptist set himself, with so much acrimony and indignation, to bassle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, and not at all belonging to them. South. as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. South. A'exitude. #. f. [from acrid.] An acrid taffe; a biting heat on

the palate.

Green vitriol, mixed with some rays of a pale blue, from the same place; with its astringent and sweetish tastes, is join-

ed some acritude.

ACROAMA'TICAL. adj. [ακροάομαι, Gr. I bear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of exoterical.

ACROA'TICKS. n. f. ['Ακροά]ικα, Gr.] Aristotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy, to whom none but

ACRONYCAL. It is opposed to cosmical.

ACRO'NYCALLY. adv. [from acronical.] At the acronycal time. He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises heliacally,

and rainy in the winter, when he rifes acronycally.

A'CROSPIRE. n. f. [from ἄκρος and σπεῖρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will smilt, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and most of those which come without extraordinary pains, will send forth their substance. out extraordinary pains, will fend forth their fubstance in an

acrospire. A'CROSPIRED. part. adj. Having sprouts, or having shot out.
For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the soor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called acrospired, and is fit only for swinc.

Across. adv. [from a for at, or the French a, as it is used in a travers, and cross.] Athwart, laid over something so as to

cross it.

The harp hath the concave not along the ftrings, but across the ftrings; and no harp hath the found so melting and pro-

the strings; and no harp hath the sound so melting and prolonged as the Irish harp.

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms across.

He stood, resecting on his country's loss.

There is a set of artisans, who, by the help of several poles, which they lay acr so each others shoulders, build themselves up into a kind of pyramid; so that you see a pile of men in the air of sour or sive rows rising one above another.

An Acrostick. n. s. [from axess and sixes, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACRO'STICK. adj.

1. That which relates to an acrostick.

2. That which contains acrosticks.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command
Some peaceful province in acrostick land:
There thou may's wings display, and altars raise,
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways. Dryden.
ACROTERS, or ACROTERIA. n. s. [In architecture; from exper, Gr. the extremity of any body] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments, sometimes serving to support statues. ments, fometimes ferving to support statues.

To ACT. v. a. [ago, aslum, Lat.]

1. I o be in action, not to rest.

He hangs between in doubt to ass or rest.

 To perform the proper functions.
 Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of cits actings, yet it is capable of being in ade to all with more or less difficulty, according to the different impressions it receives i'om motives or objects. South.

3. To practice the air or duries of life; to conduct one's felt.

"It's plain, that the wild, it a linguous now,
Would factifice his love, it librack her vow,
Not out of love; that late eight a lone,
And would, evin in my aims, he thinking or a throne.

The defire of happines, in lith confirming the upon us to
27 for it, no body account an ability ment of liberty. In lease.

The deline of happinet, that the Shitraint it puts upon us to a.7 for it, no body accoost an abricament of liberty. I sale. The fplendor of his cince, is the taken of that lacred character which he inwardly bearst and one of these cight conflantly to put him in mind or the puer, and excite him to a I up to it, through the whole course or his administration.

Atterbury's Sermins. It is our part and duty to co-sperate with this grace, vigoroufly to exert those powers, and a t up to those all antages to which it restores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame.

Rozers's Sermons.

Pofe's Ffuy on Man.

To bear a borrowed character, as, a flage player. Honour and thame from no condition rife; Act well your part, there all the hon or lies.

5. To counterfeit; to feign in action

His former tremolong once ag in renew'd,

With real fear the villain thus purfu'l. Dryd. Encid.
6. To produce effects in some passive tubject.

Hence 'tis we wait the wond'rous cause to fin!

How body a 's upon impassive mind. Gantl's Dispensive. The stomach, the intestines, the mulcles of the lower belly, all act upon the aliment; besides, the chyle is not sucked, but squeezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts.

fibres of the guts.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To actuare; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

Most people in the world are acted by levity and humour, by

Most people in the world are asted by levity and humour, by strange and irrational changes

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as false as Judas, and, in the whole course of their conversation, a, and are a .ed, not by devotion, but design South.

We suppose two distinct incommunicable consciousnesses a ting the same body, the one constantly by day, the other by night; and, on the other side, the same consciousness a ting by intervals two distinct bodies.

Lake.

Acr. n. f. [aclum, Lat]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

I've done enough. A lower p'ace, not well,

May make too great an ast: for learn this, Silius,

Better to leave undone than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, when he, we ferve, 's away.

Sha' speare's Antony and Cicopatra.

The conscious wretch must all his ass, reveal;

Loth to confess, unable to conceal;

From the first moment of his vital breath, To his last hour of unrepenting death.

Dryd. Eneid.

2. Agency; the power of producting an effect.

I will try the forces

Of these thy compounds on such creatures as
We count not worth the hanging; but none human;
To try the vigour of them, and apply
Allayments to their a.?; and by them gather
Their several virtues and effects. Stak specre's Cymleline.

3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.
Tis to much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued a? of placing benefits on many, as the sun is always carrying his light to some part or other of the world.

Dryden's Fables.

Dryden's Fables. Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame, His will and uct, his word and work the same. Prior. 4. The doing of some particular thing; a step taken; a measure

executed. This a.? persuades me,

That this remotion of the duke and her, Is practice only. Stakespeare's King Lear.

.s. A state of action.

The feeds of herbs and plants at the first are not in all, but in possibility that which they afterwards grow to be. Hooker. God alone excepted, who a tually and everlastingly is whatfore the may be, and which cannot hereafter be that which now he is not; all other things besides are somewhat in possibility which as wet the very part in all. bility, which as yet th v ar not in e.f. Hosker.

Sure the, 're conicious Of fore intended muchicf, and are fled

To pit it into act. Derhan's Sof' ;.

Hernits were buskin'd, and the lest before;
In act 1 thoot, a filver bow she bore.

Dry l. Fob'es.

6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without. interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition required by Christ, the repentance he came to preach, will, in that last teene of their last act, immediately before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably performed, as at any other point of their lives.

Harmond's Invitate this Five acts are the just n easure of a pla:

Reform. 1.

Five acts are the just n easure of a pla: Reflection.

7. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature.

They make edicts for a fury to support usurers, repeal daily Nº III.

### ACT

any wholesome ast established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to chain up and restrain the poor-Sha'espear's Coriolanus:

You th t are king, though he do wear the crown, Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,

To blot out me. Shangfeure's Henry VI.

8. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial acts are all those matters, which relate to judicial proceedings; and being reduced into writing by a publick notary, are recorded by the authority of the judge.

dyliffe's Parergon.

A'CTION, n. f. [action, Fr. actio, I.at.]

1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest.

Onoble English, that could entertain

With half their forces the full power of France;

And let another half stand laughing by,

All out of work, and cold for action. Shalesp. Henry V.

2. An act or thing done; a deed.
This action, I now go on,

Is for my better grace. Sha cefpeare's If inter's Tale. Cod never accepts a good inclination instead of a good action, where that action may be done; nay, so much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not seconded by a good a 7i n, the want of that action is made so much the more criminal and inexcusable.

Solution Sermons.

Agency, operation.
It is better therefore, that the earth should move about its own center, and make those useful vicisfitudes of night and day, than expose always the same side to the action of the sun.

Bentley's Sermons. He has fettled laws, and laid down rules, conformable to which natural bodies are governed in their artious upon one another.

Chepne's Philosophical Principles.

The feries of events reprefented in a fable.

This action should have three qualifications. First, it should be but one action; secondly, it should be an entire action; and, thirdly, it should be a great action.

Addifin.

Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body

Gesticulation; the accordance of the motion
with the words spoken; a part of oratory.

—He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,

While he that hears makes fearful action

Shakesp. King J.hn.

With wrinkled brows.

Our oratours are observed to make use of less gesture or assign than those of other countries.

Addison.

[In law.] It is used with the preposition against before the per-

fon, and for before the thing.

Actions are personal, real, and mixt: action personal belongs to a man against another, by reason of any contract, of-fence, or cause, of like force with a contract or offence made or done by him or some other, for whose fact he is to answer. Action real is given to any man against another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. Action mixt is that which lies as well against or for the thing which we seek, as against the person that hath it; called mix', because it hath a mixt respect both to the thing and to the person the person.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. Action civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us; as, a fum of money formerly lent. Action penal is that which aims at some penalty or punishment in the party sued, be it corporal or pecuniary: as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniously slain shall pursue the law against the murderer. Assign mixt is that which seeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty also for the unjust detaining of the same.

Action upon the case, is an action given for redress of wrongs done without force against any man, by law not specially provided for.

Action upon the statute, is an action brought against a man upon breach of a statute.

Convell.

There was never man could have a juster action against filthy fortune than I, fince all other things being granted me, her blindness is the only lett.

For our reward then, First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,

Actions, decrees, judgments, against us quitted.

Ben. Johnson's Catiline.

7. In the plural, in France, the same as stocks in England.

A'CTIONABLE. adj. [from action.] That which admits an action in law to be brought against it; punishable.

After he had been thus, as a man would think, quite extinguished his processors.

guished, his process was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was actionable, but of ambition. Howel's Vocal Forest.

CTIONARY, or A'CTIONIST. n. f. [from action.] One that has a hare in actions or stocks.

A'CTIOU-TAKING. adj. Accustomed to resent by means of law;

A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats, a filthy wor-fled-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd action-taking knave. Shakespeare's King Lear.

ACTITA'TION. n. f. [from actito, Lat.] Action quick and frequent. Diet. H To

ACU

To A'CTIVATE. v. a. [from affive.] To make active: This word is perhaps used only by the author alleged.

As snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold activated by nitre or falt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours: so it may be, it will turn wood or stiff clay into the in longer time.

Bases's Nat. Fig. ftone, in longer time.

A'CTINE. adj. [activus, Lat.]

That which has the power or quality of acting. Bacon's Nat. Hift.

These particles have not only a vis inertiæ, accompanied with such passive laws of motion, as naturally result from that force, but also they are moved by certain assive principles, fuch as is that of gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies.

That which acts, opposed to passive, or that which suffers.

—When an even flame two hearts did touch,

His office was indulgently to fit Newton's Opticks.

Actives to passives, correspondency Only his subject was. If you think that by multiplying the additaments in the same proportion, that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the passive will add more resistance than the quantity in the active will add force.

Bacon's Physical Remains.

Busy, engaged in action; opposed to idle or fedentary, or any state of which the duties are performed only by the mental

Powers.

'Tis virtuous action that must praise bring forth,
Without which, slow advice is little worth;
Yet they who give good counsel, praise deserve,
Though in the active part they cannot serve.

4. Practical; not merely theoretical. Denham.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience, how dangerous fuch active errors are. Hooker, Preface.

5. Nimble; agile; quick.
Some bend the stubborn bow for victory; Dryd. Æn. And some with darts their active sinews try.

6. In grammar.

A verb active is that which fignifies action, as does, I teach. Clarke's Latin Grammar.

A'CTIVELY. adv. [from active.] In an active manner; bufily; nimbly. In an active fignification; as the word is used actively. A'CTIVENESS. n. s. [from active.] The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness. This is a word more rarely used than quickness; nimbleness. activity.

What strange agility and activeness do our common tumblers What strange agility and activeness do our common tumbers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exercise?

It ilk.ns's Mathematical Magick.

ACTI'VITY. n. f. [from active.] The quality of being active, applied either to things or persons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaseth the activity of cold.

Bacon's Nat, History

Our adversary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our soul, and incident of our life; and, if we

every turn or our loul, and incident or our life; and, if we remit our activity, will take advantage of our indolence. Rogers.

A'CTOR. n. f. [act.r, Lat.]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for fuccession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are actors.

Bacon.

He, who writes an Encomium Neronis, if he does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of Nero in his mind, and would, no doubt, gladly enough see such pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the actor of them himself. South's Sermons,

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player.

Would you have

Such an Herculean actor in the scene,

And not this hydra? They must sweat no less

And not this hydra? They make their parts.

To fit their properties, than t'express their parts.

Ben Johnson's Catiline.

When a good actor doth his part present, In every act he our attention draws,

That at the last he may find just applause. Denham. These sales beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rain-bow; when the a. Tor ceases to shine upon them, when he gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a twinkling.

Dryd. Spanish Friar. twinkling.

A'CTRESS. n. f. [actrice, Fr.]

ACTRESS. n. f. [actrice, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an astrofs in the Ancid; but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work. Addij. Spett.

2. A woman that plays on the stage.

We sprights have just such natures

We had, for all the world, when human creatures;

And therefore I that was an astrofs here.

Play all my tricks in hell a gooblin there.

Dryd. Two Lane

Play ail my tricks in hell, a goblin there. Dryd. Tyr. Love.

A'CTUAL. adj. [aslue', Fr.]
1. That which comprises action.

In this flumbry agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her Shakespeare's Macbeth.

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r before Once actual; now in body, and to dwell Habitual habitant. Alilt. Parapife Loft.

 In act; not purely in speculation.
 For he that but conceives a crime in thought, Contracts the danger of an actual fault:
Then what must be expect, that still proceeds

To finish fin, and work up thoughts to deeds?

Diyden's Juvenel.

The actuality of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed; and thus a crass, extended, impenetrable, passive, divisible, unintelligent substance is generated, which we call matter. Cheyne.

A'CTUALLY. adv. [from actual.] In act; in effect; really. All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and lumcient to do many things, which actually they never do.

Read one of the chronicles written by an author of this frame of mind, and you will think you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were actually inspired, and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distinguished by judgments or idestings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God.

Addition. true God. Addijon.

Though our temporal prospects should be full of danger, or though the days of sorrow should actually overtake us, yet still

we must repose ourselves on God.

A'CTUALNESS. n. f. [from azinal.] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. n. f. [azinarius, Lat.] The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil

Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody of them with himself: certainly, in this case, the actuary or writer of them ought to be preferred.

Avliffe's Parergen.
A'CTUATE. adj. [from the verb To actuate.] Put into action;

animated; brought into eff. &t.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the painter reception of the will, like form cloting with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. Scuth. To A'CTUATE. v. a. [from ago, assum, Lat] To put into action; to invigorate or encrease the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and seems, by some vital irradiation, to be assumed into this lustre.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Such is every man, who has not affuat d the grace given him, to the fubduing of every reigning fin. Decay of Piety.

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition;

and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least actuated by it. Addition. Our passions are the springs which actuate the powers of our

Actuo'se. adj. [from all.] That which hath strong powers of action; a word little used.

To A'CUATE. v. a. [acuo, Lat.] To fharpen, to invigorate with any powers of fharpness.

Ac'uleate. adj. [aculeatus, Lat.] That which has a point or fling; prickly; that which term nates in a sharp point.

ACU'MEN. n. f. [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness

of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Ariftarchus in common conversation, to fignify genius or natural acumen.

Acu'MINATED. particip. adj. Finding in a point; sharp-pointed.

This is not acuminated and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off.

Brown's Vu'gar Errours. I appropriate this word, Noli me tangere, to a small round

acuminated tubercle, which hath not much pain, unless it be touched or rubbed, or otherways exasperated by topicks. Wijeman's Surgers.

ACU'TE. adj. [acutus, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point; opposed to obtuse or blunt.

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an acute angled triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal.

2. In a figurative sense applied to men; ingenious penetrating; opposed to drill or stabil.

opposed to duil or flupid.

The acute and ingenious author among meny very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has stand the notion

of feeing all things in God.

Spoken of the fenses, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our fenses altered, and made much quicker and acuter, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. Locke.

4. Acute discase. Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood. and terminates in a sew days.

Quincy. 5. Acute accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice. AQU'TELY.

Act TRLY. adv. [from acute.] After an acute manner; fharp-ly; it is used as well in the figurative as primitive sense. He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there, perhaps, as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a fyllogism.

ACO TENESS. n. f. [from acute, which see.]

1. Sharpness.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be not be for apt to think, that there could be not be so apt to think. thing added to the acuteness and penetration of their under-flandings.

Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes fo framed could not view at once the hand and the hour plate, their owner could not be benefited by that acuteness; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use.

4. Violence and speedy criss of a malady.

We apply present remedies according to indications, refpecting rather the acuteness of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

5. Sharpness of found.

This acuteness of found will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike

the air.

ADA'CTED. participial adj. [adastus, Lat.] Driven by force; a

Dist.

word little used.

A'DAGE. n. f. [adagium, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects, that are confident pretenders

to certainty; as if, contrary to the adage, science had no friend but ignorance.

Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica,

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool, Dar'st thou apply that adage of the school; As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd;

And science is not science till reveal'd?

\*\*Dryd. ADAGIO. n. sc. [Italian.] A term used by musicians, to mark a flow time

a flow time.
A'DAMANT. n. f. [adamas, Lat. from α and δαμνω, Gr. that is infuperable, infrangible.]
a. A flone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardness, So great a fear my name amongst them spread, That they supposed I could rend bars of steel,
And source in pieces notes of adams to Shake.

And spurn in pieces posts of adamant.
Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanc'd, Shakefp.

Came tow'ring, arm'd in adamant, and gold. Milton.

Eternal Deities,
Who rule the world, with absolute decrees And write whatever time shall bring to pass, With pens of adamant, on plates of brais.

2. The diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant all other stones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist.

Ray on the Creation. tected by an ordinary lapidift.

3. Adamant is taken for the loadstone.

Let him change his lodging from one end and part of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance.

Bacon's Effays. You draw me, you hard-hearted adamant! But yet you draw not iron; for my heart

Is true as steel. Shakespeare,

ADAMANTE'AN. adj. [from adamant.] Hard as adamant. He ran on embattl'd armies clad in iron, And weaponless himself,

Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,

Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail

Adamantean proof.

Milton's Samson Agonistes.

This word occurs perhaps only in this passage. ADAMA'NTINE. adj. [adamantinus, Lat.]

I. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high

With adamantine columns, threats the fky. Dryd. 2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree, In funder rend that adamantine chain,

Where golden links, effects and causes be,
And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain? Davies.
An enchal sterility must have possessed the world, where all things a been fixed and fastened everlastingly with the adamantine chains of specific gravity; if the Almighty had not spoken and said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it was so.

Bentley's Sermons. Bentley's Sermons.

In adamantine chains shall death be bound, And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound.

The adamantine bonds the chief restrain, The dire restraint his wisdon; will defeat,

And foon restore him to his egal seat.

Pope.

Pope.

Dryd.

### ADD

A'DAM's-APPLE. n. f. [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the

throat.

To ADA'PT. v. a. [adapto; Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to fuit; in proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown;

The same always in the right.

My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my sight.

It is not enough that nothings offends the ear, but a good poet will adapt the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of.

ADAPTATION. n. s. [from adapt,] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

Some species there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beaft, as batts; yet are their parts so set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a commixtion of both, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

one unto the other.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Their adhesion may be in part ascribed, either to some elastical motion in the pressed glass, or to the exquisite adaptation of the almost numberless, though very small, asperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the surfaces do look in which is the furfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were,

classed together.

ADA'PTION. n. s. [from adapt.] The act of fitting.

It were alone a sufficient work to shew all the necessities, the wise contrivances, and prudent adaptions, of these admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole.

Chesne.

To ADCO'RPORATE. v. a. [from ad and corpus.] To unite one body with another; more usually wrote accorporate; which see.

To ADD. v. a. [adde, Lat.]

To join something to that which was before.

 To join fomething to that which was before.
 Mark if his birth makes any difference, If to his words it adds one grain of fense:

They, whose muses have the highest flown,

Add not to his immortal memory, But do an act of friendship to their own.

Dryd. 2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another.

Whatsoever positive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and add it to the former, as eafily as he can add together the ideas of two days, or two years. Locke. ADDABLE. adj. [from add.] That which may be added. Additionally and the can be added.

dible is more proper.

The first number in every addition is called the addable number, the other, the number or numbers added, and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum.

Cocker's Arithmetick.

To Amde'CIMATE. v. a. [addecimo, Lat.] To take or ascertain The ADDE'EM. v. a. [from deem.] To esteem; to account. This word is now out of use.

She scorns to be addeem'd so worthless-base,

Daniel's Civil Wars.

Daniel's Civil Wars. As to be moved to such an infamy. Daniel's Civil Wars.

A'DDER. n. f. [Æzzen, Æzzon, Napone, as it seems from erzzen,
Sax. poison.] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile; perhaps of any species. In common language, adders and snakes are not the fame.

Or is the adder better than the eel, Because his painted skin contents the eye. Shakesp.

An adder did it; for, with doubler tongue

Than thine, thou ferpent, never adder stung:

• Shakespeare's Midsum. Night's Dream. The adder teaches us where to strike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head.

A'DDER'S-GRASS. n. s. The name of a plant, imagined by Skinner to be so named, because serpents lurk about it.

A'DDER'S-TONGUE. n. s. series such as the series of an herb.

It hath no visible flower; but the seeds are produced on a fpike, which resembles a serpent's tongue; which seed is contained in many longitudinal cells, which open, and tast forth tained in many longitudinal cells, while the feeds when ripe. It grows wild in moist meadows, and is Miller.

The most common simples with us in England, are comfrey, bugle, agrimony, fanicle, paul's-betony, fluellin, periwinkle, adder's-tongue. Wijeman's Surgery.

Wiseman's Surgery. A'DDER's-WORT. n. f. An herb so named, on account of its virtue, real or supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

A'DDIBLE. adj. [from add.] Possible to be added. See AD-

The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the confused, in-comprehensible remainder of endless, addible numbers, which affords no prospect of stop, or boundary.

Locke. affords no prospect of stop, or boundary.

ADDIBI'LITY: n. f. [from addible.] The possibility of being

added.

This endless addition, or addibility (if any one like the world better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity. Locke.

A'DDIGE. n. f. [for which we corruptly speak and write adz, from abere, Sax. an axe.] The addice thath its blade made thin and femewhat arching.

Dryd.

As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, fo the addice hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a basil on its inside to its outer edge. Mozon's Mechanical Exercises.

its infide to its outer edge.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.

To ADDICT. v a. [addico, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good fense which is rarely used. Ye know the house of Stephanus, that they have addicted themselves to the ministry of the saints. a. Cor. xvi. 15.

2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense as, he addicted himself to vice.

A'DDICTEDNESS. n. f. [from additied:] The quality or state of being addicted.

Those, that know how little I have remitted of my former additiedness to make chymical experiments, will believe, that the design was to give occasion to the more knowing artists to lay aside their reservedness.

Application. n. f. saddiction Lat 1

ADDI'CTION. n. f. [addictio, Lat]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.

2. The state of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace should glean it, Since his addiction was to courses vain

His companies unletter'd, rude and shallow; His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports. Sbakefp. An A'DOITAMENT. n. f. [additamentum, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other metals, of itself, by simple fire: so as the enquiry must be upon the cal-

cination, and the additament, and the charge of them. Bacon.
In such a palace there is first the case or fabrick, or moles of the structure itself; and, besides that, there are certain additaments that contribute to its ornament and use; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, curious motions of divers things appendicated to it. Hale's Origin of Mankind. vers things appendicated to it.
ADDI'TION. n. f. [from add.]

i. The act of adding one thing to another; opposed to diminu-

The infinite distance between the Creator and the noblest of all creatures, can never be measured, nor exhausted by endless addition of finite degrees.

Bentley's Sermons.

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modeftly done, if any of our own wisdom intrude or interpose, or be willing to make additions to what Christ and his Apostles have designed.

Some such resemblances, methinks, I find

Of our last even ing's talk, in this thy dream, But with addition strange! Milton. The abolithing of villanage, together with the cuftom permitted, among the nobles, of felling their lands, was a mighty addition to the power of the commons.

Swift on the Diffensions in Athens and Rome.

Shakespeare.

3. In arithmetick. Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like Gocker's Arith. kind, together into one fum or total.

4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his christian name and surname, shewing his estate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling.

Only retain

The name, and all th' addition to a king;

The fway, revenue, execution of th' last, Beloved fons, be yours; which to confirm,

This coronet part between you.

For what he did before Corioli, call him, With all th' applause and clamour of the host, Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' addition

Bear th' addition nobly ever. Shakespeare's Corislanus.

There arose new disputes upon the persons named by the king, or rather against the additions and appellations of title, which were made to their names.

which were made to their names.

ADDI'TIONAL adj. [from addition.] That which is added.

Our kalendar being once reformed and fet right, it may be kept so, without any considerable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year; i. e. the additional day, at the end of every 134 years.

Holder on Time.

The greatest wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in so good an understanding, and celebrated one another with so much generosity, that each of them receives an additional lustre from his cotemporaries.

Addison.

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is supposed to be so powerful; and do, withal, afford us several other additional proofs, of great force and clearness.

ADDI'TORY. adj. [from add.] That which has the power or quality of adding

quality of adding.

The additory fiction gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to ferve fome

good end or purpose.

Arbuthnot.

Arbuthnot.

Arbuthnot.

Arbuthnot.

Skinner

and Junius; perhaps from ybel, idle, barren, unf uitful.]

Originally applied to eggs, and fignifying such as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to

brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle, That carries eggs too fresh or addle;

And still at random, as he goes, Among the rabble rout bestows. After much folitarines, falling, or long sickness, their brains were addle, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads

Burton on M. lancholy. of wit.

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow addie:

And all the reft is purely from this noddle.

To A'DDLE. v. a. [from addle, adj.] To make addle; to corrupt; to make barren.

This is also evidenced in eggs, whereof the found one finks, and such as are addled swim; as do also those that are termed A'DDLE-PATED. adj. Having addled brains. See ADDLE.

Poor flaves in metre, dull and addle-pa'ed,
Who rhyme below even David's pfalms translated.

Dryden's Abfalom and Achitopiiei.

To ADDRE'SS. v. a [addressee, Fr. from deregar, Span. from dirigo, directum, Lat.]

T. To prepare one's felt to see

To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; as, he ad-dressed himself to the work.

It lifted up its head, and did address

Itself to motion, like as it would speak.
With him the Palmer eke, in habit sad, Shakefp.

Himself address to that adventure hard; So to the river's side they both together far'd. Fairy Q. Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light, Address'd himself on foot to single fight.

Address'd himself on foot to lingue ngit.

To get ready; to put in a state for immediate use.

By this means they fell directly on head on the English battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick addressed his men to take Sir J. Hayward.

Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day Men of great worth reforted to this forest,

Address'd a mighty power, which were on foot,

In his own conduct purposely to take

His brother here. Shakespeare, As you like it.

To-night in Harfleur we will be your guest, To-morrow for the march we are addrest. Shak-To apply to another by words, with various forms of conftruction.

4. Sometimes without a preposition.

Are not your orders to address the senate?
5. Sometimes with to. Addison.

Addressing to Pollio, his great patron, and himself no vulgar boot, he no longer could restrain the freedom of his spirit, but

began to affert his native character, which is sublimity.

Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Past.

Among the croud, but far above the rest,

Young Turnus to the beauteous maid addrest.

Dryd.

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he addressed himfelf to the general.

Sometimes with the accusative of the matter of the address, which may be the nominative to the paffive.

The young hero had addressed his prayers to him for his affiftance Dryd. Eneid.

The prince himself, with awful dread possess'd, His vows to great Apollo thus address.

Dryd.

His vows to great Apollo thus addrest.

His fuit was common; but, above the rest,

To both the brother-princes thus addrest.

To address, is to apply to the king in form.

The representatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, address the king to have it recalled. Swift.

Address. n. s. [address Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of persuasion, petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name, H.d half confess'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's foft address,

That, as the wound, the passion might encrease. Prior.

Most of the persons, to whom these addresses are made, are not wise and skilful judges, but are influenced by their own sinful appetites and passions. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

2. Courtship.

They both behold thee with their fifters eyes,

But, tell me, whose address thou favour'st most;
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it.
About three years since, a gentleman, whom, I at sure, you yourself would have approved, made his address to the second yourself would have approved.

Addin Spectator: 3. Manner of addressing another; as, we say, a morr of an happy

or a pleasing address; a man of an aukward address 4. Skill, dexterity.

I could produce innumerable instances from my own memay and observation, of events imputed to the profound skill and address of a minister, which, in meality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakness, humorur, passion, or pride, or, at best, but the natural course of thirngs lest to themselves.

Swift's Thoughts on the present Posure of Affairs:

Manner of directing a letter; a sens is chiefly mercantile.

ADDRESSER.

ADDRE'SSER.

ADDRE'SSER. n. f. [from address.] The person that addresses or petitions.

ADDU'CENT. adj. [adducens, Lat.]

A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are an-Quincy. nexed.

To ADDU'LCE. v.a. [uddoucir, Fr. dulcis, Lat.] To sweeten;

a word not now in ufe.

Thus did the French embassadors, with great shew of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to addulce all matters between the two kings.

Bucon's Henry VII.

A'DELING. n. f. [from zool, Sax. illustrious.] A word of honour

among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Contellor, being without issue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him adeling.

ADENO'GRAPHY. n.f. [from Zonvov and γελρω, Gr.] A treatife of the glands.

ADE'MPTION. n. f. [adims, ademption, Lat.] Taking away; privation.

ADE'PT. n. f. [from adeptus, Lat. that is adeptus artem.] He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art.

is, in its original fignification, appropriated to the chymiss, but is now extended to other artists.

The preservation of chastity is easy to true adepts. Pape.

ADE'PT. adj. Skilful; throughly versed.

If there be really such adept philosophers as we are told of, I

am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are mafters of extremely potent menstruums.

Boyle.

A'DEQUATE. adj. [adequatu , Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to, so as to bear an exact resemblance or proportion. It is used generally in a figurative sense, and often with the particle to.

Contingent death seems to be the whole adequate object of popular courage; but a necessary and unavoidable cossin strikes paleness into the stoutest heart. Harvey on Consumptions. paleness into the stoutest heart. Harvey on Consumptions.

The arguments were proper, adequate, and sufficient to com-

pass their respective ends. South's Sermons.

All our simple ideas are adequate; because, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce such sensations in us, they cannot but he cor-

respondent and adequate so those powers.

Those are adequate ideas, which perfectly represent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, representation of those archetypes to which they are re-Watts's Logick.

A'DEQUATELY. adv. [from adequate.]

1. In an adequate manner; with justness of representation;

with exactness of proportion.

Gratitude consists adequately in these two things: first, that it is a debt; and, secondly, that it is such a debt as is lest to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no. 2. It is used with the particle to.

Piety is the necessary christian virtue, proportioned adequately to the omniscience and spirituality of that infinite Deity.

A'DEQUATENESS. n. s. s. s. f. [from adequate.] The state of being adequate; justness of representation; exactness of proportion.

ADESPO'TICK. adj. Not absolute; not despotick. Dist. To ADHE'RE. v. n. [adhæree, Lat.]

1. To stick to; as, wax to the finger.

2. To stick, in a figurative sense; to be consistent; to hold to-

Why every thing adheres together, that no dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no obstacle, no incredulous or unsafe

circumstance—
3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you;

And sure I am, two men there are not living,

To whom he more adheres.

Shakesp. Ham. Every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it adheres to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour.

Adherekence. n. s. s. s. from adhere. See Adhesion.

1. The quality of adhering, or sticking; tenacity.

2. In a figurative sense, fixedness of mind; attachment; steadings.

Their firm adherence to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or con-temmed over the whole earth. Addison, Speciator, No 495.

A constant adherence to one fort of diet may have bad effects on any a nstitution.

Plain not fense, and a firm adherence to the point, have oved no effectual than those arts, which are contemptative called the fairing a contemptative called the cal outly called the spirit of negociating.

ADHE'RENCY: n. f. [The same with adherence.]

1. Steady attachment. Swift.

2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native adherency of vexation. Decay of Picty. ADHE'RENT. adj. [from adhere.].

1. Sticking to.

# ADI

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And fluck adherent, and suspended hung. 2. United with.

Modes are faid to be inherent or adherent; that is, proper or improper. Adherent or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it; so when a bowl is wet, or a boy is cloathed, these are adherent modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. Watts's Logick.

ADHE'RENT. n. f. [from adhere.] The person that adheres; one that supports the cause, or follows the fortune of another;

a follower; a partifan;

Princes must give protection to their subjects and adherents, when worthy occasion shall require it. A new war must be undertaken upon the advice of those, who, with their partifans and adherents, were to be the fole gainers by it. Swift's Nijcellanies.

gainers by it.

ADHE'RER. n. f. [from adhere.] He that adheres.

He ought to be in ulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm adherer to the established church. Swift.

ADHE'SION. n. f. [adha fio, Lat.]

1. The act or state of sticking to something. Adhesion is generally used in the natural, and adherence in the metaphorical sense; as, the adhesion of iron to the magnet; and adherence of a client to his patron.

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for adhesion, stick to one another, as well as stick to this spirit?

Boyle.

The rest consisting wholly in the sensible configuration as

The rest confisting wholly in the sensible configuration

The rest consisting wholly in the sensible configuration as smooth and rough; or else more, or less, firm adbesion of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle, are obvious. Lecke:

— Prove that all things, on occasion,
Love union, and desire adbesion.

2. It is sometimes taken, like adbesence, figuratively, for firmness in an opinion, or steadiness in practice.

The same want of sincerity, the same adbesion to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proof whatsoever.

Anterbury's Sermons.

Adhesive. adj. [fr. madbesion] Sticking; tenacious; with to.

If slow, yet sure, adbesive to the tract,
Hot steaming up.

Thomson's Autumn, 1. 440.

To ADHIBIT. v. a. [adbibeo, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.

Hot steaming up.

To ADHI'BIT. v. a. [adhibeo, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.
ADHIBITION. n. f. [from adhib t] Application; use. Diet.
ADJA'C NCY, n. f. [from adjaceo, Lat

1. The state of lying close to another thing.

2. That which is adjacent. See ADJ CENT.

Because the Cape hath f a on both sides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidiffant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not diffracted by the vicinity of adjacencies.

Br.wn's 1 ulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.

ADJA'CENT. adj. [adjacens, Lat.] Lying close; bordering upon fomething.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body adjucent.

Bacon's Nat. History, N. 771.

Uniform pellucid mediums, such as water, have no sensible reflection but in their external superficies, where they are adjucent

to other mediums of a different denfity. Newton's Opt.

ADJA'CENT. n. f. That which lies next another.

The fense of the author goes visibly in its own train, and the words receiving a determined sense from their companions and adjacents, will not confent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate. Locke's Est. upon S. Paul. ADIA'PHOROUS. adj. [αδιαφος, Gr.] Neutral; particularly used of some spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid nor

alkaline nature. Quincy-Our adiaphorous spirit may be obtained, by distilling the liquor

that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. Loyle. ADIA PHORY. n. f. [αδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference. To ADJE CT. v. a. [udjicio, adjectum, Lat.] To add to; to

put to another thing.

ADJE'CTION. n. f. [adjectio, Lat.]

I. The act of adjecting, or adding.

2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of fulphur, an adjection of one ounce of quickfilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of fal-armoniac, will much intend the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity.

Brown's sugar Errours, b. ii.

ADJECTITIOUS. adj. [from a spection.] Added; thrown in upon the rest.

upon the rest.

A'DJECTIVE. n. f. [adjectivum, Lat.]
A word added to a noun, to fignify the addition or separation of fome quality, cirumstance, or manner of being; as, root, bad, are adjective, because, in speech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their fignification, or intimate the manner of existence

in the things fignified thereby. Clarke's Latin Gram.
All the verification of Claudian is incl. ded within the compass c. four or five lines; perpetually closing his sense at the eral of a verse, and that verse commonly which they call goldan, or two substantives and two adjectives, with a verb terwixt them, to keep the peace. Digdin.

A'DIEG-

A'DJECTIVELY. adv. [from adjective.] After the manner of

an adjective; a term of grammar.

ADIEU. adv. [from à Dieu, used elliptically for à Dieu je vous commende, used at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now used, in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

Ne gave him leave to bid that aged fire

Adieu, but nimbly ran her wonted course.

Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble lords; you restrained yourself within the list of too cold an adieu; be more expressive to them.

Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

While now I take my last adicu,

Heave thou no figh, nor fixed a tear;
Lest yet my half-clos'd eye may view
On earth an object worth its care.

To ADJO'IN. v. a [adjoindre, Fr. adjungo, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to.

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and superadded to a regular treatise. Watts's Improvem. of the Mind.

To ADJO'IN. v. n. 'To be contiguous to; to lye next so as to have nothing between.

Th' adjoining fane, th' assembled Greeks express'd,

And hunting of the Caledonian beast. Dryden's Fables.

And hunting of the Caledonian beaft. Dryden's rables. In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once as is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next adjoining, yet unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally defended.

figured.

To ADJO'URN. v. a. [adjourner, Fr.]

I. To put off to another day, naming the time; a term used in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness,

That we adjourn this court to further day. Shakesp. Hen. VIII.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may adjourn itself. Bac. Advice to Sir G. Villiers.

To put off; to defer; to let stay to another time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,

Why hast thou thus adjourn'd

The graces for his merits due,

The graces for his merits due,

Being all to dolours turn'd. Shakefp. Cymbeline.

Crown high the goblets with a chearful draught;
Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the stuture thought.

Dryden, Eneid vii. 1. 181:
The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I

fhall adjourn the confideration of it to another occasion.

\*\*IVoodward's Nat. History, p. iii.

ADJO'URNMENT. n. f. [adjournement, Fr.] An assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day. Adjournement in eyre, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eyre mean to sit again. We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and

we will. At this rate we run our lives out in adjournments from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard.

L'Estrange. L'Estrange.

A'DIPOUS. adj. [adipofus, Lat.] Fat.

A'DIT. n. f. [aditus, Lat.] A passage for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general: a term among the minemen.

For conveying away the water, they fland in aid of fundry

devices; as, adits, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. Carew's Surv.

The delfs would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any adits or foughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. Ray on the Great.

ADI'TION. n. f. [from adeo, aditum, Lat.] The act of going to another.

Dict.

7. ADJU'DGE. v. a. [adjudico, Lat.]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial fentence; with the particle to before the person.

The way of disputing in the schools leads from it, by infifting on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is adjudged to the opponent, or defendant.
The great competitors for Rome, Locke.

Cæfar and Pompey on Pharfalian plains, Where stern Bellona, with one final stroke, Adjudg'd the empire of this globe to one.

Phillips. To fentence, or condemn to a punishment; with to before the thing.

But though thou art adjudged to the death; Yet I will favour thee in what I can. Shakesp. Com. of Err.

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He adjudged him unworthy of his friendship and favour; purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received

A MUDICA'TION. n. f. [adjudicatio, Lat.] The act of Judging, or of granting something to a litigant, by a judicial sentence.

To ADJU'DICATE. v. a. [adjudico, Lat.] To adjudge; to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sengive fomething controverted to one of the litigants, by a fentence or decision.

To A'DJUGATE. v. a. [adjugo, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke.

A'DJUMENT. n. f. [adjumentum, Lat.] Help; support.

Die.

A'DJUNCT. n. f. [adjunetum, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not effen-

tially part of it.

Learning is but an adjunct to ourfelf;

And where we are, our learning likewife is.

Shakefp. Love's Labour Loft.

But I make hafte to confider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logick) is only an adjunct, not a propriety, of happines. Dryd. Aureng. Ded.

The talent of discretion, as I have described it in its several adjuncts and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy. Swift's Miscellanies.

2. A person jained to another. This sense rarely occurs. He made him the affociate of his heir apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an adjunct of fingular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. Wotton.

A'DJUNCT. adj. United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,

Though that my death were adjunct to my act,

Shakes King February

I'd do't. Shakefp. King John.

ADJU'NCTION. n. f. [adjunctio, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.

2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE. n. f. [adjunctivus, Lat.]

1. He that joins.
2. That which is joined.
ADJURA'TION. n. f. [adjuratio, Lat.]
1. The act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another.
2. The form of oath proposed to another.

When the cleaned men saw sickness and phrenzy cures

When these learned men saw sickness and phrenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the dæmons and evil fpirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and adjurations in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasions? Addison on the Christian Religion. To ADJU'RE. v. a. [adjuro, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates

And princes of my country came in person.

And princes of my country came in person, Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd, Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty,
And of religion, pres'd how just it was,
How honourable.

Milton's Sampson's Agonistes, 1. 8532
Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and listed high

Ye lamps of heav'n! he taid, and miles.

His hands now free, thou venerable sky!
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Ye fatal fillets! that once bound this head,
Ye facred altars! from whose flames I fled,

Dryden, Eneid ii:

Dryden, Eneid ii:

Be all of you adjured.

To ADJU'ST. v. a. [adjuster, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form.

Your lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can adjust his schemes.

Swift to the Lord High Treasurer. his schemes.

 To reduce to the true flate or flandard; to make accurate.
 The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want flandards in nature, whereby men may rectify and adjust their figni fication; therefore they are very various and doubtful. Locke.

To make conformable. It requires the particle to before the

thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the historian had been a Christian, and that he had nothing else in view, but to adjust the event to the prediction.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

ADJU'STMENT. n. f. [adjustement, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement.

The farther and clearer adjustment of this affair, I am conftrained to adjourn to the larger treatise. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

The state of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an inftrument made to shew the hour; but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the feveral parts of it, together with the various connexions

and adjustments of each part. Watts's Logick. A'DJUTANT. n. s. A petty officer, whose duty is the affist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing the f nishment, of the common men.

To ADJU'TE. v. a. [adjuvo, adjutum, Lat.] help; to concur: a word not now in use.

For if there be

Six bachelors as bold as he, Adjuting to his company;

And each one hath his livery. Ben. Jobnfon's Under-woods. ADJU'TOR. n. f. [adjutor, Lat.] A helper. Dist.
ADJU'TORY. adj. [adjutorius Lat.] That which helps. Dist.
An ADJU'TRIX. n. f. [Lat.] She who helps. Dist.
ADJUYANT. adj. [adjuvans, Lat.] Helpful; useful. Dist.

To A'DJUVATE. v. a. [adjuvo, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward.

ADME'ASUREMENT. n. f. [See MEASURE.] The adjustment of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admeasurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those Adjusturement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity; that usurp more than their part. It lieth in two cases: one is termed admeasurement of dower, where the widow of the deceased holdeth from the heir, or his guardian; more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is admeasurement of pasture, which lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their free-hold, or common by vicinage, in case any one of them, or more do surcharge the common with more castle than they more, do furcharge the common with more cattle than they ought.

In some counties they are not much more acquainted with admeasurement by acre; and thereby the writs of those counties contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath.

Bacon's Hist. Off. Alienat.

DMENSURA'TION. n. f. [ad and mensura, Lat.] The act,

ADMENSURA'TION. n. f. [ad and mensura, Lat.]
or practice, of mensuring out to each his part.

ADMI'NICLE. n. f. [adminiculum, Lat.] Help; fupport; furtherance.

ADMINI'CULAR. adj. [from adminiculum, Lat.] That which gives help.

To ADMINISTER. v. a. [administro, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to supply.

Let Zephyrs bland

Administer their tepid genial airs; Naught sear he from the west, whose gentle warmth

Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb. Philips.

2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination, to administer the government.

For forms of government let fools contest,

Whate'er is best administer'd, is best. Pope's Essay on Man.
To administer justice.
To administer the facraments.
Have not they the old popish custom of administering the blessed facrament of the holy eucharist with waser-cakes?

Have represented the second of the holy eucharist with waser-cakes? Hooker, b. iv. § 10.

5. To administer an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,

To keep the oath that we administer. Shakefp. Richard II.

6. To administer physick.

I was carried on men's shoulders, administering physick and Phlebotomy. Wafers To administer to; to contribute; to bring supplies. Wafers's Voyage.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill; and administers to the pleasure, as well as the plenty, of the place.

Spectator, No 477.

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See AD-MINISTRATOR.

Neal's order was never performed; because the executors arft not administer. Arbuthnot and Pope's Martin. Scribler. durst not administer. To ADMI'NISTRATE. v. a. [administro, Lat.]

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly administrated to animal bodies.

\*\*Nordward's Nat. Hist.\*\*

Administration. n. s. [administratio, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the publick affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did use the person of your father;

The image of his pow'r lay then in me:

And in th' administration of his law,

While I was bufy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place. Shakesp. Hen. IV.
In the short time of his administration, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate.

Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Pastorals.

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the administration cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislator in too many.

Swift's Sentiments of a Church of England-man.

3. Those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.

4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation.

There is, in farraments to be observed their force, and

There is, in facraments, to be observed their force, and their form of administration. Hooker, b. v.

By aniverfal administration of grace, begun by our bleffed Finour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be compleated by the rest to the world's encit; all types that depleted this faith are enlightened.

Sprat's Sermons.

ADMI'NISTRY TIVE. adj. [from administrate.] That which administers; that by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRA'TOR. n f. administrator, Lat.]

1. Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying intestate.

intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto.

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and offerve what

became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castile, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as administrat r to his daughter.

Bacon's Henry VII.

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ; with some society of Christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a fettled administrator.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 18.

3. He that conducts the government.

The residence of the prince, or chief administrator, of the civil power.

Swist's Short View of Ireland:

ADMI'NISTRATRIX: n. s. [Lat.] She who administers in confequence of a will.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP: n. f. [from administrator.] The office of administrator.

A'DMIRABLE. adj. [admirabilis, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder; always taken in a good fense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more admirable is his

Free more power he hath to hurt, the more admirable is his praise, that he will not hurt.

Sidney, b. ii.

God was with them in all their afflictions, and, at length, by working their admirable deliverance, did testify that they ferved him not in vain.

Hooker, b. iv. § 2.

What admirable things occur in the remains of several other philosophers? Short, I confess, of the rules of Christianity, but generally above the lives of Christians.

South's Sermons.

You can at most

To an indiff'rent lover's praise pretend! But you would spoil an admirable friend. Dry. Aurengz A'DMIRABLENESS. n. f. [from admirable.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

ADMIRABILITY. n. f. [admirabilis, Lat.] The quality or state

of being admirable. A'DMIRABLY. adv. [from admirable.] So as to faile wonder;

in an admirable manner.

The theatre is, I think, the most spacious of any I ever saw, and, at the same time, so admiratly well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whi pering place; and yet, if you raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause in it the least confusion. Addif n on italy.

ADMIRAL. n. f. [amiral, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil

as criminal, belonging to the sea. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, admiral of Spain; in which fight the admira!, with his fon, were both slain, and seven of his gallies taken. Knolles's Hist. Turks.

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all The English youth flock to their admiral.

3. The ship which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The admiral galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance struck upon a fand. Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.

A'DMIRALSHIP. n. s. [from admiral.] The office or power of an admiral.

ADMIRA'LTY. n. f. [amiroulti, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION. n. f. [admiratio, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indu'd with human voice, and human fense,

Reasoning to admiration. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.

They are imitations of the passions, which always move, and therefore, consequently, please; for, without motion, there can be no delight; which cannot be considered but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature,

the refult of that view is admira: in, which is always the cause of pleasure.

Dryd. Dufresnoy, Pres.

There is a pleasure in admiration, and this is that which properly causeth admiration, when we discover a great deal in an object, which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see, we know not how much more beyond that, which our understand to be excellent. standings cannot fully reach and comprehend. Tillot, on's Se m.

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a Your boldness I with admiration see

What hope had you to gain a queen like me? Because a hero forc'd me once away,

Because a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey?

To ADMI'RE. v. a. [admiro, Lat. admiror, Fr.]

To regard with wonder; generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philosophic passion truly admires and adores the supreme efficient. Glanville ..

2. It is jometimes used, in more familiar speech, for to reserve with leve.

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.
You have displaced the mirth, broke the good meeting With most admir'd disorder. Shakefp. Macbet To ADMI'RE. v. n. To wonder; fometimes with the particle at.

The eye is already fo perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and admir'd at his own con-Ray on the Creation.

An ADMI'RER. n. f. [from admire.]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the friends and admirers of each other. · Addison, Spetlator.

Who most to shun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an admirer, or would fix a friend. Pope's Essay on Man.

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMI'RINGLY. adv. [from admire.] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him admiringly and mournfully.

Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

We may yet further admiringly observe, that though men usually give freeliest where they have not given before, and make it an excuse of their desistance from giving, that they

have given it o herwise. Boyle. ADMI'SSIBLE. adj. [admitto, admissum, Lat.] That which may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were admissible, yet this would not any way be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence.

'Hale's Origin of Mankind. ture and essence.

ADMI'SSION. n. f. [admission, Lat.]

The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for the admission rather.

of poor fuitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to fue.

Bacon's Henry VII.

By means of our folitary fituation, and our rare admission of frangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown.

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw you ill designs persue;

And my admission shows with the expectations of a better paradise. or a more intimate adm. State to himself.

better paradife, or a more intimate adm fion to himself.

South's Sermons.

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All fprings have fome degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata as gives free and casy admission to this heat:

Woodwa's Natural History. casy admission to this heat: Woodward's and hither are we come, by his command,
To crave adm story in your happy land.

Dryd. Encid vii.

4. In the ecclefiaftical law.

It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fitly qualified, by saying, Admitto te babilem.

The allowance of an argument; the grant of a polition not 5. The allowance of an argument fully proved.

To ADMI'T. v. a. [admitto, Lat.]

1. To fuffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Does not one table Bavius still admit?

2. To suffer to enter upon an office; in which sense, the phrase of admission into a college, &c. is used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter so far to terrify him,

that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he admitted, for a fix-clerk, a person recommended by him. Clarendon.

3. To allow an argument or position.
Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride Subdue, that by no force thou may'ft be won,

Admit no steel can hurt or wound thy side,
And be it heav'n hath thee such favour done.
This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily admit the inference.

Locke.

4. To allow, or grant in general; fometimes with the particle of.

If you once admit of a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raifed above the life, that leads you infenfibly from your own principles to mine.

Dryden on Heroic Paetry. from your own principles to mine. Dryden on Heroic Paetry. ADMI'TTABLE. adj. [from admit.] The person or thing which may be admitted

The clerk, who is presented, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was admittable.

Aylisse's Parergon Juris Canonici.

was admittable. Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

ADMI'TTANCE. n. f. [from admit.]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man's which listeth should take upon him charge in the church, and therefore a followance admittages is of such paresting. church; and therefore a folemn admittance is of fuch necessity,

that, without it, there can be no church-polity. Hooker. b. iii.

As to the admittance of the weighty elastic parts of the air not the blood through the coats of the vessels, it seems contrary experiments upon dead bodies.

Arbuthnot on Liments. The power or right of entering.
What Arbuthnot on g! iments.

If I do line one of their hands?-\_\_'tis gold Which buys admittance. Shakespeare's Cymbeline:

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the readiest way to gain admittance into the house. South's Sermons.

There's news from Bertran; he defires

Admittance to the king, and cries aloud, This day shall end our fears. Dry Dryden's Spanish Friar. There are some ideas which have admittance only through

one fense, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. Lecke.

3. Custom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great persons; a fense now out of use.

Now, Sir John, here is the heart of my purpose: you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great admittance, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windser.

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagorean give easy admittance thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. To ADM'x. v. a. [admissee, Lat.] To mingle with something

ADMI'XTION. n. f. [from admix.] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by ftrong waters, or by admixtion falt, fulphur, and mercury.

Bacon's Physical Remains. of falt, fulphur, and mercury. The elements are no where pure in these lower regions; and if there is any free from the admixtion of another, sure it is above the concave of the moon. Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.

if there is any free from the admixtion of another, lure it is above the concave of the moon. Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.

There is no way to make a strong and vigorous powder of faltpetre, without the admixtion of sulphur. Brown's Vulg. Err.

Admixture. n. s. [from admix.] The body mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

A mass which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful admixture of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral.

admixture of fulphur, alum, or some other mineral.

Woodward's Natural History, p. iv.

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the admixture of another sharp bitter substance.

Harvey on Cansumptions.

fubstance.

To ADMO'NISH. v. a. [admoneo, Lat.]

To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle of, or against, which is more rare, or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, admonished him against that unskilful piece of ingenuity.

Decay of Picty.

He of their wicked ways Shall them adminish, and before them set The paths of righteousness.

But when he was admonished by his subject to descend, he come down, gently circling in the air, and singing, to the ground.

Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Post.

ADMO'NISHER. n. f [from admonished] The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild admantage a court favorish fit for the

Horace was a mild admonifher; a court-fatyriff fit for the gentle times of Augustus.

Dryden's Juvena!, Dedicat.

ADMO'NISHMENT. n. f. [from admonish.] Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word .not often used.

But yet be wary in thy studious care. -Thy grave admonishments prevail with me.

Shakespeare's Henry V. p. i.

To the infinitely Good we owe Immortal thanks, and his admonishment Receive, with folemn purpose to observe

Admonification of those fouls, to intermingle fometimes, with other more necessary things administration of the favore for the favore for the favore necessary things administration of the favore for the favore necessary things administration concerning these not unnecessary. things, admonition concerning these not unnecessary. Ho.ker. From this admonition they took only occasion to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that, upon a second and third admonition, they had nothing to plead for their unseasonable drows in the second and third admonition.

drowfinefs. South's Se mons-

ADMONITIONER. n. f. [from admonision] A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the admonitioners did seem at first to like as prescript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best that the minister flould always be left at liberty to pray, as his own discretion of ferve, their defender, and his affociates, have frace proposed to the world a form as themselves oid like. Hooker b. v. § 27.

ADMO ITORY. adj. [admonitorius, Lat.] Than which admo-

mishes.

I he sentence of reason is either mandatory, shewing what must be done; or else permissive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, admonitory, opening what is the most convenient for us to do. Horker's Ecclesiastical Polity, brit.

ADMURRATION. n. f. [admirmuro, Lat.] The act of mysmuring or whilpering to allother.

# ADO

To ADMO'VE. v. a. [admovco, Lat.] To bring one thing to another.

If unto the powder of loadstone or iron, we admove the north-pole of the loadstone, the powders, or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves thereto. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

erectand conform themselves thereto. Brown's Vulzar Errours.

Ano'. n. s. [from the verb to do, with a before it, as the French affaire, from à and faire.]

1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with much ado, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainously cruel.

They moved, and in the end persuaded with much ado, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath.

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much ado; he held many parliaments, wherein fundry laws were made.

Sir John Davies.

With much ado, he partly kept awake;

With much ado, he partly kept awake; Not fuff'ring all his eyes repose to take: And ask'd the stranger, who did reeds invent, And whence began to rare an instrument.

Dryden. 2. Buffle; tumult; bufiness; fometimes with the participle about. Let's follow, to fee the end of this ado.

Shakefp. Taming the Shrew.
All this ado about Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that

It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and shew of business, than the affair is worth; in this sense it is generally ufed.

I made no more ado, but took all their feven points in my Shakefp. Henry IV.

We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two-For, hark, Tybalt being flain to late, It may be thought we held him carelefly, Being our kiniman, if we revel much.

Come, come, fays Puss, without any more ado, 'tis time for me to go to breakfast; for cats don't live upon dialogues. L'Estrange.

ADOLE'SCENCE n. f. [adolefcentia, Lat.]

The age fucceeding childhood, and fucceeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection. See ADOLESCENCY.

The fons must have a tedious time of childhood and adolescence, before they can either themselves affist their parents, or

ADOLES'CENCY. n. f. The same with adolescence.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last adolescency, and makes him twenty-five years old.

Brown's Vulgar Errsurs.

To ADO'PT. v. a. [adopto, Lat.]
1. To take a fon by choice; to make him a fon, who was not fo by birth.

Were none of all my father's fiflers left;

Were none of all my mother's kin bereft;

Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft; None by an uncle's or a grandame's fide, Yet I cou'd fome adopted heir provide.

Dryden. 2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they

have by nature, to fomething elfe.

Whether adopted to fome neighb'ring flar,
Thou roll'st above us, in thy wand'ring race,
Or, in procession fix'd and regular,
Mov'd with the heav'ns majestic pace; Or call'd to more celestial blis,

Thou tread'st, with feraphims, the vast abys. Dryd. We are seldom at ease from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that flock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns.

Locke.

ADO'PTEDLY. adv. [from ado; ted.] After the manner of fomething adopted.

Adoptedly, as schools-maids change their names,

By vain, though apt, affection.

Ano'PTER. n. f. [from adept.]

He that gives fome one by choice the rights of a fon.

Ano'PTION. n. f. [adoptio, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's felf what is not native.

See the hell of having a following and lateral for the second of the secon

See the hell of having a falle woman! My bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation gnawn at; and I shall not only receive this villainous wrong, but stand under the assistion of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong.
2. The state of being adopted. Shakespeare.

In which time the purpos'd, O'ercome you with her fhew: yes, and in time (When she had fitted you with her crast) to work Her son into th' adoption of the crown.

Shakespeare.
In every act of our christian worship, we are taughtto call you him under the configuration character of our Kenter, to an every act of our beauting character of our Kenter, to an every act of our beauting character of our kenter, to an every act of our k

upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to re-mind us of our adoption, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Christ. Rogers's Sein ons.

ADO'PTIVE. adj. [adoptivus, Lat.]

1. He that is adopted by another, and made his fon.

It is impossible an elective monarch should be so free and absolute as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father to have so full power and interest in an acceptive son, as in a natural.

2. He that adopts another, and makes him his fon.

2. He that adopts another, and makes him his son.

An adopted son cannot cite his adoptive father into court, without his leave.

Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

ADO'RABLE. adj. [adorable, Fr.] That which ought to be adored; that which is worthy of divine honours.

On these two, viz. the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, says the adorable author of christianity; and the apostle says, the end of the law is charity.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

ADO'RABLENESS. n. s. [from adorable.] The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY. adv. [from adorable.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

adoration.

ADORA'TION. n. f. [adoratio, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and ferviceable worship we name, for distinction fake, whatsoever belongeth to the church, or publick society, of God, by way of external adoration.

Hooker. It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a supreme

excellent Being, may yet give him no external adoration at all. Stillingfleet.

2. Homage paid to perfons in high place or effeem.

O ceremony, thew me but thy worth: What is thy toll, O adoration! Art thou nought else but place, degree, and form, Creating awe and fear in other men?

Wherein thou art less happy, being fear'd,

Than they in fearing.
What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet, But poilon'd flattery?

But poilon'd hattery:

To ADO'RE v. a. [adoro, Lat.]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they adore,

Dryden.

And from her oracles relief implore.

2. It is used, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear adoring their prince, and their prince adoring God.

ADO'REMENT. n. f. [from adore.] Adoration; worship: a word fearcely used.

The priefts of elder times deluded their apprehensions with footh faying, and such oblique idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright adorement of cats, lizzards, and beetles.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ADO'RER. n. f. [from adore.] He that adores: a worshipper: a term generally used in a low sense; as, by lovers, or admi-

Being so far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her adorer, not her riend.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline. Whilst as th' approaching pageant does appear, And echoing crouds speaks mighty Venus near;

I, her aderer, too devoutly stand Fast on the utmost margin of the land.

Prier.

2. A worshipper, in a serious sense.

He was so severe an adorer of truth, as not to dissemble; or to suffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he resolved not to do.

Clarendon.

To ADORN. v. a. [adorno, Lat.]

1. To drefs; to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath cloathed me with the garments of falvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himfelf with ornaments, and as a bride adorneth herfelf with her jewels. Ifaiah, lxi. 10.

Yet 'tis not to adorn and gild each part, That shews more cost than art;

Jewels at nose and lips, but ill appear.

Cowley.

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery adorned with the pictures or statues of the inven-

To embellith with oratory or elegance of language.
This will supply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, adorned, and described, in their discourse.

Sprat's History of the Royal Society.
Thousands there are in darker fame that dwell,
Whole names some public norm thall adorn:

Whose names some nobler poem shall adorn;
For, though unknown to me, they sure sought well. Drvd.
ADO'RNMENT. n. f. [from adorn.] Ornament; embellishment

Which attribute was not given to the earth, while it was

con used; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and adeximent.

Raleigh's Ilision of the Hord.

She held the very garment of Posthumus in more respect that, my noble and natural person, together with the adernment of my qualities.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Anc'wn. adv. [from a and down.] Down; on the ground.

K

Thrice

### ADV

Thrice did fhe fink adown in deadly found, Fairy Queen. And thrice he her reviv'd with bufy pain. Anown. prep. Down; towards the ground; from a higher fituation towards a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day
Arofe, and dress'd herself in rich array;

Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair, Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair.

Dryden.

ADRE'AD. adv. [from a and dread, as, aside, athirst, asser.]
In a state of sear; frighted; terrified: now obsolete.
And thinking to make all men adread to such a one an enemy, who would not spare, nor sear to kill so great a prince. Sidney.

ADRI'FT. adv. from a and drift, from drive.]
Floating at random; as, any impulse may drive.
Then, shall this mount

Of paradife, by might of waves, be mov'd. Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood; With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees adrist Down the great river, to the opening gulf, And there take root.

It feem'd a corps adrift to distant fight; But at a diffance who could judge aright. Dryden.
The cuftom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from

running adrift, and call their thoughts home from useless un-ADRO'IT. adj. [French.] Dextrous; active; skilful.

An adroit stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole fa-

mily, with justice apparently against him the whole time. Tervas.

ADRO'ITNESS. n. f. [from adroit.]

Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither this word, nor a-

Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither this word, nor adroit, seem yet completely naturalized.

Adv. [from a and dry.] Athirst; thirsty; in want of drink. He never told any of them, that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's health when he was not adry. Spect. A SCITITIOUS. adj. [adscrittius, Lat.]

That which is taken in to complete something else, though originally extrinsick: supplemental: additional.

originally extrinsick; supplemental; additional.

ADSTRICTION. n. f. [adfrictio, Lat.]

The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the nart control. dicaments and applications, which have the power of the part contract.

To ADVANCE. v. a. [avancer, Fr.]

To bring forward, in the local fense.

Now morn, her rofy steps in th' castern clime Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.

To raise to preferment; to aggrandize.

The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai, where the power of the greatness of the power of the present of the present of the greatness of Mordecai, where the power of the present of the power of the part control to the power of th

Milton.

The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto king advanced him.

Esther, x. 2. the king advanced him.

To improve.
What laws can be advised more proper and effectual to advance the nature of man to its highest perfection, than these

To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more advances his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by South's Sermons.

5. To forward; to accelerate.

These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itself: and this culture did rather retard than advance. Bacon.

To propose; to offer to the publick.

I dare not advance my opinion against the judgment of so great an author; but I think it fair to leave the decision to the Dryden.

Some ne'er advance a judgment of their own, But catch the spreading notion of the town. Pope.

To ADVA'NCE. v. n.

To come forward.

At this the youth, whose vent'rous foul No fears of magick art controul,

Advanc'd in open fight.

Parnel.

Milton.

2. To make improvement.

They who would advance in knowledge, and not deceive and swell themselves with a little articulated air, should not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and distinct ideas of those entities. Locke. ADVA'NCE. n. f. [from to advance.]
1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a resolution to quit, or desend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's advance towards it. Ciarendon.

So, like the fun's advance, your titles show; Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. Waller. a. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an it of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles, In vain those eyes would love impart; Not all th' advances, all the smiles, Can move one unrelenting heart.

IL aift.

### ADV

His genius was below The skill of ev'ry common beau; Who, tho' he cannot spell, is wife Enough to read a lady's eyes; And will each accidental glance Interpret for a kind advance.

Swif He has described the unworthy passion of the goddess Ca lypso, and the indecent advances she made to detain him from his own country.

3. Progression; rise from one point to another.

Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the widow's for and Lazarus; the first of these, when she had just expired the second, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and th third, after he had been some time buried. And having, b these gradual advances, manifested his divine power, he at la exerted the highest and most glorious degree of it; and raise himself also by his own all-quickening virtue, and accordin to his own express prediction. Atterbury

Men of study and thought, that reason right, and are lover of truth, do make no great advances in their discoveries of it.

4. Improvement; progress towards perfection.

The principle and object of the greatest importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the advance and per

Hale

ADVA'NCEMENT. n. f. [avancement, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This refinement having begun about the time of the revolution, I had some share in the honour of promoting it; and observe, that it makes daily advancements, and, I hope, in time

will raise our language to the utmost persection.

2. The ate of being advanced; preferment.

During whose reign, the Percies of the North
Finding his usurpation most unjust,

Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne.

Shakefpeare's Henry VI

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace he doth exalt himfelf

More than in your advancement.

Shakefpeare

4. Improvement.

Nor can we conceive it may be unwelcome unto these honoured worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning. Brown's Vuigar Errours

ADVA'NCER. n. f. [from advance.]

DVA'NCER. n. f. [from advance.]

He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.

Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no advancer of the king's matters, the king said to his solicitor Bacon, who was his kinsman, How, tell me truly, what say you of your cousin that is gone?

Let us add only this concerning this latter fort, that they are greater advancers of defamatory designs, than the very first contrivers.

Government of the Tangue.

contrivers.

ADVA'NTAGE. n. f. [avantage, Fr.]

1. Superiority; often with of or ever before a person.
In the practical prudence of managing such gifts, the laity may have fome advantage over the clergy; whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the others. Sprat. All other forts and feets of men would evidently have the advantage of us, and a much furer title to happiness than we.

Atterbury.

The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make advantage, and wrest it to their bad purposes.

But specially he took advantage of the night for such privy attempts, insomuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread every-where. every-where. 2 Macc. viii. 7

It is a noble and a fure defiance of a great malice, backed with a great interest; which yet can have no advantage of a man, but from his own expectations of something that is with-South's Sermons.

As foon as he was got to Sicily, they fent for him back; defigning to take advantage, and profecute him in the absence of his friends.

3. Opportunity; convenience.

I beseech you, If you think fit, or that it may be done,

Give me advantage of some brief discourse With Desdemona alone.

Shakespeare.

4. Favourable circumstances.

Like jewels to advantage fet,

Her beauty by the shade does get.

A face, which is over-flushed, appears to advantage in the deepest scarlet, and the darkest complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood.

True wit is nature to advantage dress d.

What oft was thought, but ne'er fo well express'd.

Pope's Eifay on Criticifin. 5. Gain; profit.

For thou faidst, what advantage will it be unto thee, and what ofit shall I have, fille cleaned from my iin?

Certain

Certain it is, that advantage now fits in the room of conscience, and steers all.

6. Overplus; fomething more than the mere lawful gain.

O my gentle Hubert,
We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh There is a foul counts thee her creditor,

And with advantage means to pay thy love.

Shakespeare's King John. You faid, you neither lend nor borrow

Upon advantage. Shakefp. Merchant of Vinice.

7. Preponderation on one fide of the comparison.

Much more should the confideration of this pattern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities; especially if we confider his example with this advantage, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us,

yet he bore them patiently.

ADVA'NTAGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

I. To benefit.

Convey what I fet down to my lady: it shall advantage more than ever the bearing of letter did.

Shakeshare's Twelfth Night.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several

We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for

We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for distressing the common enemy, and advantaging ourselves. Swift.

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,
Rather more honour lest, and more effecem;
Me naught advantag'd, missing what I aim'd.

Milton.

To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground.
To ennoble it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society, were to advantage it in one of the best capacities in which it is improveable.

Glanville. Glanville.

ADVA'NTAGED. adj. [from to advantage.] Possessed of advantages.

In the most advantaged tempers, this disposition is but comparative; whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages, which nothing can rid them off.

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND. n. f. Ground that gives superiority,

and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the advantage-ground before, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, or rather from that of his being commissioner of the treasury, exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions;

who agreed in nothing else.

ADVANTA'GEOUS. adj. [avantageux, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.

The time of fickness, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a fusion of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very advantageous opportunity of begetting or increasing spiritual life in the soul.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

Here perhaps Some advantageous act may be atchiev'd

By sudden onset, either with hell-fire To waste his whole creation; or possess All as our own.

All as our own.

Milton's Paradife Loft.

It is used with relation to persons, and followed by to.

Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis ad-

Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis advantageous to him to know himself, to the end that he may cultivate those talents which make his genius.

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. adv. [from advantageous.]

Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was advantageously situated, there being an easy passage from it to Ægypt, Æthiopia, Persia, and India, by sea. Arbuth.

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. n. s. serial situation of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience. ence.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is, the advantageousness of his to us, both in the present and the future life.

Boyle's Seraphic Love. To ADVE'NE. v. n. [advenio, Lat.] To accede to fomething; to become part of fomething elfe, without being effential; to be superadded.

A fixth cause considered in judicature, is stilled an accidental cause; and the accidental of any act, is said to be whatever advenes to the act itself already substantiated.

Assists.

ADVENIENT. adj. [adveniens, Lat.] Advening; coming from outward causes; superadded.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsecally advenient, be a great error in philosophy, almost all the world hath hitherto been mistaken.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by advenient deception; for they are daily mocked into error by subtler devises. Brown's Vulgar Errours, A'DVENT. n. s. [from adventus; that is, adventus Redemptor is.]

The name of one of the holy feafons, fignifying the coming; that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christinas.

#### ADV

ADVE'NTINE. adj. [from advenio, adventum.] Adventitious; that which is extrinsically added; that which comes from outward causes: a word scarcely in use.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that, if the pro-

portion of the adventine heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable alteration.

ADVENTI'TIOUS. adj. [adventitious, Lat.] That which advenes; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added, not effentially

Discases of continuance get an adventitius strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours. Eacon.

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others adventitious; yet such changes of colours, from whatsoever cause they proceed, may be properly enough taken in, to illustrate the present subject.

If his blood boil, and th' adventitious fire

Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require To temper and allay the burning heat;
Waters are brought, which by decoction get

New coolnes.

Of this we have an inflance in the gem-kind; where, of all the many forts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from the different admixture of other adventitious mineral matter.

ADVENTIVE. n. f. [from advenio, Lat.] The thing or person that comes from without: a word not now in use.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the adventives a so.

Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers.

ADVE'NTUAL. adj. [from advent.]
Relating to the feafon of advent.
I do alfo daily use one other collect; as, namely, the collects adventual, quadrage simal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their

proper scasons.

ADVE'NTURE. n. f. [French.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general summoned three castles that were near: one desperate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the desence, presently yielded; but two stood upon their adventure.

2. In this sense is used the phrase, at all adventures; [à l'adventure, Fr.] By chance; without any rational scheme.
Blows flew at all adventures, wounds and deaths given and

taken unexpected; many scarce knowing their enemies from their friends.

Sir John Hayward.

Where the mind does not perceive this probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without di-

The occasion of casual events; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

For I must love, and am resolv'd, to try
My fate, or, failing in th' adventure, die.

This noun, with all its derivatives, are frequently written without ad; as, venture, ventureus.

To ADVE'NTURE. v. n. [adventurer, Fr.]

1. To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry,

Most mighty princes, that I have adventur'd

To try your taking of a false report.

Shakespeare.

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would for not adventure to fet the fole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness. Deuter. xxviii. 26.

2. In an active fense, to put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and adventured his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian. Judges, ix. 17. 3. It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he adventured

himself.

Advernourier, Fr.] He that seeks occafions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of

He is a great adventurer, faid he, That hath his fword through hard affay forgone,

And now hath vow'd, till he avenged be
Of that despight, never to wear none. Fairy Queen.
The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland their own work; it was begun by particular adventurers, and other voluntaries, who came to feek their fortunes in Ireland.

In this action, highly commendable, he intended to hazard his own action, that to the more easily he might win adventurers, who else were like to be less forward.

Had it not been for the British, which the late wars drew over, and of adventurers or soldiers seated here, the country had, had the late wars or soldiers seated here, the country had, had the late wars and place and place in a manner destings.

by the last war, and plague, been lest, in a manner, destitute.

Temple's Miscellanies.

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free, Our merchants shall no more advent'rers be. Dryden.

ADVE'NTUROUS. adj. [adventureux, Fr.]
1. He that is inclined to adventures; and, confequently, bold, daring, courageous.
At land and fea, in many a doubtful fight,

At land and lea, in many a doubtur ngnt,
Was never known a more advent rows knight;
Who oftner drew his fword, and always for the right.

Dryd. Hind. and Panther.

2. Applied to things; that which is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I've already troubled you too long,
Nor dare attempt a more advent rows fong.
My humble verie demands a fofter theme;
A painted meadlow, of a purling fiream.

Addison.

A painted meadow, of a purling stream.

Addison.

ADVENTUROUSLY. adv. [from adventurous.] After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing adventurously.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

ADVENTURESOME. adj. [from adventure.]

The same with adventurous: a low word, scarcely used in

ADVE'NTURESOMENESS. n. f. [from adventure fome.] The quality of being adventure fome.

A'DVERB. n. f. [adverblum, Lat.]

A word joined to a verb or adjective, and folely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as of quality, manner, degree.

Clarke's Latin Grammar. of quality, manner, degree. Clarke's Latin Grammar. Thus we fay, he runs foifily; the bird flics aloft; he lives

virtugusly.

ADVE'RBIAL. adj. [adverbialis, Lat.] That which has the quality or firucture of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY. adv. [adverbialiter, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think alta was joined adverbially with tremit, did Virgil make use of so equivocal a syntax.

Addison.

ADVERSABLE. adj. [from adverse.]

Contrary to; opposite to.

ADVERSARIA. n. s. [Lat. A book; as it should feem, in which Debter and Creditor were set in opposition.] A common-place; a book to note in. mon-place; a book to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's dd-faria.

Bull's Sermons. versaria.

A'DVERSARY. n. f. [adversaire, Fr. adversarius, Lat.]

An opponent; antagonist; enemy: generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as, controvertists or litigants: sometimes to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enimity; as we say, a fecret enemy is worse than an open adversary.

Yet am I noble, as the adversary

Shakespeare's King Lear. Those rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self-same now that they were, when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and deriding adversaries, her own children have in derision.

Mean while th' adversary of God and man,
Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of highest design,
Puts on swift wings.

Milton's Paradise Lost. I come to cope.

An adverfary, on the contrary, makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his Addijon. Spectator. crimes.

ADVERSATIVE. adj. [adversativus, Lat.]

A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety; as in this sentence: This diamond is orient, but it is rough. But is an adversative conjunction.

ADVERSE. adj. [adversus, Lat.]

In prose it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse it is accented on the first by Shakespeare; on either, indifferently, by Milton; on the last, by Dryden; on the first, by Roscommon. Roscommon.

Noteman.

1. Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in collision.

Was I for this nigh wreckt upon the sca,

And twice, by adverse winds, from England's bank

Drove back again unto my native clime. Shakesp. Henry VI.

As when two polar winds blowing adverse,

Upon the Cronian sea together drive

Milton's Paradife Loft. Mountains of ice. With adverse blast up-turns them from the South, Ibid. 1. 701. Notus and Afer.

A cloud of smoke envelopes either host;
And all at once the combatants are lost;
Darkling they join adverse, and shock unseen;
Coursers with coursers justling, men with men. Dryd.

Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is opposed to prosperous.
What if he hath decreed, that I shall first
Be try'd in humble state, and things adverse;
By tribulations, injuries, insults.

By tribulations, injuries, infults,

Contempts, and fcorns, and fnares, and violence. Milton.

Some the prevailing malice of the great,

Unhappy men, or adverse fate,

Sunk deep into the gulfs of an afflicted state. Roscommon.

# ADV

3. Perfonally opponent; the perfon that counteracts another; or

contests any thing.

Well she saw her father was grown her adverse party; and yet her fortune such, as she must favour her rivals. Sidney.

ADVE'RSITY. n: [. [adversité, Fr.] Affliction; calamity; that is, opposition to our wishes.

The cause of our forrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense have a cluster.

 The cause of our forrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense it may have a plural.
 Let me embrace these sour adversities,
 For wise men say, it is the wisest course. Shakesp. Hen. VI.

 The state of unhappiness; misery.
 Sweet are the uses of adversity,
 Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
 Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. Shakespeare.
 Concerning deliverance itself from all adversity, we use not to say men are in adversity, whensoever they feel any small hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when some notable affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befall able affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befalleth them.

A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of adversity, which then lay upon him.

Adversely. adv. [from adverse.] In an adverse manner; op-

politely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and fpend my malice in my breath. Meeting two such wealfmen as you are, (I cannot call you Lycurgusses) if the drink you give me touch my palate adversty, I make a crooked face at it.

Shakesp. Coriolanus.

curgustes) if the drink you give me to make a crooked face at it.

To ADVE'RT. v. n. [adverto, Lat.]

1. To attend to; to regard; to observe; with the particle to before the object of regard.

The mind of men being not capable at once to advert to more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration.

Ray on the Creation.

Now to the universal whole advert;

The earth regard as of that whole a part;
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound;
Withels, ye glorious orbs, which hang around. Blackmores

2. We fometimes fay, To advert the mind to an object.

ADVE'RTENCE. n. f. [from advert.]
Attention to; regard to; confideration.
Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may fet its foot; allow but a fober advertence to its proposals, and it will move the whole world. to its proposals, and it will move the whole world.

Decay of Piety. ADVE'RTENCY. n. f. [from advert:] The fame with advertence.
Attention; regard; heedfulness.

Too much advertency is not your talent; or else you had

fled from that text, as from a rock.

Swift.

To ADVERTI'SE. v. a. [advertir, Fr.] It is now spoken with the accent upon the last syllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the second.

To inform another; to give intelligence; with an accufative

of the person informed.

The bishop did require a respite,
Wherein he might the king his lord advertise, Whether our daughter were legitimate.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

As I by friends am well advertised, Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate, Bishop of Exeter, his elder brother, With many more confederates are in arms.

Shakespeare's Richard III. 2. To inform; to give notice; with of before the subject of information.

The death of Selymus nothing suspected, Ferhates, underflanding that Solyman expected more affured advertisement, sent unto the other Bassas; unto whom he declared the death of the emperor: of which they, by another messenger, advertised Solyman; firming those letters with all their hands and

They were to advertise the chief hero of the distrosses of his subjects, occasioned by his absence, to crave his succour, and solicite him to hasten his return.

To give notice of any thing

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an advertisement in the publick prints; as, He advertised bis loss.

ADVERTISEMENT, or ADVERTISEMENT. n. f. [advertise-

ment, Fr.]
1. Instruction; admonition.

—'Tis all men's office to speak patience To those, that wring under the load of sorrow; But no man's virtue nor fufficiency,
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself: therefore give me no counsel;
My griess are louder than advertisement.

Shakefpeare's Much ado about Nothing.

.2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that useth spies, If they return no news, doth-nothing know; But they make advertisement of lies, The prince's counsel all awry do go. Sir Sir John Davies. He had received advertisement, that the party, which was ien's for his relief from London, had received some brush in Somer-fetshire, which would much retard their march.

Glarendon. Glarendon.

The drum and trumpet, by their feveral founds, ferve for many kinds of advertifements, in military affairs: the bells ferve to proclaim a feare-fire; and, in fome places, water-breaches; the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine fervice; the hour of the day; day of the month.

3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTI'SER. n. f. [advertifeur, Fr.]

I. He that gives intelligence or information.

2. The paper in which advertisements are published.

Adve'RTISING, or Adverti'sing. part. adj. [from advertise.]
Adve in giving intelligence; monitory: a word not now in

As I was then Advertising, and holy to your business, Not changing heart with habit, I am still Attornied at your fervice.

Shakefp.

To Adve sperate. v. n. [advespero, Lat.]

To draw towards evening.

Advice. n. f. [avis, advis, Fr. from adviso, low Latin.]

Counsel; instruction: except that instruction implies superiority, and advice may be given by equals or inseriors.

Break we our match up, and, by my advice,

Let us impart what we have seen to-night

Shakesh.

Unto young Hamlet.

O troubled, weak and coward, as thou art!

Without thy poor advice, the lab'ring heart

To worse extremes with swifter steps would run;

Not sav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone.

Prior.

Resection; prudent consideration; as, he always acts with

good advice.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified:
So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd, So hot a speed, with such advice appears,
Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,
Shakesp. King John.

Doth want example.

3. Consultation; deliberation; with the particle with.

Great princes, for the most part, taking advice with workmen, with no less cost, set their things together.

Bacon.

4. Intelligence; as, the merchants received advice of their loss. This sense is somewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

Advi'ce-boat. n. s. A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

Advi'sable. adj. [from advise.] Prudent; sit to be advised.

Some judge it advisable for a man to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course; for still the oftener, the better.

South's Sermons.

It is not advisable to reward, where men have the tenderness It is not advisable to reward, where men have the tenderness

not to punish. L'Estrange's Fables.

To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing; often with the particle of before the thing told.

You were advis'd, his flesh was capable
Of wounds and scars; and that his forward spirit
Would lift him, where most trade of danger rang'd.

Shakespeare's Henry IV. Such discourse bring on,

As may advise him of his happy state;
Happiness in his pow'r, left free to will.
A posting messenger dispatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop advis'd their aged prince. Parad. Loft.

To ADVI'SE. v. n.

1. To confult; with the particle with before the person confulted; as, he advised with his companions.

2. To confider; to deliberate.

Advise if this be worth Dryden.

Attempting, or to fit in darkness here, Hatching vain empires.

ADVI'SED. participial adj. [from advife.]

Milton.

I. Acting with deliberation and defign; prudent; wife.

Let his travel appear rather in his discourse, than in his appeared or gesture; and, in his discourse, let him be rather advised in his answers, than forward to tell stories.

Th' Almighty Father, where he sits

Shrin'd in his fanctuary of heav'n secure,

Consulting on the sum of things forester,

Consulting on the sum of things forescen,
This tumult, and permitted all, advis'd.

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with

By that which we work naturally, as, when we breathe, fleep, and move, we set forth the glory of God, as natural No IV. agents do; albeit we have no express purpose to make that our end, nor any advised determination therein to follow a law.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same slight, The self-same way, with more advised watch, To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,

I oft found both. Shakefpears. ADVI'SEDLY. adv. [from advised.] Deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently.

Surprize may be made by moving things, when the party is in hafte, and cannot flay to confider advised y of that which is

Thou stilest second thoughts (which are by all allowed the best) a relapse; and talkest of a quagmire, where no man ever stuck fast; and accusest constancy of mischief in what is natural, and advisedly undertaken.

Sir John Suckling. ADVI'SEDNESS. n. f. [from advised.] Sir John Suckling. Deliberation; cool and

While things are in agitation, private men may modeftly tender their thoughts to the confideration of those that are in authority; to whose care it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just advisedness and moderation.

Saunderson's fudgment in one View.

ADVI'SEMENT. n.f. [advisement, Fr.]

I. Counsel; information.

Mote I wote,

What strange adventure do you now pursue?

Perhaps my fuccour, or advisement meet,
Mote stead you much your purpose to subdue. Fairy Queen.
I will, according to your advisement, declare the evils which seem most hurtful.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for prudence and circum-

fpection. It is now, in both fenses, antiquated.

ADVI'SER. n. s. [from advise.] The person that advises, or gives counsel; a counsellor.

Here, free from court-compliances, he walks,

And with himself, his best adviser, talks. Waller. They never fail of their most artful and indefatigable ad-Waller. dress, to silence this impertinent adviser, whose severity awes Rogers's Sermons.

ADULA'TION. n. f. [adulation, Fr. adulatio, Lat.] Flattery high compliment.

Obe fick, great Greatness!

And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.

Think'ft thou the firy fever will go out,

With titles blown from adulation?

Shakespeare.

They who flattered him most before, mentioned him now with the greatest bitterness, and called him now the corrupter of the king, and betrayer of the people; without imputing the least crime to him, committed fince the time of that exalted adulation, or that was not then as much known to them, as it could be now.

ADULA'TOR. n. f. [adulator, Lat.] A flatterer. Diet. A'DULATORY. adj. [adulatorius, Lat.] Flattering; full of com-

pliments.
ADU'LT, adj. [adultus, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy and weakness.

They would appear less able to approve themselves, not only to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their adult age, than they were in their minority; as having scarce ever thought of the principles of their religion, fince they conned them to avoid correction. Decay of Piety.

The earth, by these applauded schools, 'tis said,

This fingle crop of men and women bred;
Who grown adult, (so chance it seems enjoin'd)
Did male and semale, propagate their kind.

Blackmere.

ADU'LT. n. f. A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength; sometimes full grown: a word used this to be medicinal writers.

chiefly by medicinal writers.

The depression of the cranium, without a fracture, can but feldom occur; and then it happens to children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of adults.

ADU'LTNESS. n. s. [from adult.] The state of being adult: See ADOLESCENCE.

Diet.

To ADU'LTER. v. a. [adulterer, Fr. adultere, Lat.] To commit adultery with another: a word not claffical.

His chafte wife

He adulters still: his thoughts lye with a whore. B. Johns.

ADU'LTERANT. n. s. [adulterans, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADU'LTERATE. v. a. [adulterer, Fr. adultere, Lat.]
1. To commit adultery.

But fortune, oh!

Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John; And with her golden hand hath pluckt on France.

Shakesp. King John. 2. To-corrupt by fome foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell it in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish, as to adulterate them with saltpetre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes. Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitu-

tion.

ADU

tion, that it should not at all adulter the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crass of his understand-The present war has so adulterated our tongue with strange words, that it would be impossible for one of our great grand-

ADULTERATED. adj. [from to adulterate.]

I. Tainted with the guilt of adulterate.]

I am possess'd with an adulterate blot;

My blood is mingled with the grime of lust;

Being strumpeted by thy contagion.

—That incessuous force force an adulterate beast. Shakesp. Shakesp.

2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of adulterate wares does from the vender of them. Govern. of the Tongue.

They will have all their gold and filver, and may keep their adulter ate copper at home; for we are determined not to purchase it with our manufactures.

Swift's Miscellanies.

ADULTERATENESS. n. s. [from adulterate.] The quality or state of being adult rate, or counterfeit.

ADULTERATION. n. s. [from adulterate.]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal simple, is an

adulteration, or counterfeiting : but if it be done avowedly, and without disguising, it may be a great saving of the richer me-tal. Bacon's Natural History.

2. The state of being adulterated, or contaminated.
Such translations are like the adulteration of the noblest wines, where fomething of the colour, spirit, and flavour, will remain; and, while they please some injudicious palates, do only raise the indignation of every good taste.

ADU'LTERER. n. s. [adulter, Lat.] The person guilty of adul-

With what impatience must the muse behold, The wise by her procuring husband fold; For the the law makes null th' adulterer's deed Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed.

Dryd. ADU'LTRESS. n. f. [from adulterer,] A woman that commits

adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when the was afked, What was the punishment for adultresses? There are no such things here.

Government of the Tongue. Government of the Tongue.

A robe of tiffue, fliff with golden wire;

An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the sam'd adultress brought;
With golden flow'rs and winding soliage wrought. Dryd.
ADU'LTERINE. n. f. [adulterine, Fr. adulterinus, Lat.] A child born of an adulteress: a term of canon law. ADU'LTEROUS. adj. [adu!ter, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

Th' adulterous Antony, most large In his abominations, turns you off,

And gives his potent regiment to a trull,

That nofes it against us.

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is reparable; and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate.

Think on whose faith th' adult' ous youth rely'd;

Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride?

ADU'LTERY. n. s. [adulterium, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestick gries at home be lest,

The wife's adult'ry, with the servants thest;

And (the most racking thought which can intrude)

Forget false friends, and their ingratitude.

ADU'MBRANT. adj. [from adumbrate.] That which gives a slight resemblance. And gives his potent regiment to a trull,

To ADUMBRATE. v. a. [adumbro, Lat.]

To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which shadows afford of the bodies which they represent.

Heaven is defigned for our reward, as well as refcue; and therefore is adumbrated by all those positive excellencies, which can endear or recommend.

Decay of Picty.

ADUMBRA'TION. n. f. [from adumbrate.]

I. The act of adumbrating, or giving a flight and imperfect representation. See ADUMBRATE.

To make some adumbration of the we mean, the interiour

is r ther an impulsion or contusion of the air, than an elision or section of the same.

Bacon's Natural Hist.

The flight and imperfect representation of a thing; a faint

fketch.

The observers view but the backfide of the hangings; the right one is on the other fide the grave: and our knowledge is but like those broken ends; at best a most consused adumbration.

Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.

Those of the first fort have some adumbration of the rational 

being united; union: a word of little use.

When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water, are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or adunation, but only hardening the aqueous parts

of the liquor into ice; the other bodies, being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. Boyle. ADU'NCITY. n. f. [aduncitas, Lat.] Crookedness; flexure inwards; hookedness.

There can be no question, but the aduncity of the pounces, and beaks of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals. Arbatiner.

ADU'NQUE. adj. [aduncus, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

The birds that are speakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an addingue bill, but the rest not.

A Dvocacy. n. f. [from advecate.] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology: a word of little use.

If any there are who are of opinion, that there are no anti-

podes, or that the stars do fall, they thall not want herein the applause or advicacy of Satan.

A'DVOCATE. n. f. [advocatus, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

An advocate, in the general import of the word, is that per-fon who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is stilled advocate, who is the patron of the cause, and is often, in Latin, termed togatus, and, in English, a person of the long robe. Ayl. Par.

Learn what thou ow'st thy country and thy friend;

What's requisite to spare, and what to spend:

Learn this; and, after, envy not the ftore Of the greas'd advocate that grinds the poor. Dryden. 2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertift or vindicator.

If she dares trust me with her little babe, I'll shew't the king, and undertake to be Her advocate to the loudest.

Shakesp. Hamlet. Of the feveral forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cause feems commonly the better, that has the better advocate, or is advantaged by fresher experience.

Temple's Miscellanies.

It is used with the particle for before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,
And advocates for folly dead and gone.

Pope.

In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me his advocate, And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingraft.

Advocation. n.f. [from advocate.] The office of pleading;

plea; apology.
Alas! thrice gentle Caffio,

My advocation is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord; nor should I know him,
Were he in favour, as in humour alter'd.

Shakesp.

ADVOLATION. n. s. [advolo, advolatum, Lat.] The act of sy-

ing to fomething ADVOLUTION. n. f. [advolutio, Lat.] The act of rolling to

fomething.

ADVOU'TRY. n. f. [avoutrie, Fr.] Adultery.

He was the most perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an advoutry and a Bacon's Henry VII.

ADVOWE'. n. f. He that has the right of advowson. See AD-VOWSON.

Nowson.

Advo'wson, or Advo'wzen. n. f. [In common law.]

A right to prefent to a benefice, and fignifies as much as Jus Patronaiûs. In the canon law, it is fo termed, because they that originally obtained the right of presenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed sometimes Patroni, sometimes Advocati.

To Addre. v. n. [aduro, Lat.] To burn up.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor scorch, doth mellow, and not adure.

Such a degree of heat, which doth heat addres.

ADU'ST. adj. [adustus, Lat.]

1. Burnt up; hot as with fire, scorched.

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and such a heat as will not make the body adust, or fragile. Bacon.

Which with torrid heat,

Began to parch that temperate clime. Milton. 2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philosophical fense, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are adust, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as choler, and the like.

Quincy. Quincy.

To ease the foul of one oppressive weight, This quits an empire, that embroils a state. The fame adust complexion has impell'd

Pope.

Charles to the convent, Philip to the field.

A.DU'STED. adj. [See ADUST.]

Eurnt; feorch'd; dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, an! with subtle art,
Concoced, and adusted, they reduc'd
To breckest grain, and into store convey'd.

Parad. Loft. 2. Hot, 2. Hot, as the complexion.

In regard they are but the fruits of adufted choler, and the evaporations of a vindicative fpirit, Helia needs not much care for them; befides, the must give losers leave to speak. Howell.

Adustiele. adj. [from aduft.] That which may be adusted. or burnt up.

ADU'STION. n. f. [from adust.] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a confequent of a burning colliquative fe-

ver; the fofter parts being melted away the heat continuing its adustion, upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a mar-Harvey on Confumptions.

ADZ. n. f. See ADDICE.
AE, or Æ. A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which feems not properly to have any place in the English; fince the æ of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to simple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the æ of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in equator, equinostial, and even in Eneas.

Æ'OLOGUE. n. f. [written instead of eclosue, from a mistaken etymology. A pasteral; a dialogue in verse between goat-

Which moved him rather in aglogues otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or mind-ing to furnish our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth. ... Spenfer's Pastorals.

Æ'GILOPS. v. f. [αίγιλωψ, Gr. fignifying goat-eyed, the goat

being subject to this ailment.]

A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: aiso a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distem-

Ægilops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye. Wifeman's Surgery.

EGYPTI'ACUM. n. f. An ointment confifting only of honey, verdigrease and vinegar.

Werdigreale and vinegar.

ÆL, or EAL, or Al., or Al., or Al., or EAL, or EAL, or EAL, or EAL, or EAL, or EAL, or All in the Greek compounds, fignifies all, or altogether. So Ælwin is a compleat conqueror: Albert, all illustrious: Aldred, altogether xeverend: Alfred, altogether peaceful. To these Pammachius, Pancratius, Pamphilius, &c. do in some measure answer.

Gibson's Camden.

ÆLF, (which, according to various dialects, is pronounced ulf, welph, hulph, hilp, helfe, and, at this day, helpe) implies affiftance. So Eifwin is victorious, and Elfwold, an auxiliary governour;
Elfgifa, a lender of affilance: with which Beelius, Symmachus,
Epicurus, &c. bear a plain analogy.

Eni'GMA. See Enigma.

Gibson's Gamden.

AE'RIAL. adj. [aërius, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as confifting of it.

The thunder, when to roll

With terrour through the dark aerial hall. Paradife Loft. From all that can with fins or featners fly,

Thro' the aerial or the watry fky. I gathered the thickness of the air, or aerial interval, of the Newton's Opticks. glaffes at that ring.

Wegetables abound more with aerial particles, than animal bitances.

Arbuthnot on Aliments. fubstances.

2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my following fong purfues, Aerial honey and ambrotial dews.

Drya. Virg. Georg. 3. Inhabiting the air.
Where those immortal shapes

Of bright aerial spirits live inspher'd, In regions mild, of calm and serene air. Paradise Regained. Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. Locke. 4. Placed in the air.

Here subterranean works and cities see, There towns aerial on the waving tree. Pope's Esfay on Man. 5. High; elevated in fituation, and therefore in the air.

A spacious city stood, with firmest walls, Sure mounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,

Aerial spires, and citadels, the seat

Of kings and heroes resolute in war. Philips. A'ERIE. n. J. [airie, Fr.]

The proper word in hawks, and other birds of prey, for that which we generally call a nest in other birds. Coweil.

AERO'LOGY. n. f. [αno and λόγ , Gr.] The doctrine of the air. A'EROMANCY. n. f. [αno and μάρλις, Gr.] The art of divining by

AERO'METRY. n. f. [ang and pelois, Gr.] The art of measuring the air. AERO'SCOPY. n. f. [ang and oxiniw, Gr.] The observation of

Æ THIOPS MINERAL. n.

A medicine fo ealled, from its dark colour, prepared of quicfilver and fulphur, ground together in a marble mortar a black powder. Such as have used it most, think its virtue. not very great.

AETI'TES. n. f. [all , and hollow, with formewhat in it that rattles upon maling. Quincy.

AFA'R. adv. [from a for at, and far.] See FAR.

1. At a great diffance.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe short-winded accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in strouds afar remote:

Shakespear's

We hear better when we hold our breath then contrary; infomuch as in liftening to attain a found afar off, men hold their breath.

Bacon's Natural History, No 284.

2. To a great distance.

Hector hastened to relieve his boy; Dismis'd his burnish'd helm that shone afar, The pride of warriours, and the pomp of war.

Dryd.

3. From a far; from a distant place.

The rough Vulturnus, furious in its course,
With rapid streams divides the fruitful grounds,

And from afar in hollow murmur founds. Addison on Italy. 4. Afar off; remotely distant.

Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but secretly and afar off, and to be governed as occasions should vary.

Sir John Hayward.

Afe Ard. particip. adj. [from to fear, for to fright, with a redundant.]

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring oven fent

And from his wide devouring oven fent A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost mave a jeard. Fairy Queen.
But tell me, Hal, art thou not horridly a feard? Thou being heir apparent; could the world pick thee out three such enemies again, as Douglas, Percy, and Glendower. Shakesp. Henry IV.

Till he cherish'd too much beard,
And make love, or me a feard. Ben. fohnson's Underwoods.

2. It has the particle of before the object of fear.

Fear is described by Spenser to ride in armour, at the classing whereof he looks a feard of himself.

It is now obsolete; the last authour whom I have found using it, is Sedley.

ir, is Sedley.

ir, is Sedley.

A'FER. n. f. [Lat.] The fouthwest wind.

With adverse blast upturps them from the south,

With adverse blast with thund rous clouds,

Paradise Le

Notus, and Afer, black with thund'rous clouds,
From Sierra Liona.

Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. AFFABI'LITY. n. f. [affabilite, Fr. affabilitas, Lat.] See AF-

FABLE.

The quality of being affable; easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. It is commonly used of

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
Her affability and bashful modesty,
Her wondrous qualities and mild behaviour.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.
He was of a most flowing courtely and affability to all men,
the description on the short and appropriate consider. and so desirous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person. Clarend.

All instances of charity, sweetness of conversation, affabi-lity, admonition, all significations of tenderness, care and watchfulness, must be expressed towards children. It is impossible for a publick minister to be so open and easy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be helped out by an affability of address.

L'Estrange.

may be helped out by an affability of address.

L'Estrange.

A'FFABLE. adj. [affable, Fr. affabilis, Lat.]

1. Easy of manners; accostable; courteous; complaisant. It is used of superiours.

He was affable, and both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and blandishment of words, where he defired

trange livestness and blandishment of words, where he defired to affect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. Bacon.

Her father is Baptista Minola,

An affable and courteous gentleman. Shakesp. Tam. Shrew.

Gentle to me, and affable hath been

Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever

With grateful memory. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.

It is applied to the grateful property of the grateful property of the grateful property. 2. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; fa-

vourable. Augustus appeared, looking round him with a ferene and

affable countenance upon all the writers of his age. Tatler.
A'FFABLENESS. N. f. [from affable] Courtefy; affability.
A'FFABLY. adv. [from affable] In an affable manner; courteoutly; civilly.

A'FFABROUS. adj. [affabre, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete; finished in a workman-like manner.

AFFABULA'TION. n. s. [affabulatic, Lat.] The moral of a Diff. Diet.

AFFA'IR. n. f. [affaire, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. It is used for both private and publick matters.

I was not born for courts or great offairs; I pay my debts, believe, and fay my prayers. P.ps. A good acquaintance with method will greatly affift every one in ranging, difpofing, and managing all human affairs. Watts's Logick.

What St. John's skill in state offairs, What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,

What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
To aid their finking country lent,
Was all destroy'd by one event.

To Affe'AR. v. n. [from affier, Fr.] To confirm; to give a fanction to; trestablish: an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!

Great twanny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For grodness dares not check thee!
His. title is affear'd.

Shakefp. Macbeth.

Affec'T. n. s. [trom the verb affect 1]

Fairfax.

T. n. f. [from the verb affect.]

Affect. n. f. [from the verb affect.]

1. affection; passion; sensation.

It seemeth that as the seet have a sympathy with the head; so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we see the affects and passions of the heart and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse.

Bacon's Nat. Hist. closed by the pulse. Bacon's Nat. Hift.

2. Quality; circumstance.

I find it difficult to make out one single ulcer, as authors describe it, without other symptoms or affects joined to it. Wisem. This is only the antiquated word for affection.

To AFFE'CT. v. a. [affecter, Fr. afficio, affectum, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.

The fun Had first his precept so to move, so shine, As might affest the earth with cold, and heat, Scarce tolerable.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; so far as these qualities relate to, and affect, the actions of men.

South's Sermons.

Yet even those two particles do reciprocally affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation imaginable.

Bentley's Sermons.

To move the passions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much affected with the idea of his appearing in the presence of that Being, whom none can see and live; he must be much more affected, when he considers, that this Being whom he appears before, will examine the considers. mine the actions of his life, and reward or punish him accord-Addison's Spettator. ingly.

3. To aim at; to endeavour after: spoken of persons.

Atrides broke His filence next, but ponder'd ere he spoke: Wise are thy words and glad I would obey, But this proud man affects imperial sway.

Dryden. 4. To tend to; to endeavour after: fpoken of things.

The drops of every fluid affect a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as, the globe of the earth and sea affects a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts

by gravity.

Newton's Optiers.

To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love; to regard with fondness.

That little which some of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning such matter as the sacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful sort affest.

Hooker.

There is your crown;

And he that wears the crown immortally, Long guard it yours! If I affect it more, Than as your honour, and as your renown,

Let me no more from this obedience rife.

Think not that wars we love, and strife affest; Shakesp.

Or that we hate sweet peace.

None but a woman could a man direct
To tell us women what we most affect.

Dryd.

To make a shew of something; to study the appearance of any thing; with some degree of hypocrify.

Another nymph, amongst the many fair, Before the rest affected still to stand,

And watch'd my eye preventing my command. Prior: These often carry the humour so far, till their affected coldness and indifference quite kills all the fondness of a lover.

Addison's Spettator. The conscious husband, whom like symptoms seize, Charges on her the guilt of their disease;

Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,
He'll rip the fatal fecret from her heart.
7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.

Spenser, in affecting the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius.

Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.

8. To convict of some crime; to attaint with guilt: a phrase

merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promifed and By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promied and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some missortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can affect them with fraud, in promising what they knew they were not able to perform.

Ay: iffe's Parengen.

Arecta'tion. n. s. [affectatio, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with found judgment, mifliked conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only affectation of

It has been, from age to age, an affectation to love the plea-fure of folitude, among those who cannot possibly be supposed qualified for passing life in that manner.

Spectators

AFFE'CTED. participial adj. [from affect.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or in-

No marvel then if he were ill offeeled; 'Tis they have put him on the old man's death, To have th' expence and waste of his revenues.

He was affured, that the model they feemed affected to in their directory, was not like to any of their foreign reformed.

Studied with a supplementary of their foreign reformed. 2. Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appear-

These antick, lisping affected phantalies, these new tuners Shakes, there new tuners of accents.

Shakes. Romeo and Juliut.

In a personal sense, full of affectation; as, an affected lady.

Affectedly: adv. [from affected.] In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are affectedly ignorant; they are so willing it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it.

Some indeed have been so affectedly vain, as to counterfeit immortality, and have stolen their death, in hopes to be esteemed immortal.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
By talking so familiarly of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, by a tax upon a sew commodities, it is plain, you are Government of the Tongue.

either naturally or affectedly ignorant of our condition. Swift. AFFE'CTEDNESS. n. f. [from affected.] The quality of being

affected, or of making falle appearances.

AFFE'C'ION. n. f. [affection, Fr. affection, Lat.]

1. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent. This general sense is little in use.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig; Some that are mad if they behold a cat; And others, when the bag-pipe fings i'th' nofe, Cannot contain their urine, for affection.

Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.

2. Paffion of any kind.

Then gan the palmer thus: most wretched man,

That to affections does the bridle lend;

In their beginning they are weak and wan, But foon through sufferance grow to fearful end. Impute it to my late folitary life, which is prone to affec-Sidney .

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fathions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the fight of some things.

To speak truth of Cæiar,

I have not known when his affections (way'd More than his reason.

Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious affections; of which fome are milder and gentler, fome sharper and more vehement.

Sprat's Sermons. I can present nothing beyond this to your affections, to ex-

cite your love and defire. cite your love and defire.

3. Love; kindness; good-will to some person; often with to, or towards, before the person.

I have acquainted you

With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath answer'd my affection.

Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

My king is tangl'd in affection to
A creature of the oneen's, lady Anne Bullen.

Shakesp.

My king is tangl'd in affection to

A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.

What warmth is there in your affection towards any of these incely suitors?

Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

Make his interest depend upon mutual affection and good correspondence with others.

Collier on General Kindness. princely fuitors? correspondence with others.

Nor at first fight, like most, admires the fair; For you he lives, and you alone shall share

His last affection, as his early care.

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; passionate regard.

I have reason to distrust mine own judgment, as that which

may be overborn by my zeal and affection to this cause. Bacon's Holy War. Set your affection upon my words; desire them, and ye shall be instructed. Wisdom.

His integrity to the king was without blemish, and his af-fection to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. Cla. All the precepts of christianity command us to moderate our passions, to temper our affections towards all things below.

Let not the mind of a fludent be under the influence of warm affection to things of fense, when he comes to the fearch of cruth.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

5. S.ate of the mind, in general.

. There grows, In my most ill compos'd affection, such

A stanchless avarice, that, were I king, I should cut off the nobles for their lands. Shake Speare. The man that hath no musick in bimself,
Nor is not mov d with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:

Let no fuch man be trufted. Shake [peare.

Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateness which is attributed to what they deliver, must be restrained to what they teach, concerntations and the second s ing those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetick and geometry, where the affections of quantity are abstractedly considered.

The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular affection of sound in its passage before it come to the lips.

God may have joined immaterial fouls to other kinds of bo-dies, and in other laws of union; and, from those different laws of union, there will arise quite different affections, and natures, and species of the compound beings.

Bentley's Sermons.

State of the body, as acted upon by any cause.

It seemed to me a veneral genorrhæa, and others thought it arose from some scorbutical affection.

Vi, eman's Surgery.

it arose from some scorbutical affection.

Ni,eman's Surgery.

Lively representation in painting.

Affection is the lively representment of any passion whatsoever, as if the sigures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage.

Wotton's Architecture.

Affectionate. adj. [affectionné, Fr. from affection.]

I. Full of affection; strongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too affectionate; and it is as true, that, in their hatred of sin. men may be sometimes too passionate.

Sprat's Sermons.

fin, men may be sometimes too passionate. Sprat's Sermons.

2. Strongly inclined to; disposed to; with the particle to.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire, being affect on the partiament, it presently took fire, being affect on the partiament, it presently took fire, being affect on the partial fire of the partial fire for for the partial fire for for the partial fire for the partial fire for the partial fire f

He found me fitting, beholding this picture, I know not with how affectionate countenance, but, I am fure, with a most affectionate mind. Sidney.

Away they fly
Affectionate, and undefiring bear
The most delicious morsel to their young.

Thomson.

4. Benevolent; tender. When we reflect on all this affectionate care of providence for our happiness, with what wonder must we observe the little effect it has on men. Rogers's Sermons.

AFFE'CTIONAT. LY. adv. [from affectionate.] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. n. f. [from affectionate.] The quality or state of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

AFFE'CTIONED. adj. [from affection.]

1. Affected; conceited. This fense is now obsolete.

An affectioned as that constate without book, and utters it

An affectioned als that constitute without book, and utters it by great swaths.

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly affective ed one to another.

AFFE'CTIE. adv. [from affect.] In an affecting manner. Dict.

AFFE'CTIE. adj. [from affect.] That which affects; that which strongly touches. It is generally used for painful.

Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment: and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and affective sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. Rogers. variety of ungrateful and affective tentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. Rogers.

AFFECTUO'SITY. n. f. [from affectious.] Passionateness. Dict.

AFFECTUOUS. adj. [from affect.] Full of passion; as, an affectious speech: a word little used.

To AFFE'RE. v. a. [affer, Fr.] A law term, signifying to confirm. See AFEARD.

Affe Rors. n. f. [from affere.]
Such as are appointed in court-leets, &c. upon oath, to mulch Such as are appointed in court-leets, &c. upon oath, to mulet fuch as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute.

AFFI'ANCE. n. s. [affiance, from affier, Fr.]

1. A marriage-contract.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won,
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,

Fairy Queen.

Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,

Affiance made, my happiness begun.

Trust in general; confidence; secure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given

To dream on evil, or to work my downsal.—

Able what's more dangerous than this fond affian -Ah' what's more dangerous than this fond affiance? Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed.

3. Trust in the divine promises and protection. To this sens le Shakefpearn is now almost confined.

It receives him into a covenant of grace, where there is par-don reached out to all truly penitent finners, and affine promiled, and engaged, and bestowed upon very east conditions, Viz. humility, prayer, and affiance in him. Hammond.
There can be no furer way to fuccess, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to Atterbury's Sermons.

God with an implicit affiance.

Atterbury's S.

To Affi'Ance. v. a. from the noun affiance.

To me, fad maid, or rather widow fad,

He was affianced long time before,

And facred pledges he both gave and had;

Falle, errant kight, infamous, and forefwore. Fairy

Her should Angelo have married: was affianced to Fairy Queen. Her should Angelo have married; was affianced to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the folemnity, his brother was wrecked, having, in that vessel, the dowry of his fister. Shakespeare.

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, secure'y rest,

Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest. Pope's Odyssey.

Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest. Pope's Odyssey.

Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest. Pope's Odyssey.

Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest. Pope's Odyssey.

Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest. Pope's Odyssey.

Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest. Pope's Odyssey.

AFFIDA'TION. ? n. f. [from affide. Lat. See AFFIED.] Mutual AFFIDA'TURE. S contract; mutual oath of fidelity. : Diet. AFFIDA'VIT. n. f. [Affidavit fignifies, in the language of the common law, he made oath.] A declarat on upon oath. You faid, if I return'd next 'fize in Lent, I should be in remitter of your grace; In th' interim my letters should take place Of affida its.

Donne. Count Rechteren should have made affidavit that his servants

Count Rechteren should have made affidavit, that his servants had been affronted, and then Monfieur Mesnager would have

done him justice.

Affied participial adj. [from the verb affy, derived from affido, Lat. Bracton using the phrase affidare mulieres.] Joined by contract; affianced.

Be we affied, and fuch affurance ta'en, As fhall with either part's agreement itand.

Affilia'Tion. n. f. [from ad and filius, Lat.] Adoption; the

A'FFINAGE. n. f. [affinage, Fr. The act of refining metals by the cupel.

Affined. adj. [from affinis, Lat.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.

If partially affin'd, or leagu'd in office,

Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,

Thou art no foldier.

AFFI'NITY. n. f. [affinité, Fr. from affinis, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted by the husband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife o those of the husband. It is opposed to consanguinity, or relation by birth.

In this sense it has sometimes the particle with, and sometimes to, before the person to whom the relation is contracted.

And Solomon made affinity with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter.

I Kings, iii. 1. Stakespeare.

took Pharaoh's daughter.

They had left none alive, who had fet his hand to their fervitude, by the blindness of rage killing many guiltless persons, either for affinity to the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers.

Sidney, b. ii.

A breach first with Spain, and not long after with France itself, notwithstanding so strait an affinity, so lately treated with the one, and actually accomplished with the other; as if indeed (according to that pleasant maxim of state) kingdoms were never married. Relation to; connexion with; refemblance to: fpoken of

The British tongue, or Welsh, as we now call it, was in use only in this island, having great affinity with the old Gallick.

All things that have affinity with the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit.

Bacon.

The art of painting hath wonderful affinity with that of poe-

Man is more distinguished by devotion than by reason, as several brute creatures discover something like reason, though they betray not any thing that bears the least affinity to devo-Addison.

To AFFI'RM. v. n. [affirmo, Lat.] To declare; to tell con-

fidently: opposed to the word deny.

Yet their own authors faithfully affirm,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,

Shakespéare. Between the floods of Sala and of Elve. To Affi'RM. v. a. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment : opposed to reverse or repeal.

The house of peers hath a power of judicature in some cases, properly to examine and then to affirm; or, if there be cause, to reverse the judgments which have been given in the court of king's bench.

In this sense we say, to affirm the truth.

Affi'RDABLE. adj. [from affirm.] That which may be affirmed.

Those attributes and conceptions that were applicable and affirmable of him when present, are now affirmable and applicable to him though past. Hale's Origin of Mankind. Affi'r MANCE n. f. [from affirm.] Confirmation: opposed to

This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itfelf also made but in affirmance of the common law. Bacon. Affi'RMANT. n. s. [from affirm.] The person that affirms; a declarer.

Affirmation. n. f. [offirmation Lat.]
1. The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to negation or de-

This gentleman vouching, upon warrant of bloody affirmation, his to be more virtuous, and less attemptable, than any of our ladies.

Shakespeare.

The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation, whereon his despair is founded; and one way of removing this difmal apprehension, is, to convince him, that Christ's death, if he perform the condition required, shall certainly belong to him. Hammond's Fundamentals.

3. Confirmation: opposed to repeal.

The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes are only the affirmation, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before.

Hooker.

AFFIRMATIVE. adj. [from affirm.]

1. That which affirms, opposed to negative; in which we use the affirmative, that is, the affirmative position.

For the affirmative, we are now to answer such proofs of theirs as have been before alleged.

Whether there are such beings or not. 'tis sufficient for my

Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the affirmative.

Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

That which can or may be affirmed: a fense used chiefly in fcience.

As in algebra, where affirmative quantities vanish or cease, there negative ones begin: so in mechanicks, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed. Newt. Opt.

ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed. Newt. Opt.

3. Applied to persons; he who has the habit of affirming with vehemence; positive; dogmatical.

Be not consident and affirmative in an uncertain matter, but report things modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that persuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason, inducing thee. Taylor.

Affirmatively. adv. [from affirmative.] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint: concluding not only affirmatively, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the last heavens, but also denying there is any vacuity within them.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Affirmer. n. s. [from affirm.] The person that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only

God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or, at most, our duty toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God.

Watts's Logick.

To Affi'x. v. a. [affigo, affixum, Lat.] To unite to the end, or à posteriori; to subjoin.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names offixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from

If men constantly affixed applause and disgrace where they ought, this principle would have a very good influence on the publick conduct of men; though on secret villanies it lays no restraint. Rogers's Sermons.

AFFI'x. n. f. [affixum, Lat.] A term of grammar; something united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its affixa, to denote the pronouns possessing or relative. Clarke's Latin Grammar Affixion. n. f. [from affix.]

1. The act of affixing.

2. The state of being affixed.

-Affla'Tion. n. f. [affle, afflatum, Lat.] The act of breathing

upon any thing.

AFFLATUS. n. f. [Lat.] Communication of the power of Dist.

prophecy.

To AFFLI'C.T. v. a. [afflicto, afflictum, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

In the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye shall afflict your souls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourneth among Leviticus, xvi. 29

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and affl et not thyself thine own counsel.

Ecclas, xxx. 21. in thine own counsel.

For a father afflicted with untimely mourning, when he hath For a rather afficied with untimely mourning, when he nath made an image of his child foon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him, ceremonies and facrifices. Wisdom. It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague arid afflict them, it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punish the fin of idolatry in others.

O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me?
The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling stell.

Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling sless. Shakesp. Richard III.

A melancholy tear afflicts my eye,

And my heart labours with a fudden figh.

2. The paffive to be afflicted, has often at before the causal noun.

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it.

Addison.

Afflicteness. n. s. [from afflicted.] The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; forrowfulness; grief.

Afflicten. n. s. [afflictio, Lat.]

1. The cause of pain or forrow; calamity.

To the sless, as the Apossile himself granteth, all affliction is

To the flesh, as the Apostle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally grievous: therefore nature, which causeth fear, teach-

eth to pray against all adversity.

We'll bring you to Windsor, to one Mr. Brook, that you have cozened of money; I think, to repay that money will be Shakespeare. a biting affliction.

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to prosperity. Besides you know,

Prosperity's the very bond of love,

Whose fresh complexion, and whose heart together Affliction alters. Shakespeare.

Where shall we find the man that bears affliction,
Great and majestic in his griefs, like Cato? Addison.
Some virtues are only seen in affliction, and some in prosperity.

Addison, Spectator, N. 257.
Afflictive. adj. [from afflict.] That which causes affliction;

painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty dreffed up indeed with all that was terrible and afflictive to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty. South.

Nor find

Where to retire themselves, or where appease
Th' offlictive keen desire of food, expos'd
To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death.
Restless Proserpine— Philips.

On the spacious land and liquid main,

Spreads flow disease, and darts afflictive pain. Prior.

A'FFLUENCE. n. f. [affluence, Fr. affluentia, Lat.]

I. The act of flowing to any place; concourse. It is almost al-

ways used figuratively.

I shall not relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noifed. Wotton.

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

Those degrees of fortune, which give fulness and affluence to one station, may be want and penury in another. Rogers.

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace.
A'FFLUENCY. n. s. The same with affluence.
A'FFLUENT. adj. [affluent, Fr. affluens, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body; which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk by the affluent blood, that is transmitted out of the mother's body. Harvey.

Pope .

2. Abundant: exuberant; wealthy.

I fee thee, Lord and end of my defire,

Loaded and bleft with all the affluent flore,

Which human vows at smoaking shrines implore.

A'ffluentness. n. s. [from affluent.] The quality of Prior. being affluent. Dict.

A'fflux. n. f. [affluxus, Lat.]
The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

2. That which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by procreations; ergo, it must be by new affluxes to London out of the country. Graunt, The infant grows bigger out of the womb by agglutinating one afflux of blood to another.

Harvey.

one afflux of blood to another.

OFFLU'XION. n. f [affluxio, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either fimple, confisting of an hot and fanguineous affluxion, or else denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm or

choler.

To Afforen. a. [affourrer, affourrager, Fr.]

To yield or produce; as, the joil affords grain; the trees afford fruit. This seems to be the primitive fignification.

To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad, not properly.

So soon as Maurmon there arrived, the door

So foon as Maurmon there arrived, the door

him did open, and afforded way. Fairy Queen.
This is the confolation of all good men, unto whom his quity affordeth continual comfort and security; and this is efficient of hell, to whom it affordeth despair and remediles and security.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To be able to fell. It is used always with reference to some sertain price; as, I can afford this for less than the other.

They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may afford cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expence of its members. Addison on Italy. To be able to bear expences; as, traders can afford more finery

in peace than war.

The same errors run through all families, where there is wealth enough to afford that their sons may be good for no-Swift.

thing.
To AFFO'REST. v. a. [afforestare, Lat.] To turn ground into foreit.

It appeareth, by Charta de Foresta, that he afforested many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disafforested.

Davies.

Afforest A'Tien. n. f. [from afforest.]
The charter de Foresta was to reform the encroachments made in the time of Richard I. and Henry II. who had made new afforestations, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws.

To AFFRA'NCHISE. v. a. [affrancher, Fr.] To make free.
To AFFRA'Y. v. a. [cffrayer, or effriger, Fr. which Menage derives from frayer; perhaps it comes from frigus.] To fright; to terrify; to strike with fear. This word is not now

The same to wight he never wou'd disclose, But when as moniters huge he would difmay,

Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would affray. Fairy Queen.

Affray, or Affray Ment. n. f. [from the verb.]
A tumultuous affault of one or more persons upon others;
a law term. A battle: in this sense it is written fray.

Affriction. n. f. [affrictio, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

thing upon another.

I have divers times observed, in wearing filver-hilted swords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the affriction would quickly blacken them; and, congruously hereunto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a filver cafe. Boyle.

To AFFRIGHT. v. a. [See FRIGHT.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify: it generally implies a fudden impression of fear.

Thy name affrights me, in whose sound is death.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

God-like his courage feem'd, whom nor delight
Could foften, nor the face of death affright.
He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conqu'ring arm,
Shall, more than once, the Punic bands affright.

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with at before the thing

Thou shalt not be affrighted at them: for the Lord thy Gou is among you.

3. Sometimes with the particle with before the thing feared.

As one affight

With hellish fiends, or furics mad uproar, He then uprofe.

Fairy Queen.

AFFR'GHT. m. f. [from the verb.]

1. Terrour; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, cloathed with cloudy night,

Does shew to him, that walks in fear and sad affright. F. 2.

Wide was his parish, not contracted close In fireets, but here and there a straggling house; Yet still he was at hand, without request,

To ferve the fick; to fuccour the diffres d: Tempting, on foot, alone, without affright, The dangers of a dark tempetuous night. Dryden.

4. The cause of sear; a terrible object.

I see the gods

Upbraid our suffrings, and would humble them,

By fending these affrights, while we are here,

That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. B. Johnson.

The war at hand appears with more affright, And rifes ev'ry moment to the fight. Dryden.

Affright July adj. [from affright.] Full of affright or ter-

rour; terrible.
We shall find there is an absence of all that is destructive

or affrightful to human nature.

Affright Ment. n. f. [from affright.]

1. The impression of fear; terrour.

Hearing she was at rest, he attended till she should awake of herself; which she did with the affrightment of a dream. Wetton. Passionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terrour and affrightment; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impression.

Locke.

The state of fearfulness.

Whether those that, under any anguish of mind, return

Whether those that, under any angular of little, retained to affirightments, have not been hypocrites. Hammend.

To AFFRO'N'T. v.a. [affionter, Fr. that is, ad fronten flags; ad frontem & contumeliam allidere, to infult a man to his fac.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This feems the number and original fense of the word, which was former to meet or ill.

different to good or ill.

We have closely fent for Hamlet hither, That he, as 'twere by accident, may here Affront Ophelia. Shake Speare.

The seditious, the next day, affronted the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and resolute to fight, they desired enterparlance, and in the mean-time they began to fortify.

To meet, in an hostile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd,

And with their darkness durst affront his light.

Milt.

To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. With respect to this sense, it is observed by Cervantes, that, if a man strikes another on the back, and then runs away, the person so struck is injured, but not affronted; an affront always implying a justification of the act.

ing a justification of the act.

But harm precedes not fin only our foe,

Tempting affronts us with his foul esteem

Of our integrity.

I would learn the cause, why Torrismond,
Within my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almost within my sight, affronts a prince,
Who shortly shall command him.
This belows to mind Fausting's fondness for the gl Dryden. This brings to mind Faustina's fondness for the gladiator, and is interpreted as fatire. But how can one imagine, the

Fathers would dare to affront the wife of Aurelius. AFFRO'NT. n.f. [from the verb affront.]

1. Infult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing affronts to Bacon.

You've done enough; for you defign'd my chains:
The grace is vanish'd, but th' affront remains.

He that is found reasonable in one thing, is concluded to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise, is thought so unjust an affront, and so senseless a censure, that no body ventures

to do it.

Locke.

There is nothing which we receive with fo much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an affront to our understanding, and treating us like chil-Addison. dren or ideots. Addison.

2. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general sense.

Oft have they violated

The temple, oft the law with foul affronts, Abominations rather.

3. Open opposition; encounter: a sense not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Far beyond The fons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd, Fearless of danger, like a petty god I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded

On hostile ground, none daring my affront.

Milt.

Migrace; shame. This sense is rather peculiar to the Scot-Difgrace; shame.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great prefumption, was defeated; upon the fense of which affront he died with grief.

Arbuthnot.

Affront he died with grief.

Affront. Affront. I from affront. The person that affronts.

Affrointing. participial adj. [from affront.] That which has the quality of affronting.

Among words which fignify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some are kind, others are affronting and reproachful, because of the secondary idea which custom has affixed to them.

Watts.

To Affuse. of affuse. affuse.

To AFFUSE. v. a. [affunao, affusum, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I fruitlessly poured on them acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile falt or spirit, which would probably have

tained any volatile falt or ipirit, which would produce discovered itself, by making an ebullition with the affused liBoyle.

AFFU'SION. n. f. [affusio, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing

AFFU'SION. n. j. [2] 1970, upon another.

Upon the affusion of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink.

To AFFY: v. a. [affier, Fr. affidare mulierem, Bracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,

Shakef.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to affy a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king.
To Affy. v. n. To put confidence in; to put trust in.
Marcus Andronicus, so I do affy
In thy uprightness and integrity,
That I will here dismiss my loving friends.
Affeld. See Field. To the
We drove afield, and both together heard
What time the grey sty winds her sultry horn, Shakesp. To the field.

What time the grey fly winds her fultry horn.

Batt'ring our flocks with the fresh dews of night.

Afield I went, amid the morning dew, Milton.

To milk my kine, for fo flould housewives do.

AFLA'T. adv. [from a and flat.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches after upon the ground, and cast earth upon them; and every twig will take

AFLO'AT. adv. [from a and float. See FLOAT.] Floating; born up in the water: in a figurative fense, within view; in motion.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries. On such a full sea as we are now affeat; And we must take the current when it serves,

Shakespeare. Or lose our venture. Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and assout, and, just in the critical height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly over-rule it to your own purpose, as a spark of fire, falling upon gun-powder, will infallibly blow it up.

There are generally several hundred loads assembly for they be-

gin to cut above twenty five leagues up the river above Hall; and there are other rivers that flow into the Inn, which bring in their contributions. Addifon.

AFOOT. adv. [from a and foot.]
1. On foot; not on horseback.

He thought it best to return, for that day, to a village not far off; and dispatching his horse in some fort, the next day early, to come afoot thither.
2. In action; as, a design is afoot. Shakespeare.

I pr'ythee, when thou feest that act asoot, Ev'n with the very comment of thy soul

Observe mine uncle. Shakespeare. 3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not-

'T is faid they are afoot.

Afo're. p.ep. from a and fore. See Before. Shakespeare.

1. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as he flood afore him. 2. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I sha! be there afore you. Shakespeare's King Lear.

AF'ORE. adv.

Whosever should make light of any thing afore spoken or written, out of his own house a tree should be taken, and he thereon be hanged. Efdras.

If he never drank wine afore, it will go near to remove his Shakespeare.

Approaching pich he reared high effect.

The first in the way.

And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd;

Will you go on afore?

The front; in the fore-part. Shakefpeare.

Approaching nigh, he reared high afore
His body monstrous, horrible and vast.

Afo'regoing. participial adj. [from ajore and going.] Going before.

AFO'REHAND. adv. [from afore and band.]

1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse are occasional, and such as cannot aforehand be reduced to any certain account. Government of the Tongue.

2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted.

For it will be said, that in former times, whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty, as now it is; and England, on the other side, was more aforehand in all matters of power.

Bacon's Consideration on War with Spa.

AFOREMENTIONED. adj. [from afore and mentioned.] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, nive are not in give alms or relief to those aforementioned; being very near give alms or relief to those aforementioned; being very near give alms or relief to the same miserable condition. Addition.

AFO'RENAMED. adj. [from afore and named.] Named before Imitate fomething of circular form, in which, as in all othe aforenamed proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter.

Peacham on Drawing.

AFO'RETIME. adv. [from afore and faid.] Said before.

Afo'resaid. [from afore and faid.] Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we refume again that which we faid in the afo cfaid experiment concerning annihilation.

Bacon's Natural History.

Afo'retime. adv. [from afore and time.] In time past.

O thou that art waxen old in wickedness, now thy sins which thou hast committed aforetime. are come to light. Susanna.

AFRA'ID. participial adj. [from the verb affray: it should therefore properly be written with ff]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them afraid with thy storm.
2. It has often the particle of before the object of fear.

2. It has often the particle of before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet of death afraid,
In anguish of her spirit, thus she pray'd.

If, while this wearied slesh draws sleeting breath,
Not savisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
It hap'ly be thy will, that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul.

Afree'sh adv. [from a and fresh. See FRESH.] Anew; again,
after intermission. after intermission.

The Germans now using no such light horsemen, but servir g

upon great horses, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by these light skirmishes; the Turks, with their light horses, easily shunning their charge, and again, at their pleasure, charging them afresh, when they saw the heavy horses almost weary.

When once we have attained these ideas, they may be excited afresh by the use of words.

In front, in direct once.

cited afresh by the use of words.

Afro'n and from a and front. In front; in direct oppofition to the face.

These four came all afront, and mainly thrust at me.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

A'FTER. prep. [ærren, Sax.]

1. Following in place. After is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came after, and flood behind him. It is opposed

to before.

What fays lord Warwick, shall we after them?

—After them! nay, before them, if we can.

2. In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? After whom dost thou pursue? After a dead dog, after a flea. 1 Sam. 3. Behind.

Sometimes I placed a third prism after a second, and some-times also a sourth after a third, by all which the image might be often refracted fideways. Newton.

4. Posteriour in time.

Good after ill, and after pain delight;

Alternate, like the scenes of day and night.

Dryden.

We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign after him. 5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no g od mint-man, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not after their intrinsic value. Bacon.

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus, in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design.

A. ldison.

This allusion is after the oriental manner: thus in the psalms how frequently are persons compared to cedars.

 In succeeding time. It is used of time mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, I shall be happy after, but bereafter; but we say, I was first made miserable by the loss, but was after happier.

Far be it from me, to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon after. Bacon.

The chief were those who, from the pit of hell Roaming to seek their prey on earth, durst fix

Their seats long after next the seat of God.

Milton.

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, left it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee after.

After is compounded with many words, but almost always in its genuine and primitive fignification; fome, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

A'FTER ACCEPTATION. [from after and acceptation.] A sense afterwards, not at first admitted.

'Tis true, some doctors in a scantier space,

I mean, in each apart, contract the place:
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's after acceptation join. Dryd. Hindand Panther.
A'FTERAGES. n. f. [from after and ages.] Succeffive times;
posterity. This word has no fingular.
Not the whole land, which the Chustes should, or might in future time, conquer; seeing, in afterages, they became lords of many nations.

Releigh. of many nations. Raleigh.

Nor to philosophers is praise deny'd, Whose wise instructions afterages guide. What an opinion will afterages entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a jibbet, by endeavouring to bring in a fuperstition, which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out.

Addison's Freeholder.

A'F FER ALL. When all has been taken into the view; when ere remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine

They have given no good proof in afferting this extravagant principle; for which, after all, they have no ground or colour, but a paffage or two of fcripture, miferably perverted, in op-

Polition to many express texts.

But, after all, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to loace good old authors, whose works I had leisure to study.

Pope on Passoral Poetry.

A'F ERGIRTH. n. s. [from after and birth.] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after the formula of the conditions.

ter the fecundine. The exorbitances or degenerations of that, whether from a sert in labour, or from part of the after-birth left behind, a soduce such virulent distempers of the blood, as make it cast

Wiseman's Surgery. Unexpected events riit a tumour. TERCLAP. n. f. [from after and clap.] Unexpecte happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

For

For the next morrow's meed they closely went, Spinfer. For fear of afterclaps to prevent.

It is commonly taken in an ill fense. A'FTERCOST. n. j. [from after and coff.] The latter charges; the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.
You must take care to carry off the land-stoods and streams,

before you attempt draining; lest your aftercost and labour prove unsuccessful.

A'FTERCROP. n. f. [from after and crop.] The second crop or

harvest of the same year.

Astercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for cattle.

A'FTER-DINNE .. n. f. [from after and dinner.] The hour paffing just after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amusement.

Thou hast nor youth nor age,

But, as it were, an after dinner's fleep,

Shakespeare. Dreaming on both.

Dreaming on both.

Af'TER-ENDEAVOUR. n. f. [from after and endeavour.] Endeavours made after the first effort or endeavour.

There is no reason why the sound of a pipe should leave traces in their brains, which, not first, but by their after-endeavours, should produce the like sounds.

A'fferenouiry. n. f. [from after and enquiry.] Enquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.

You must either be directed by some that take upon them

You must either be directed by some that take upon them to know, or to take upon yourself that, which, I am sure, you do not know, or lump the after-enquiry on your peril; and how you shall speed in your journey's end, I think, you'll never return to tell me.

To Af': ER-EYE. v. a. [from after and eye.] To keep one in view; to follow in view.

Thou shoulds have made him

As little as a crow, or less, ere left

To aftereye him. Shake speare. AF'TERGAME. n. j. [from after and game.] The scheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practised after the original defign has miscarried; methods taken after the first turn of affairs

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open flowly; nature fometimes delighting to play an aftergame, as well as fortune, which had both their turns and tides in course. Wotton.

The fables of the ax-handle and the wedge, serve to precau-

tion us not to put ourselves needlessly upon an aftergame, but to weigh beforehand what we say and do.

L'Estrange.
Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive;

Addison. Still there remains an aftergame to play. The hours that A'FTERHOURS. n. f. [from after and hours.]

So smile the heav'ns upon this holy act,

That afterhours with forrow chide us not.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

A'FTER-LIVER. n. f. [from after and live.] He that lives in succeeding times.

By thee my promise sent Unto myfelf, let after-livers know. A'FTERLOVE. n. f. [from after and love.] The fecond or later

Intended, or committed, was this fault? If but the first, how heinous ere it be,

To win thy after-love and pardon thee. Shakespeare. A'FTERMATH. n. s. [from after, and math, from move.] The latter math; the second crop of grass mown in autumn. See AFTERCROP.

A'FTERNOON. n. f. [from after and noon.]. The time from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-waining and diffreffed widow, Ev'n in the afternoon of her best days,

Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye. Shakespeare's Richard III.

However, keep the lively tafte you hold And, in your afternoons, think what you told And promis'd him at morning-prayer before.

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run; But when the bus'ness of the day is done, De me.

On dice, and drink, and drabs, they fpend the afternoon. Dryin

A'FTERPAINS. n. f. [from after and pain.]

The pains after birth, by which women are delivered . the fecundine.

A'FTERPART. n. f. [from after and part.] The latter . .rt.
The flexibleness of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headftrong, makes it more governable and fafe; and, in the afterpart, region and forelight begin a little to take

Afternation of his afterproof; fuch a folar induce of there is the folar afpect.

All know, that he likewife at first was much under the conpectation of his afterproof; such a folar induce of the the folar aspect.

A'ETERTASTE. " /. [from after and taffe.] A tafforemakling

upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

A'FTERTHOUGHT. n. f. [from after and thought.] Refiections after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly

to be used for fecondthought.

Expence, and ofterthought, and idle care, And doubts of motely hue, and dark despair; Suspicions, and fantastical surmise,

And jealoufy suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes, Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd, Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her sist.

Dryden. A'FTER-TIMES. n. f. [from after and time.] Succeeding times. Sce AFTERAGES.

You promis'd once, a progeny divine Of Romans, riting from the Trojan line, In aftertimes should hold the world in awe, And to the land and ocean give the law.

Dryder. A'FTERTOSSING. n. f. [from after and tofs.] The motion of the fea after a storm.

Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the aftertallings of a fea, when the ftorm is laid.

a sea, when the storm is laid.

Af TERWARD. adv. [from after, and peans, Sax.] In succeeding time; sometimes written afterwards, but less pro-

perly.

Less not thought upon before, may afterward bring up,

Arte and more unworthy of it; and miserable beforehand, for sear of being so afterward.

Are the wife, and miserable beforehand, for sear of being so afterward.

Arte. wit. n. s. [from after and wit.] The contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. See Arter and wit.]

TERTHOUGHI.

There is no recalling of what's gone and past; so that after-wit comes too late, when the mischief is done. L'Estrange. L'Estrange. A'FTER-WRATH. n. f. [from after and wrath.] Anger when the provocation feems past.

I hear him mock The luck of Cæsar, which the gods give men
T' excuse their after-wrath.

Shakespeare.

N. I. The title of a Turkish military officer.

N. I. adv. [azen, Sax.]

1. A second time; once more; marking the repetition of the

fame thing. The poor remnant of human feed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again, flowly, by little and

Go now, deluded man, and feek again New toils, new dangers, on the dufty plain.

Dryden.

Some are already retired into foreign connics; and the off, who possesses are determined never to hazard them in, for the sake of establishing their superstition. Swifts.

3. On the other hand; marking some opposition or contrariety.

His wit encreased upon the occasion; and so much it more, if the occasion were sharpened with danger. Again, whether it were the shortness of his foresight, or the strength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. Bacon.

Those things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them, and those things, again, which another cannot part with, but to his own loss and shame, are the very conditions of this fable.

3. On another part; marking a transition to some new consideration.

Behold you mountain's hoary height, Made higher with new mounts of fnow;

Again, behold the winter's weight
Oppress the lab'ring woods below.

In return, noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature again upon

his fortune.

his fortune.

5. Back; in restitution.

When your head did but ake, I knit my handkerchief about your brows; The best I had, a princess wrought it me, And I did never ask it you again.

Shakespeare.

6. In return for any thing; in recompence.

That he hath given will he pay again.

7. In order of rank or fuccession; marking distribution.

Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He answered Action. What next? Action.

What port again? Action.

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them: and the cause of that again is either the tough and viscous juice of the plant, or the ftrength and heat thereof.

8. Besides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall soldiers; yet that is but a pot of ground. But, on the other side, there is not in the world again such a spring and seminary of brave military people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Banka.

Twice

AGE

g. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has bleft with store of wit, Yet want as much again to manage it; For wit and judgment ever are at ftrife,
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife.

I should not be forry to see a chorus on a theatre, more than as large and as deep again as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. This is not to be obtained by one or two hafty readings; it must be repeated again and again, with a close attention to the tenour of the discourse.

I. In opposition; by way of resistance.

Who art thou that thou answerest again?

Rom. ix. 20. 12. Back; as, returning from some meliage.
Bring us word again which way we shall go. Deut. i. 22.

AGA'INST. prep. [ængeon, ongeone, Sax.]

1: In opposition to any person.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be against every

Gen. xvi. 12. Rom. ix. 20. 2. Contrary; opposite, in general.

That authority of men should prevail with men either against or above reason, is no part of our besief.

Hooker. He is melancholy without cause, and merry against the hair. Shakefpeare. We might work any effect without and against matter; and this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature.

The preventing goodness of God does even wrest him from himself, and save him, as it were, against his will.

The god, uneasy till he slept again,
Resolv'd, at once, to rid himself of pain;
And, the 'against his custom, call'd aloud,
Exciting Morpheus from the sleepy crowd.

Men often say a thing is against their conscience, when re-Men often fay a thing is against their conscience, when really it is not. 3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be faid against a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are: and if so, after the structure of the stru Swift. all our arguments against a thing, it will be uncertain whether Tillot fon. The church-clergy have written the best collection of tracts against popery, that ever appeared in England.

With contrary motion or tendency; used of material action.

Boils and plagues Plaister you o'er, that you may be abhorr'd
Farther than seen, and one infect another
Against the wind a mile.
The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth
in the fresh air; and many times slieth against the wind, as
trouts and salmons swim against the stream:

Bacon.
Contrary to rule or law. 5. Contrary to rule or law. If aught against my life Thy country fought of thee, it fought unjustly,

Against the law of nature, law of nations.

Against the public fanctions of the peace,

Against all omens of their ill success;

With fates averse, the rout in arms refort,

To force their monarch, and insult the court. Milton. Dryden. 6. Opposite to, in place.
Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away.
7. To the hurt of another. Dryden. And when thou think'st of her eternity,
Think not that death against her nature is;
Think it a birth: and when thou go'st to die,
Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss.

8. In provision for; in expectation of.
This mode of speaking probably had its original from the idea of making provision against, or in opposition to a time of missortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral sense.
Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred, And when thou think'ft of her eternity Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with drapets festival,

Against the viands should be ministred.

The like charge was given them against the time they should come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their fathers. Hooker. Some fay, that ever 'gainst that season comes, Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated, The bird of dawning fingeth all night long:
And then they say no spirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy tales, no witch has power to charm;
So hallowed and so gracious is the time.

To that purpose, he made haste to Bristol, that all things might be ready against the prince came thither. Clarendon.

Against the promis'd time provides with care,
And hastens in the woof; the robe he was to wear. Dryd.
All which I grant to be reasonably and truly said, and only desire they may be remembered against another day. Stillingst.

Shakefp.

A'GALAKY. n. f. [from α and γάλα, Gr.] Want of milk. Did. AGA'PE. udv. [from a and gape.] Staring with eagerness; as, a bird gapes for meat. In himself was all his state; More folemn than the tedious pomp that waits On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horses led, and grooms besmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd and sets them all agape.

Dazzle the crowd, and set them all agape. The whole crowd flood agape, and ready to take the doctor at his word. A'GARICK. n. f. [agaricum, Lat.] A drug of use in phylick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and semale; the male is used only in dying, the semale in medicine; the male grows on oaks; the semale on larches.

There are two excrescences which grow upon trees; both There are two excrescences which grow upon trees; both of them in the nature of mushrooms: the one the Romans call boletus, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, that is called agarick, which groweth upon the tops of oaks, though it be affirmed by some, that it groweth also at the roots. Bacon. Aga'st. adj. [This word, which is usually, by later authours, written aghast, is, not improbably, the true word derived from agaze, which has been written aghast, from a mistaken etymology. See Achast.] Struck with terrour; amazed; frighted to associated frighted to aftonishment. Thus roving on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands,
With fludd'ring horrour pale, and eyes' agaft,
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found No reft. A'GATE. n. f. [agate, Fr. achates, Lat.] A precious stone of the lowest class, often clouded with beautiful variegations. In shape no bigger than an agate stone,
On the forefinger of an alderman.

Agates are only varieties of the slint kind; they have a grey horny ground, clouded, lineated, or spotted with different colours, chiefly dusky, black, brown, red, and sometimes blue.

Woodward. A'GATY. adj. [from agate.] Partaking of the nature of agate.

An agaty flint was above two inches in diameter; the whole covered with a friable cretaceous cruft.

Woodward. covered with a friable cretaceous cruit.

To AGA'ZE. v. a. [from a and gaze, to fet a gazing; as, amaze, amuse, and others.] To firike with amazement; to stupify with sudden terrour. The verb is now out of use.

So as they travell'd, so they gan espy

An armed knight toward them gallop fast,
That seemed from some feared so to sty,

Contact of the state o Or other grifly thing that him agaft. Fairy Queen.

AGA'ZED. participial adj. [from agaze; which see.] Struck with amazement; terrified to stupidity.

Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst stand him; Hundreds he fent to hell, and none durft stand him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd; "The devil was in arms!"
All the whole army stood agazed on him.

\*\*Shakespeare.\*

\*\*AGE. n. s. [age, Fr. anciently eage, or aage; it is deduced by Menage, by attaium, of atas; by similes, from aa, which, in the Teutonic dialects, signified long duration.]

1. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration: in this sense, we say, the age of man, the several ages of the world, the golden or iron age.

One man in his time plays many parts,

His life being seven ages.

\*\*Shakespeare.\*\* One man in his time party.

His life being feven ages.

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt feventeen years; fo the whole age of Jacob was an hundred forty and feven years.

Genefis, xlvii. 28. 2. A fuccession or generation of men.

Hence, lastly, springs cares of posterities,

For things their kind would everlasting make. Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees, The fruit whereof another age shall take.

Next, to the Son,
New heav'n, and earth, fhall to the ages rife,
Or down from heav'n descend.

Milton. No declining age E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. 3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or fhall live; as, the age of heroes.

4. The space of a hundred years; a secular period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old age; oldness.

You see how full of change his age is: the observation we have made of it hath not been little; he always loved our fifter most, and with what poor judgment he hath now cast Shakespeare.

Boys must not have th' ambitious care of men. Nor men the weak anxieties of age. Roscommon And leave ted marks of his cruel way,

And leave fad marks of his destructive sway:

6. Matu-

Prior.

Davies:

Miltona

Philips.

Milton.

6. Maturity; ripeness; full strength of life.

A folemn admission of profelytes, all that either, being of age, defire that admission for themselves, or that, in infancy, are by others presented to that charity of the church. Hammond.
We thought our fires, not with their own content,

Dryden. Had ere we came to age, our portion spent.

7. In law.

In a man, the age of fourteen years is the age of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full age: In a woman, at seven years of age, the lord her father may distrain his tenants for aid to marry her; at the age of nine years, she is dowable; at twelve years, she is able finally to ratify and confirm her former confent given to matrimony; at fourteen, the is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and shall be out of ward at the death of her ancestor; at sixteen, she shall be out of ward, though, at the death of her ancestor, she was within the age of fourteen years; at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the age of fourteen, a stripling is enabled to choose his own guardian; at the age of fourteen, a man may consent to marriage.

A'GED. adj. [from age. It makes two syllables in poetry.]

1. Old; stricken in years; applied generally to animate beings.

If the comparison do stand between man and man, which the aged for the most age.

shall hearken unto other, fith the aged, for the most part, are best experienced, least subject to rath and unadvised passions.

Novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be aged in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking.

Shakeip. Measure for Measure.

Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove,
To raise the seeble fires of aged love.

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. This use is rare, and commonly with some tendency to the prospoparia.

The people did not more worship the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves; and the same Quintillian soils of the good cake. faith of the aged oaks.

A'GEDLY. adv. [from aged.] After the manner of an aged person. AGE'N. adv. [azen, Sax. Again; in return. See AGAIN.

This word is only written in this manner, though it be in

reality the true orthography, for the fake of rhime.

Thus Venus: Thus her fon reply'd agin;

None of your fifters have we heard or feen.

A'GENCY. n. f. [from agent.]

1. The quality of acting; the ftate of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to affert the fuperintendence and agency of providence in the natural world.

Woodward. natural world. Woodward.

The office of an agent or factor for another; business performed by an agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of ex-

cheap in a work country,
change and agencies.

A'GENT. adj. [agens, Lat. That which acts; opposed to patient, or that which is acted upon.

This success is oft truly ascribed unto the force of imagination.

The success is oft truly ascribed upon by a secondary means, it tion upon the body agent; and then, by a secondary means, it may upon a diverse body; as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or some part of a beast, believing strongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more industrious, and again more confident and perfifting than otherwise he would be.

Bacon's Natural History.

A'GENT. n. S. I. An actor; he that acts; he that professes the faculty of action.
Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as needless in regard of the agent, which seeth already what to resolve upon.

To whom nor agent, from the instrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known.

Davies.

Heav'n made us agents free to good or ill, And forc'd it not, tho' he foresaw the will. Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,

And prescience only held the second place. Dryden. A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created agent, confequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence. South's Sermons.

2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor; a person employed to transet the business of another.

- All hearts in love, use your own tongues;

Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no agent.

Shake peare.

They had not the wit to send to them, in any orderly fastion, agents or chosen men, to tempt them, and to treat with . 1em Bacon's Her

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The agents of your passion will pursue.

That which has help power of operating, or producing effect upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper ap e cating acents to patients.

of agents to patients.

AGGLNERA'TION. n. f. [from ad and generatio, Lat.] The of growing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment; now where this conversion or aggeneration is made, there is also required, in the aliment, a fimilarity of matter.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To A'GGERATE. v. a. [from agger, Lat.] To heap up. Dist.

AGGERO'SE. adj. [from agger, Lat.] Full of heaps. Dist.

To AGGLO'MERATE. v. a. [agglomero, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

2. To gather together.

To AGGLO'MERATE. v. n.

Befides, the hard agglomerating falts,

The spoil of ages, would impervious choke

Their secret channels. Thomson's Autumn. AGGLU'TINANTS. n. f. [from agglutinate.] These medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE. v. n. [from ad and gluten, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, so as

not to fall afunder. It is a word almost appropriated to medi-

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood; which being diffused through the body, is

agglutinated to those parts that were immediately agglutinated to the foundation-parts of the womb.

AGGLUTINA'TION. n. f. [from agglutinate.] Union; cohesion; the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated.

The occasion of its not healing by agglutination, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound.

Wi eman.

AGGLU'TINATIVE. adj. [from agglutinate.] That which has

the power of procuring agglutination.
Rowl up the member with the agglutinative rowler. Wisem. To AGGRANDIZE. v. a. [aggrandiser, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to

If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to aggrandize covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown. hyliffe's Parergon.

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums, to raise and aggrandize our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes.

Watts.

A'GGRANDIZEMENT. n. s. [aggrandissement, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

A'GGRANDIZER. n. s. [from aggrandize.] The person that aggrandizes or makes great another.

grandizes or makes great another.
To AGGRA'TE. v. a. [aggratare, Ital.] To please; to treat with

civilities: a word not now in use.

And in the midst thereof, upon the sloor,

A lovely bevy of fair ladies fate, Courted of many a jolly paramour; The which them did in modest wise amate,

And each one fought his lady to aggrate.

And each one fought his lady to aggrate.

Fairy Queen.

A GGRAVATE. v. a. [aggravo, Lat.]

To make heavy; used only in a metaphorical sense; as, to aggravate an accusation, or a punishment.

A grove hard by, sprung up with this their change, His will who reigns above! to aggravate

Their penance, laden with fruit, like that

Which grew in paradise, the bait of Eve

Which grew in paradife, the bait of Eve Us'd by the tempter.

Ambitious Turnus in the press appears,

And aggravating crimes augment their fears. Dryden. To make any thing worse, by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essential.

Milton.

This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him aggravated by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring mind to the papacy.

Bacon.

AGGRAVA'TION. n. f. [from aggravate.]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.

2. The extrinsecal circumstances or accidents, which encrease the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.

If it be weigh'd By itself, with aggravations not surcharg'd, Or else with just allowance counterpois'd,

Or else with just allowance counterpois'd,
I may, if possible, thy pardon find
The easier towards me, or thy hatred less.
He, to the fins which he commits, hath the aggravation superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against sight of the contrary law.

Hammond.

A'GGREGATE. adj. [aggregatus, [Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass, body, or system.
They had, for a long time cogether, produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and nonsensical systems of the whole.

A'GGREGATE. n. s. served.

A'GGREGATE. n. s. served.

The complex or collective result of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

ticulars.

The reason of the far greatest part of mankind, is but an aggreggate of mistaken phantasms, and, in things not sensible, a conftant delufion.

AGL

A great number of fuch living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing, and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and un-derstanding, and a vital consension of the whole body; any more than a fwarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and conftituted of the aggregate of them all. Bentl. To A'GGREGATE. v. a. [aggrego, Lat.] 'To collect together; to heap many particulars into one mass.

The aggregated foil Death, with his mace petrifick, cold, and dry,

As with a trident, fmote.

AGGREGA'TION. n. f. [from aggregate.]

1. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one

The water resident in the abyss is, in all parts of it, stored with a considerable quantity of heat, and more especially in those where these extraordinary aggregations of this fire happen.

Woodward's Nat. History.

2. The whole composed by the coacervation of many particu-

There is no refifting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and aggression. L'Estr.

AGRE'SSOR. n. s. [from aggress.] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader, opposed to the de-

Fly in nature's face? But how, if nature fly in my face first?
Then nature's the aggressor: Let her look to't.

Dryden's Spanish Friar. It is a very unlucky circumstance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of such authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the first aggress.

Pope and Swist's Preface to Miscellanies.

AGGRI'EVANCE. n. s. [See GRIEVANCE.] Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

To AGGRIE'VE. v. a. [from gravis, Lat. See To grieve.]

1. To give forrow; to cause grief; to vex. It is not imbable, that to grieve was originally neuter, and aggrieractive.

active

But while therein I took my chief delight,

I faw, alas! the gaping earth devour The fpring, the place, and all clean out of fight:

Which yet aggrieves my heart even to this hour. 2. To impose some hardships upon; to harrass; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical sense; and whenever it is used now, it bears some allusion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbishop of York, much aggrieved with some prac-

The landed man finds himself aggrieved, by the falling of his rents, and the freightening of his fortune; whilst the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows wich by trade

rich by trade.

Cloë complains, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Cloë complains, and wond'rously's aggriev'd. Granville.

To Aggro'up. v. a. [aggropare, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to croud together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are aggrapped (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the fight; as also those things which appear to be performed with ease.

Dryden.

things which appear to be performed with eafe. Dryden. AGHA'ST. adj. [either the participle of agaze, (see AGAZE.) and then to be written agazed, or agast, or from a and zare,

a ghost, which the present orthography favours; perhaps they were originally different words. Struck with horrour, as at were originally different words. I struck with norrour, as at the fight of a spectre; stupisted with terrour. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

Who sighing fore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-strings brast,
With dreary drooping cytic book'd up like one aghast. Spens.

The aged earth aghasta
With terrour of that blast,
Shall from the surface to the centre shake.

Shall form the furface to the centre shake.

Aghast he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,

Cold sweat in clammy drop; his limbs o'erspread.. Dryden.

I laugh to think how your unshaken Cato

Will look aghast, while anforescen destruction Pours in upon him thus from every side.

A'GILE. adj. [agile, Fr. agilis, Lat.] Nimble; ready; having the quality of being speedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horse the head, And bending forward struck his agile heels Against the panting sides of his poor jade,

Up to the rowel-head.

The immediate and agile subservience of the spirits to the empire of the mind or foul.

To guide its actions with informing care, Hale.

In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it agile, witty, valiant, fage,
As fits the various course of human age.

A'GILENESS. n. s. [from agile.] The quality of being agile;
nimbleness; readiness for motion; quickness; activity: agility.

AGI'LITY. n. s. [agilitas, Lat. from agilis, agile.] Nimbleness;
readiness to move; quickness; activity.

A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above its power,
may never recover its former agility and vigour.

Wetter

A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former agility and vigour. Watts. AGI'LLOCHUM. n. f. Aloes-wood.

A tree in the East-Indies, brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant scent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a strengthener of the nerves in general. The best is of a blackish purple colour, and so light as to swim upon water. Quincy. AGIO. n. s. [an Italian word, signifying ease or conveniency.] A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the cur-

the difference between the value of bank notes, and the cur-

rent money. Chambers.

To AGI'ST. v. a. [from gifle, Fr. a bed or refting-place, or from gifler, i. e. flabulari.]

To take in and feed the cattle of ftrangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money. The officers that do this, are called agistors, in English guest or gist-takers. Their function is termed agistment; as, agistment upon the sea banks. This word agist is also used, for the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate per week. Blount.

AGI'STMENT. n. f. [See AGIST.]

It is taken by the canon lawyers in another fense than is mentioned under agist. They seem to intend by it, a modus or composition, or mean rate, at which some right or due may be reckoned: perhaps it is corrupted from addoucissment, or adiussment.

AGI'STOR. n. s. [from agist.] An officer of the king's forest. See AGIST.

A'GITABLE. n. f. [from agitate; agitabilis, Lat.] That which may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps that which may be disputed. See AGITATE, and AGITATION.

To A'GITATE. v. a. [agito, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to shake; to move nimbly; as, the surface of the waters is agitated by the wind; the vessel was broken by acitating the lineary.

by agitating the liquour.

2. To be the cause of motion; to actuate; to move.
Where dwells this sov'reign arbitrary soul, Which does the human animal controul

Informs each part, and agitates the whole? Blackmore. To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is agitated

by various passions.

To stir; to bandy from one to another; to discuss; to con-

trovert; as, to agitate a question.

Though this controversy be revived, and hotly agitated among the moderns; yet I doubt whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal dispute.

Boyle.

AGITA'TION. n. f. [from agitate, agitatio, Lat.]

1. The act of moving, or shaking any thing.

Putrefaction asketh rest; for the subtle motion which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any agitation.

Bacon.

The state of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a

form, are fome time in a violent agitation.

3. Discussion; controversial examination.

A kind of a school question is started in this stable, upon reafon and instinct: and whether this deliberative proceeding of the crow, was not rather a logical agitation of the matter.

1. Estrange's Fables.

L'Estrange's Fables. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of fleep, and do the effects of watching. In this flumbry agitation, befides her walking, and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her fay? Shakespeare. His mother could no longer bear the agitations of so many

paffions as thronged upon her.

passions as thronged upon her.

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the state of being consulted upon.

The project now in agitation for repealing of the test act, and yet leaving the name of an establishment to the present rational church, is inconsistent.

AGITA'TOR. n. s. [from agitate.] He that agitates any thing; he who manages affairs: in which sense seems to be used the

a; itaters of the army.

Gl.E' n. f. [A word which fome derive from a"y\n, fplen-

but which is apparently to be deduced from aigulette, Fi

Add fon.

1. A tag of a point curved into some representation of an animal, generally of a man.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth 200 l. and his gown addressed with aglets, esteemed worth 25 l. Hayward. Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an aglet baby, or an old trot, and ne'er a tooth in her head.

Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

2. The pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers, as in tu-

A'GMINAL. adj. [from agmen, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. Dict. A'GNAIL. n. f. [from ange, grieved, and nagle, a nail.]

A disease of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round

AGNA'TION. n. f. [from agnatus, Lat.] Descent from the same father, in a direct male line, distinct from cognation, or consanguinity, which includes descendants from semales.

AGNI'TION. n. f. [from agnitio, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNI'ZE. v. a. [from agnosco, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own; to avow. This word is now obsolete.

I do agnize A natural and prompt alacrity

I find in hardness; and do undertake
This present war against the Ottomites.

AGNOMINA'TION. n. f. [agnominatio, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another, by resemblance of sound.

The British continueth yet in Wales, and some villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very significative, copious, and pleasantly running upon agrominations.

nificative, copious, and pleasantly running upon agnominations,

although harsh in aspirations.

\*\*Camden.\*\*

\*\*AGNUS CASTUS. n. f. [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the Chaste Tree, from an imaginary virtue of preserving.

Of laurel some, of woodbine many more, And wreathes of agnus cassus others bore. Aco'. adv. [agan, Sax. past or gone; whence writers formerly used, and in some provinces the people still use, agone for ago. ]

Past; as, Ing ago; that is long time has past fince. Reckon-Past; as, Ing ago; that is long time has past since. Reckoning time towards the present, we use fince; as, it is a year fince it happened: reckoning from the present, we use ago; as, it happened a year ago. This is not, perhaps, always observed.

Be of good comfort; for the great supply,
That was expected by the Dauphin here,
Are wreck'd three nights ago on Godwin sands. Sh. K. John.
This both by others and myself I know,
For I have served their sovereign long ago;
Of have been caught within the winding train.

Oft have been caught within the winding train. Dryden. I shall set down an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of them some time ago. Addison Freebolder.

Ago'G. adv. [a word of uncertain etymology; the French have the term à gogo, in low language; as, i.s vivent à gogo, they live to their wish: from this phrase our word may be, perhaps, derived. 7

derived.]

1. In a state of desire; in a state of imagination; heated with the notion of some enjoyment; longing.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has little or nothing to deshere; only let it sound full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at present agog, (just as a big, long, rattling name is said to command even adorated the reason and and doubt, with this nowerful, sensels or give the reable. and, no doubt, with this powerful, senseless engine, the rabble-driver, shall be able to carry all before him. South's Sermon. driver, shall be able to carry all before him. South's Sermon.
2. It is used with the verbs to be, or to set; as, he is agog, or you

may fet him agog.

The gawdy gossip, when she's set agog,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob,
Goes slaunting out, and, in her trim of pride,
Thinks all she says or does, is justify'd.

This maggot has no sooner set him agog, but he gets him a ship, freights her, builds castles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers.

L'Estrange. L' Estrange. Indies in his coffers.

Indies in his coffers.

3. It has the particles on, or for, before the object of defire.

On which the faints are all agog,

And all this for a bear and dog.

They generally straggle into these parts about this time of the year; and set the heads of our servant-maids so agog for husbands, that we do not expect to have any business done it should be, whilst they are in the country. Addison, Spectato Ago'ne. adv. [azan, Sax.] Ago; past. See Ago.

Is he such a princely one,

As you speak him long agone? Ben Johnson's Fairy Prince.

A'Gonism. n. f. [aywis mo; Gr.] Contention for a prize. Dist.

Ago'ing. participial adj. [trom a and going.] In action.

Their first movement, and impressed motions, demanded the impulse of an almighty hand to set them first agoing. Taller.

impulse of an almighty hand to let them first agoing. AGONIST. n. f. [aywisns, Gr.] A contender for prizes. Diet. AGONIST. n. f. [aywisns, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any publick folemnity for a prize. Milton has stilled his tragedy, because Sampson was called out to ivere Philistines with seats of strength.

AGONISTICAL. adj. [from agonistes] Relating to pring.

To A GONIZE. v. n. [from agonizo, low Latin, αγωνις agoni, er, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in excessive pain. N. V.

Doft thou behold my poor diffracted heart,

Thus rent with agonizing love and rage, And ask me what it means? Art thou not false? Rowe.

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,
To fmart and agonize at ev'ry pore? Pope's Essay on Man.
AGONOTHE TICK. adj. [ενων and τίθημι, Gr.] Proposing publick contentions for prizes; giving prizes; presiding at publick

games.

A'GONY. n. f. [ayw, Gr. agon, low Lat. agonie, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly the last contest between life and

Never was there more pity in faving any than in ending me, because therein my agony shall end.

Thou who for me did feel such pain,
Whose precious blood the cross did stain, Sidney.

Roscommon:

Let not those agonies be vain.

2. Any violent or exceffive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt them both, they have me done to dy,

Through wounds and strokes, and stubborn handeling,

That death were better than such agony,

As orief, and forwants me did bring.

Fairy 90.

As grief and fury unto me did bring.

Thee I have mis'd, and thought it long, depriv'd
Thy presence, agony of love! till now
Not felt, nor shall be twice.

Milton's Paradise Milton's Paradife Loft.

3. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propose our desires, which cannot take such effect as we specify, shall, notwithstanding, otherwise procure us his heavenly grace, even as this very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him as comforters in his agony.

Ago'on. adv. [a and good.] In earnest; not sicitiously.

At that time I made her weep agood,

For I did play a lamentable part.

Shakesheare.

At that time I made her weep agood,

For I did play a lamentable part.

Shakespeare.

GO TY. n. f. An animal of the Antilles of the bigness of a aboet, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. It has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his meat in his fore-pairs like a squirrel, and has a very remarkable cry. When he is angry, his hair stands on end, and he strikes the earth with his hindseet, and, when chased, he slies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by smoke.

Trevoux.

O A. RACE. v. a. [from a and grace.] To grant savours to;

o A. RACE. v. a. [from a and grace.] To grant favours to;

She granted, and that knight fo much agrac'd,
That the him taught celestial discipline. Fairy Queen. GRA'MMATIST. n. f. [a, priv. and yeduna, Gr.] An illite-RA'RIAN. adj. [agrarius, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds; a word feldom used but in the Roman history, where there is

ention of the agrarian law.

GRE'ASE. v. a. [from a and greafe.] To daub; to greafe;

pollute with filth.

The waves thereof fo flow and fluggish were,
Engross'd with mud, which did them foul agreafe. Fairy 2.

7. AGREE. v. n. [agreer, Fr, from gré, liking or good-will; grata and gratus, Lat.]
1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you agree together, the lefs hurt can your enemies do you.

Pope's View of Epic Poetry.

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit; with the particles to or

And persuaded them to agree to all reasonable conditions.

And perfuaded them to agree to all reasonable conditions.

2 Maccabes, xi. 14.

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos; seeing that is agreed on by all that give it any origin. Burnet's Theo.

3. To settle terms by stipulation; to accord.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison.

4. To settle a price between buyer and seller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst not thou agree with me for a penny?

Matt. xx. 13.

for a penny?

Matt. xx. 13.

To be of the fame mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who milton is a noble genius, and the world agrees to confess it.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

6. To fettle some point among many.

Strifes and troubles would be endless, except they gave their common confent all to be ordered by fome whom they should

If judicious men, skilled n chymical affairs, shall agree to write clearly, and keep men from being stunned by dark or empty words, it is hoped, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us something.

Boyles

7. To be confishent; not to com adict.

I or many bare false witness against him, but their witness agreed not together. Mark, xiv. 56.

I hey that stood by said again to Peter, surely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean, and thy speech agreeth there-Mark, xiv. 70. Which

Which testimony I the less scruple to allege, because it agrees very well with what has been affirmed to me by a physician at Moscow.

Boyle's History of Colours.

8. To fuit with; to be accommodated to.

Thou feedest thine own people with angels food, and didst fend them from heaven bread agreeing to every taste. Wisdom. His principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order, which God hath settled in the world; and, therefore made to determine the constitution and order, which God hath settled in the world; and, therefore, must needs clash with common sense and experience.

9. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our prescribing affes milk in such small quantities, is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with such as it agrees with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities.

Arbuthnot.

To AGRE'R. v. a.

1. To put an end to a variance.

Fairy Queen.

He saw from far, or seemed for to see,
Some troublous uprore, or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haste it to agree.

To make friends; to reconcile.
The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,

Are now agreed. Roscommon.

Are now agreed.

AGRE'EABLE adj. [agreable, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; confiftent with. It has the particle to, or with.

What you do, is not at all agreeable either with so good a

Temple.

That which is agreeable to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another.

L'Estrange.

As the practice of all piety and virtue is agreeable to our reafon, so is it likewise the interest both of private persons and of publick focieties

Agreeable hereunto, perhaps it might not be amis, to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story. Locke on Education.

2. Pleasing; that is suitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is used in this sense both of persons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find Pleasing and fair, agreeable and sweet,

These things transport.

I recollect in my mind the discourses which have passed between us, and call to mind a thousand agreeable remarks, which he has made on these occasions.

Addison, Speciater.

3. It has also the particle to. The delight which menhave in popularity, fame, submission, and subjection of other mens minds, seemeth to be a thing, in itself, without contemplation of consequence, agreeable and grateful to the nature of man.

Bacon. ful to the nature of man.

AGRE'EABLENESS. n. f. [from agreeable.]

1. Confidency with; fuitableness to; with the particle to.

Pleasant tastes depend not on the things themselves, but their agreeableness to this or that particular palate, wherein there is

great variety.

2. The quality of pleasing. It is used in an inferiour sense, to mark the production of satisfaction, calm and lassing, but be low rapture or admiration.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and agree-leness of temper. Collier of Friendship. ableness of temper.

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeableness that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all.

3. Resemblance; likeness; sometimes with the particle between.

This relation is likewise seen in the agreeabless between man and the other parts of the universe; and that in sundry respects.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.

AGRE'EABLY. adv. [from agreeable.]

1. Confiftently with; in a manner fuitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem, agreeably to that which is in the law of the Lord. I Efd. xviii. 12.

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imaging that so many excellent value sould be

I did never imagine, that so many excellent rules could be

I did never imagine, that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and agreeably.

Swift.

AGRE ED. participial adj. [from agree.] Settled by consent.

When they had got known and agreed names, to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas.

AGRE EINGNESS. n. f. [from agree.] Consistence; suitableness.

AGRE EMENT. n. s. [agreenent, Fr. in law Latin agreementum, which Coke would willingly derive from aggregatio mentium.]

What agreement is there be we'n the hyena and the dog? and

what peace between the rich and the poor? Eccluf. xiii. 18.

2. Refemblance of one thing to another.

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both confidered by us as having parts, yet their

parts are not separable one from another.

Locke.

Compact; bargain; concluding of controversy; stipulation.

And your covenant with coath shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overslowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden slown Ifaiah, xxviii. 1

Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree, and drink ye every one the waters of his cistern. 2 Kings, xviii. 31.

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the above-mentioned company at the Salutation, to talk of this agree-Arbuthnot.

AGRE'STICK, or AGRE'STICAL. adj. [from agrestis, Lat.]

Having relation to the country; rude; ruftick. Dist. AGRICOLA'TION. n. f. [from agricola, Lat.] Culture of the

ground.

A'GRICULTURE. n. f. [agricultura, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry.

He strictly adviseth not to begin to sow before the setting of the stars; which notwithstanding, without injury to agriculture, cannot be observed in England.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Cannot be observed in England. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

That there was tillage bestowed upon the ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general; as also, what fort of tillage that was, is not expressed: I hope to shew, that their ariculture was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up so much time as ours doth.

Woodward's Nat. History.

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by agrithe more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by agrithe More culture and husbandry.

A'GRIMONY. n. f. [agrimonia, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup confifts of one leaf, which is divided into five fegments; the flowers have five or fix leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rose; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock;

in each of which are contained two kernels.

The species are; 1. The common or medicinal agrimony.

2. The sweet-smelling agrimony.

3. Lesser agrimony, with a

white flower

The first is common in the hedges, in many parts, and is the fort commonly used in medicine. It will grow in almost is the fort commonly used in medicine. It will grow in almost any soil or situation; and is increased by parting the roots in autumn, or by sowing the seeds soon after they are ripe. Mill. Agro'und. adv. [from a and ground.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther.

With our great ships we durst not approach the coast, we having been all of us aground.

Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.

Say what you seek, and whether were you bound?

Were you, by stress of weather, cast aground?

Dryden.

It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindred in the progress of affairs; as, the negotiators were aground at that objections.

gress of affairs; as, the negotiators were aground at that objec-

A GUE. n. f. [aigu, Fr. acute.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the ague, and the hot the

Will laugh a fiege to fcorn. Here let them lie,

Shakespeare. Till famine and the ague eat them up.
Though

He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age, Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other; As if there were an ague in his natures

That fill inclines to one extreme.

A'GUED. adj. [from ague.] Struck with an ague; shivering; chill; cold: a word in little use.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and agued fear! mind and charge home.

Shakespeare. A'GUE FIT. n. f. [from ague and fit.] The paroxyim of the ague.

This ague fit of fear is overblown;

An easy task it is to win our own.

Shakespeare.

A GUE PROOF. adj [from ague and proof.] Proof against agues; able to resist the causes which produce agues, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; mere I found 'em, there I fmelt 'em out. Go to, they are not in o' their words; they told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie; m not ague proof.

Shakespeare. m not ague proof.

E-TREE. n. f. [from ague and tree.] A name fometimes

ven to fassaras:

To Agu'se. v. a. [from a and guise. See Guise.] To dress;
to adorn; to deck: a word now not in use.

At other whiles she would devise,

At other wines me would device,

At her fantastick wit did most delight;
metimes her head she fondly would aguise

With gaudy garlands, or fresh slowers dight
bout her neck, or rings of rushes plight. Fairy Queen.

A'Guille adj. [from ague.] Having the qualities of an ague.

So calm, and so ferene, but now,

Whit means this change on Myra's brow?

Whit means this change on Myra's brow? ides a wift love now glows and burns

ut then chills and thakes, and the cold fit returns. Granville.
Ess. n. f. [from agaifh.] The quality of refembling

AH. interjection.

AH. interjection.

1. A word noting fometimes dislike and censure.

Ah! finful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters, they have forsaken the Lord. Ifaiah, i. 4.

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Sometimes contempt and exultation.
 Let them not fay in their hearts, Ah! so we would have it:
 let them not fay, we have swallowed him up. Pfalm xxxv. 25.

 Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.
 In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
 But, ah! the mighty bliss is fugitive:
 Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,
 And age and death's inexorable doom.
 Dryden.

Ab me! the blooming pride of May, And that of beauty, are but one: At morn both flourish bright and gay,

Both fade at evening, pale, and gone.

When it is followed by that, it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, as in greatness, they excell;

Ab! that we loved ourselves but half so well.

Dryden.

Dryden. AHA', AHA'! interjection. A word intimating triumph and con-

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said, Aha, aba! our eye hath feen it. Pjalm xxxv. 21.

AHE'AD. adv. [from a and head.]

AHE'AD. adv. [from a and head.]

1. Farther onward than another: a fea term.

And now the mighty Centaur feems to lead,
And now the fpeedy dolphin gets ahead.

2. Headlong; precipitant: used of men.

It is mightly the fault of parents, guardians, tutors and governours, that so many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run ahead, and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them.

AHE'IGHT. adv. [from a and height.] Alost; on high.

But have I fall'n or no?—

—From the dread summit of this chalky bourne!

—From the dread fummit of this chalky bourne!

Look up aheight, the shrill-gorg'd lark so far

Cannot be seen or heard.

AHOU'I'. n. s. The name of a plant. Shake, peare.

It hath funnel-shaped flowers of one leaf, divided into several parts at the top; the pointal, which rises from the cup, is fixed, like a nail, to the inner part of the flower, and becomes a pear-shaped sleshy fruit, inclosing a three-cornered nut.

There are two species of this plant abounding on the continent of South America: the first grows to the height of our

common cherry-tree; its leaves are three or four inches long, and almost two inches broad; the wood of it stinks most abominably, and the kernel of the nut is a most deadly possion; to expel which, the Indians know no antidote, nor will they use the wood for suel. The second fort, with an oleander least and a yellow flower, does not grow higher than ten or twelves feet; its fruit is of a beautiful red colour when ripe, and e qually poisonous with the former. Both plants abound in ever part with a milky juice.

To AID. v. a. [aider, Fr. from adjutare, Lat.] To help; to fupport; to fuccour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to aid, (So love the dread of danger doth despise)
And of him catching hold, him strongly staid

From drowning.

Neither shall they give any thing unto them that make wa upon them, or aid them with victuals, weapons, money, ships.

By the loud trumpet, which our courage aids,

We learn that sound as well as sense persuades. Roscommon.

AID. n. f. [from To aid.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable aid, if they are thrown into verse. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

Your patrimonial stores in peace posses;

Industrial all reports field being considerable.

Undoubted all your filial claim confess: . Your private right should impious power invade,

The peers of Ithaca would arm in aitl. Pope's Odyffey.

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an aid, like unto himself. Tobit, viii. 6.

3. [In law.]

A fubfidy. Aid is also particularly used in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that bath an interest in the cause in question; and is likewise both to give strength to the party that prays in aid of him, and also to avoid a prejudice accruing toward his own right, except it be prevented; as, when a tenant for term of life, courtefy, &c. being impleaded touching his estate, he may pray in aid of him in the reversion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and is own.

A'IDANCE. n. f. [from aid.] Help; fupport: a word litter. Oft have I feen a timely parted ghost, y of ashy femblance, meagre, pale. and bloodless, Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,

Who, in the conflict that it holds with death, Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy. A'IDANT. adj. [aidant, Fr.] Helping; helpful. All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth, Sh. Hen. VI:

All you unpublished virtues of the carry.

Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate

Shakespeare.

In the good man's diffress.

A'IDER. n. f. [from aid.] He that brings aid or help; a helper;

All along as he went, were punished the adherents and aiders of the late rebels.

Bacon's Henry VII. Bacon's Henry VII. A'IDLESS. adj. [atom aid and less, an inseparable particle.] Help-

less; unsupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted
With flunless destiny: aidless came off,
And with a sudernet re-enforcement, struck

Corioli, like a planet. Shakefp. Coriolanus.

Had met

Had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The aidles innocent lady, his wish'd prey. Milt. Comus.

A'IGULET. n. s. [aigulet, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

Which all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden aigulets that glister'd bright,
Liketwinkling stars, and all the skirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes.

Fairy Queen.

To AIL. v. a. [ezlan, Sax. to be troublesome.]

I. To pain; to trouble: to give pain.

AIL. v. a. [exlan, Sax. to be troublefome.]
 To pain; to trouble; to give pain.
 And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and faid unto her, what aileth thee, Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. Gen. xxi. 17.
 It is used, in a sense less determinate, for to affest in any manner; as, something ails me that I cannot sit still; what ails the man that he laughs without reas n?
 Love smil'd, and thus said, Want join'd to desire is unhappy; but if he nought do desire, what can Heraclitus ail? Sidney.

but if he nought do desire, what can Heraclitus ail? Sidney. What ails me, that I cannot lose thy thought!

Command the empress hither to be brought, I, in her death, shall some diversion find,

And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.

Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

3. T feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used but with some indefinite term, or the word nothing; as, What ails him? What does he ail? He ails something; he ails nothing. Something ails him; nothing ails him. Thus we never say, a sever ails him, or he ails a sever, or use definite terms with this verb.

All n. s. [from the verb.] A disease.

Or heal, O Narses, thy obscener ail.

MENT. n. s. [from ail.] Pain; disease.

Little ailments oft attend the fair,

Not decent for a husband's eye or ear.

I am never ill, but I think of your ailments, and repine that hey mutually hinder our being together.

Swift.

LING. participial adj. [from To ail.] Sickly; full of complaints.

To AIM. v. a. [It is derived by Skinner from efmer, to point at;

a word which I have not found.]

To endeavour to strike with a missive weapon; to direct towards; with the particle at.

Aim'st thou at princes, all amaz'd they faid,

Pope's Odyssey.

The last of games? Pope's Odysfey.
To point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain; with to formerly, now only with at.

Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end
To which all men do aim, rich to be made,

Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid. Fairy 2.

Another kind there is, which although we defire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark whereat we aim, but have their further end where-

Hooker. unto they are referred.

Swoln with applause, and aiming still at more, He now provokes the fea gods from the shore. Dryden. Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world did al-

ways aim at, as the utmost felicity of this life. Tillotson.
To direct the missile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its dismission from the hand.

And proved Ideus, Priams; charioteer, Who shakes his empty renst and aims his airy spear. Dryd.

. To guess.

AIM. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a miffile weapon.

Ascanius, young and eager of his game, Soon bent his bow, uncerts of his aim; But the dire fiend the fatal ow guides,

Soon bent his bow, uncered by guides,
But the dire fiend the fatal pow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his parting fides.

Dryden, Eneid.

2 The point to which the thing thrown is directed. That

AIR That arrows fled not fwifter toward their aim, Than did our foldiers, aiming at their fafety, Fly from the field. Shakespeare. 3. In a figurative sense, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a defign. He trusted to have equall'd the most High, If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious aim Against the throne, and monarchy of God, Rais'd impious war. Milton's Paradife Loft. But see, how oft ambitious aims are crost,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is lost. Pope. 4. The object of a defign; the thing after which any one endeavours. The fafcst way is to suppose, that the epistle has but one aim, till, by a frequent perusal of it, you are forced to see there are distinct independent parts. diffinct independent parts.

5. Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by aim, to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof.

There is a history in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased;
The which observed, a man may prophefy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things,
As yet not come to life, which, in their seeds
And weak beginnings, lie intreasured. Shakes. Henry IV. As yet not come to life, which, in their leeds
And weak beginnings, lie intreasur'd. Shakesp. Henry IV.

AIR. n. s. [air, +r. aër, Lat.]

1. The element encompassing the terraqueous globe.

If I were to tell what I mean by the word air, I may say, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin sluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that invisible matter, which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompasses the globe of earth and water. Watts's Logick.
The state of the air; or the air considered with regard to health. There be many good and healthful airs, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in smell from other Air in motion; a small gentle wind.

Fresh gales, and gentle airs,

Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub Disporting! But fafe repose, without an air of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death.
Let vernal airs through trembling offers play, And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay. 4. Blaft. All the stor'd vengeancies of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! strike her young bones,
Shakespeare. You taking airs, with lameness.

She

She

She

No momentary grace of mortal men,

Which we more hunt for than the grace of God! Who builds his hope in air of your fair looks, Lives like a drunken failor on a mast, Ready, with ev'ry nod, to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep.

The open weather; air unconfined.
The garden was inclos'd within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning air. 7. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.

I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame, If flill you lov'd? you gave it air before me. But ah! why were we not both of a fex? For then we might have lov'd without a crime. 8. Publication; expolure to the publick view and knowledge.

I am forry to find it has taken air, that I have fome hand in thefe papers. 9. Intelligence; information.

It grew also from the airs, which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here; which were attending the court in great number. 10. Poetry; a fong.

Since we have such a treasury of words, so proper for the airs of musick, I wonder persons should give so little attention.

Addison, Speciator.

Born on the fwelling: otes, our fouls afpire, While folemn airs improve the facred fire;

And angels lean from heav'n to hear! When the foul is funk with cares,

Exalts her in enliv'ning airs.

To curl their waving hairs, Appearance. found its way into the world. [In horfemanship.] Airs denote the artificial or practifed motions of a managed horse.

Chambers. Bacon. To AIR. v. a. [from the noun air.] 1. To expose to the air. Milton's Paradife Loft. Close, and not aired.

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of Dryden. Pope. cases, the jail were aired, before they were brought forth.

Bacon's Natural History. As the ants were airing their provisions one winter, up comes a hungry grashopper to them, and begs a charity.

L'Estrange. pronoun. Shake Speare. Dryden. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term used in Pope's Letters. conversation. To make nests. In this fense, it is derived from aery, a nest. It is now out of use. Bacon. And the repeated air Of fad Electra's poet, had the pow'r To fave th' Athenian walls from ruin bare. Parad. Regain. tr. Musick, whether light or serious. try. The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these airbladders, in an infinite number of ramifications. This musick crept by me upon the waters, Allaying both their fury and my passion, Shake Speare. With its fweet air. Call in some musick; be heard, soft airs
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares. Denh. Sophy.
The same airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importune.

Glanville.

Pibe.

P. be.

12. The mies, or manner; of the person.

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry air,

Of gesture, or least action, over-aw'd Milton's Paradife Loft. His malice. For the air of youth

Hopeful and chearful, in thy blood shall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down; and last consume
The balm of life.

But, having the life before us, besides the expression of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit some airs and features, which There is fomething wonderfully divine in the airs of this

Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an air divine on ev'ry face.

Pope.

13. An affected or laboured manner or gesture; as, a losty air,

Whom Ancus follows, with a fawning air; But vain within, and proudly popular. Dryden. But vain within, and proudly popular.

There are of these fort of beauties, which last but for a moment; as, the different airs of an assembly, upon the sight of an unexpected and uncommon object, some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a distainful look, a look of gravity, and a thousand other such like things.

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state, and the state of the stat

they naturally give themselves airs of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

Affist their blushes, and inspire their airs. Pope. He assumes and affects an entire set of very different airs; Swift. he conceives himself a being of a superior nature.

As it was communicated with the air of a fecret, it foon

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture, or the chamber and bed-straw kept close, and not aired.

Bacon.

those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it, and died. Therefore it were good wisdom, that in such

Or wicker-baskets weave, or air the corn, Or grinded grain, betwixt two marbles turn. Dryd. Virgil. 2. To take the air, or enjoy the open air, with the reciprocal

Such parting were too petty.

Shakespeare.

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here airing myself on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a prosound contemplation on the vanity of human life.

Addison.

To open to the air; as, clothes.

The others make it a matter of small commendation in itfelf, if they, who wear it, do nothing else but air the robes, which their place requireth.

Hooker.

You may add their busy, dangerous, discourteous, yea, and fometimes despiteful stealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to air naturally and quietly, there would be flore sufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good housewives chickens in a coun-Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

Arbuthnot on A.iments. 2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their balk, and rife or fall.

Tough the ai bladder in fishes feems necessary for swimmines, yet some are so formed as to swim without it. Cudworth.

y folid foundation. lence the fool's paradife, the statesman's scheme,

e airbuilt castle, and the golden dream,

The

# AIR

The maid's romantick wish, the chymist's flame, And poet's vision of eternal fame. Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.

AIR-DRAWN. adj. [from air and drawn.] Drawn or painted

This is the very painting of your fear,

This is the air-drawn dagger, which, you faid,
Led you to Duncan.

A'IRER. n. f. [from to air.] He that exposes to the air.

A'IRHOLE. n. f. [from air and bie.] A hole to admit the air.

A'IRINESS. n. f. [from airv.]

1. Openness; exposure to the air.

2. Lightness; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classick learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and airings, reprefented in their tongue, which will never agree with the fedate-ness of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks. Feston.

A'IRING. n. f. [from air.] A short journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet ferves only to fetch them wine and corn, and

to give their ladies an airing in the fummer-feation. Add on It.

(IR LESS. adj. [from air.] Without communication with the A'IRLESS. adj. [from air.] free air

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,

Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. Shakes J. Ca. ar.

A'IRLING. n. f. [from air, for ga, etj.] A young, light, thought-

A'IRLING. n. f. [from air, for ga, etj.] A young, light, thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, slight airlings, will be won
With dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore. B. John. Catil.

A'IRPUMP. n. f. [from air and punp.]

A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper
vessels. The principle on which it is built, is the elasticity of
the air; as that on which the water pump is founded, is on the
gravity of the air. The invention of this curious instrument
is ascribed to Otto de Guerick, consul of Magdebourg. who exhibited his first publick experiments before the emperour and
the states of Germany, in 15:4 But his machine laboured
under several defects, in the force necessary to work it, which
was very great, and the progress very slow; besides, it was to under several desects, in the force necestary to work it, which was very great, and the progress very flow; besides, it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of subjects for experiments. However, Mr. Boyle, with the affistance of Dr. Hooke, removed several of these inconveniencies; though, still, the working of this pump was laborious, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere at every exsuction, after a vacuum was nearly obtained. This labour has been since removed by Mr. Howelsham, who by adding a second barrel and niften to sife Hawksbee; who, by adding a second barrel and piston, to rise as the other sell, and fall as it rose, made the pressure of the atmosphere on the descending one, of as much service as it was of differvice in the ascending one. Vream made a further improvement in Hawksbee's air-pump, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. Chambers.

For the air that, in exhausted receivers of air-pumps, is exhaled from minerals, and flesh, and fruits, and liquors, is as exhaled from minerals, and flesh, and fruits, and liquors, is as true and genuine as to elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as that we respire in; and yet this factitious air is so far from being sit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even sooner than the very absence of all air, or a vacuum itself.

Bentiey's Sermons.

A'IRSHAFT. n. s. [from air and shost] A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an air shafe, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the steams both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there.

Rav.

the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there. Ray.

Airy. adj. [from air, acreus, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The first is the transmission or emission, of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the rest, the most corporeal.

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no stranger: the

Nº V.

airy region.
3. High in air.
Whole rivers here forfake the fields below, And, wond'ring at their height, through airy channels fle

4. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity.

I hold ambition of so airy and light a quality, that it is a shadow's shadow.

Shake, peare'. Ha

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of airy ghosts, and vex the guilty train;
And, with her grisly lord, his lovely queen remain.

Without reality; without any steady foundation in transure; vain; trisling.

Nor think with wind
Of airy threats to any phone and with deals

Of airy threats to awe whom yet with deeds Thou can'st not. Milton's Paradife Le Nor (to avoid fuch meanness) foaring high, With empty found, and ary notions, fly.

I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity. which occasioned many airy propositions for the remed Temple's N.

### ALA

6. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

But the epic poem is too stately to receive those little ornaments. The painters draw their nymphs in thin and airy habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is referved for

queens and goddels.

Dyden's Eneid, Dedicat.

By this name of ladies, he means all young persons, slender, sinely shaped, airy, and delicate; such as are nymphs and naired.

Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spritted; light of heart.

loud tempest on the sea, or dances briskly when God t unders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world.

Yalk's Rule of living hely.

Ar's Le. n. f. [Thus the word is written by Addifin, but perhaps improperly; fince it feems deducible only from either ai.e., a wing; or allee, a path; and is therefore to be written aiie.]

The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double aille to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. Addison.

Att, or Eyght. n. f [supposed, by Skinner, to be corrupted from itself.] A small island in a river.

Att. or Eyght. n. f [supposed, by Skinner, to be corrupted is in the corrupted for interest of the corrupted for inte

To Ake. v.n. [from &x@, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written ache. See ACHE]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal pains; distinguals of the internal pains; distingual

Of pain. Shakespeare's Othe'lo. Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that sick stomach and aking head, which, in some men, are sure to follow, I think, no body would ever let wine to ch his lips.

Licke.

His limbs must ake, with daily toils oppress,

His limbs must ake, with daily toils oppress,

Prior.

It's frequently applied, in an improper sinse, to the heart; as,
the cart akes; to imply grief or fear. Shakespeare has used it,
still more licentiously, of the soul.

Here shame distuades him, there his fear prevails,
and each, by turns, his aking heart affails. Addi; Ov. Met.

My soul akes

o know when two authorities are up, cither supreme, how soon consusion

AKI's and in and kin.]

1. Related to; allied to by blood; used of persons.

1. lo not envy thee, dear Pamela; only I could wish, that; being thy fifter in nature, I were not so far off alin in fortune. Sidney, b. ii.

2. Aliced to by nature; partaking of the same properties; used of nings. he cankered passion of envy is nothing akin to the silly y of the ass.

L'Estrange, Fub.

emy of the ass.

Some limbs again in bulk or stature

Julike, and not akin by nature,

Julike, and like modern friends,

cause one serves the other's ends. separates it from questions with which it may have been licated, and distinguishes it from questions which may be oit.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

TLE, ADLE, do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon

TLE, ADLE, do all feem to be corruption so the Gardin, noble, famous; as also, Alling and Adving, are corruptions reling, noble, filendid, famous.

Ald, being initials, are derived from the Saxon Ealb, t; and so, oftentimes, the initial al., being melted by ldem, ibid.

orn ans, from the Saxon ealo.

Idem, ibid.

STER n. f. [αλαβαερου.]

kind of of marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than ther kind. fome is white, which is most common; some c colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like the marked with veins. The ancients used it to make for pr-fumes.
Yet Pll not flied her blood,

or fear that whiter skin of hers than snow, Shakesp. Othel'o.

fmooth as monument la labafter.
TER. adj. Made excelabafter. nnot forbear reckon g part of an alabaster column in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of o; for they have c two pieces, and fixed it, in the two pieces, and fixed it, in the be wall; fo that the light paffing those in the church, like a huge parent cross of amber.

K. interjest. [This word terms only the corruption of alas.]; an expression of forrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot, Nothing goes right; we would and we would not.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure. At thunder now no more I start,
Than at the rumbling of a cart:
Nay, what's incredible, alack!
I hardly hear a woman's clack. Swift. ALA'CADAY. interject. [This, like the former, is for alas the day.] A word noting forrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. adv. [from alacricus, fupposed to be ormed from alacric; but of alacricus! have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas alacticus of the victories he had as hieved behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had as hieved for his country.

Government of the Tong. e. 4.

ALA'CRITY. n. f. [alacticus, Lat.] Cheerfulnes, expressed by fome outward token; sprightlines; gayety; livelines. cheerful willingness. ful willingness.

Wherefore, in the end, these orders were, on all side, affected unto with no less alacrity of mind, than cities, unable to sented unto with no less alacrity of mind, then they take condihold out any longer, are wont to shew when they take conditions, such as it liketh him to offer them, which hati.

the narrow straits of advantage.

Hooker's

Give me a bowl of wine; I have not that alacity of spirit, Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. Sh. Ri. . 111. But glad, that now his fea should find a shore, With fresh alacrity, and force renew'd,

Springs upward. Milion's Paradife Lost, b. ii. i Never did men more joyfully obey,

Or sooner understood the fign to fly:

With such alacrity they bore away,

As il, to praise them all, the states stood by. Dryd. In:

ALAMI'RE n. f. The lowest note but one in Guido Ar se's scale of musick.

ALAMO'DE adv. Sala mode. Fr. 1 According to the i ALAMO'DE adv. [à la mode, Fr.] According to the ! n: a low word. It is used likewise by shopkeepers for a k id of thin silken manusacture. ALA'ND. adv. [from a for at, and land.] At land; 1 ded; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast aland, ar off from the place whither their desires would have guided the b. ii. Three more, fierce Eurus, in his angry mood Dath'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd aland. Dryd. Vir. And ALA'RM. n. f. [from the French, à Parme, to arms; a crier à l'arme, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms the approach of an enemy.

When the congreg tion is to be gathered together. y. is shall blow, but you shall not sound an alarm. Nunder x x 7.

Behold, God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry alarms against you.

2. Chron. x ii. 12. Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand, 2 Chron. . ii. 12. The trumpets loud clangour Excites us to arms, With shrill notes of anger, Dryden's Gacilia. And mortal alarms. Taught by this ftroke, renounce the wars alarms,
And learn to tremble at the name of arms. Pope's m of A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; 25, an al fire. Is it then true, as diffant rumours run,

That crowds of rivals, for thy mothers cl.arms,

Thy palace fill with infults and alarms. Pope's Odyff.

To ALA'RM. v. a. [from alarm, the noun.]

1. To call to arms; to diffurb; as, with the app: The wasp the hive alarms

With louder hums, and with unequal arm.

To surprise with the apprehension of any

When rage misguides me, or when

When pain distresses, or hen pleasur.

To disturb in general.

His son, Cupavo, brush'd the briny flood;

Upon his stern a brawny Centaur stood,

Who heav'd a rock, and ineathing still to throw,

With listed hunds alarm'd the aspect of the brush alarmid the approach of an ny.

The alarmbell rings from our Alhambra walls,

And from the streets, sound frums and ataballes.

yden's Conquest of Gran. The wasp the hive alarms Addif yden's Conquest of tire. ALA'RMING. particip. adj. [ ] Terrifying; wa ing; furprifing; as, an ala g meffage; an alarming p. ALA'RMPOST. n. f. [from ala m and psft.] The post or pla. appointed to each body of min, to appear at, when an alar

ALARM.] (corrupted, as it seems, from alarm. ALARM.)

shall happen.

ALC Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths, Our bruifed arms hung up or monuments,
Our stern alarums chang'd to merry meetings.
Shukespeare's Richard III. Hence too, that she might better hear, She fets a drum at either ear; And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet, Are but the alarums which they beat. Prior. To ALA'RUM. v.a. [corrupted from to alarm. See ALARM.]
Withered murder Withered indice.

(Alaium'd by his fentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace,
With Tarquin's ravishing strides, tow'rds his design
Shake; care's Maileth. Moves like a ghost.

Ala's. interjett. [beias, Fr. eylaes, Dutch.]

1. A word expressing lamentation, when we use it of ourselves.

But yet, alas! O but yet a:as! our haps be but hard haps. Sidney, b. i. Alas! how little from the grave we claim? Thou but preservest a form, and I a name.

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.

Alas! poor Protheus, thou hast entertain'd
A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs. Pope's Efif. Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verma. 3. A word of forrow and concern, when used of things.

Thus saith the Lord God, Smite with thine hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say, Alas! for all the evil abominations of the house of Israel.

Ezekic!, vi. 11. the house of Israel.

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause!

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 461.

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;

Piteous indeed must be, when I, a spirit,

Can have so foft a sense of human woes. Dryd. K. Arthur.

Alas the DAY. interjest. Ah, unhappy day!

Alas the day! I never gave him cause. Shakesp. Othello.

Alas a day! you have ruined my poor mistress: you have made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her, if she make it up with her husband?

Congreve's Old Bacheler.

Alas the While. interjest. Ah, unhappy time!

All as the sheep, such was the shepherd's look;

For pale and wan he was, (alas the while!)

May seem he loved, or else some care he took. Spens. Paster.

Ala'te. adv. [from a and late.] Lately; no long time ago.

Alb. n. s. [album, Lat.] A surplice; a white linen vestment worn by priests.

Albe'tt. adv. [a coalition of the words all be it so. Skinner.] worn by priefts.

ALBE'IT. adv. [a coalition of the words all be it fo. Skinner.]

Although; notwithflanding; though it flould be.

This very thing is cause sufficient, why duties belonging to each kind of virtue, atbeit the law of reason teach them, should, notwithstanding, be prescribed even by human law.

Of one, whose cyes,

Albeit unused to the melting mood,

Drop tears, as fast as the Arabian trees

Their medicinal gum.

Shakespeare's Othello.

He who has a probable belief, that he shall meet with thieves Their medicinal gum.

He, who has a probable belief, that he shall meet with thieves in such a road, thinks himself to have reason enough to decline it, albeit he is sure to sustain some less, though yet considerable, it, albeit he is fure to lunant inconvenience by his fo doing.

Albugi'neous. adj. [albugo, Lat. the white of an egg.]

Eggs, I observe, will freeze in the albuginious part thereof.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. I opened it by incision, giving vent first to an albugineous, then to white concocted matter: upon which the tumour funk. ALBU'GO. n. f. [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness. The same with leucoma.

A'LBURN COLOUR. n. f. See Auburn.

A'LCAHEST. n. f. An Arabick word, to express an universal dissolvent, which was pretended to by Paracelsus and Helmont.

ALCA'ID. n. f. [from al, Arab. and ¬¬¬, the head.]

I. In Barbary, the governour of a caftle.

Th' alcaid

Shuns me, and, with a grim civility, Bows, and declines my walks. Dryden's Don Sebastian. 2. In Spain, the judge of a city, first instituted by the Saracens.

Du Conge. ALCA'NNA. n. f. An Egyptian plant used in dying; the leaves making a yellow, insused in water, and a red in acid liquors. The root of alcanna, though green, will give a red stain.

Trewn's Vulgar Errours.

HY'MICAL. adj. [from al. hymy.] Relating to alchymy; pro-

Juced by alchymy.

The rose noble, then current for fix shillings and eight pence,

of alchymists do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by of tion or multiplication alchymical of Raymond Lully in Camden's Remains.

e'MICALLY. adv. [from alchymical.] In the manner of mitt; by means of alchymy.

Frond Lully would prove it achymically.

MST. r. f [from alchymy.] One who purfues or proeffes the feience of alchymy.

To

To solemnize this day, the glorious sun Stays in his course, and plays the alchymist,

Turning, with iplendour of his precious eye,

The meagre cloddy earth to glitt'ring gold.

Every a.chym st knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time, without any change; and that after it has been divided by corrosive liquors, into invisible parts, yet may prefently be precipitated, so as to appear in its own form. Grew.

A'LCHYMY. n. s. [of al, Arab. and xnµa.]

The more sublime and occult part of chymistry, which proposes, for its epicst, the transmutation of metals, and other

poses, for its object, the transmutation of metals, and other important operations.

I here is nothing more dangerous than this licentious and deluding art, which changeth the meaning of words, as alchymy doth, or would do, the substance of metals, maketh of any thing what it lifteth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing. Hooker.

O he fits high in all the people's hearts; And that which would appear offence in us, His countenance, like richest alchymy Will change to virtue, and to worthines.

Princes do but play us; compared to this,
All honours mimick, all wealth alch my.

2. A kind of mixed metal used for spoons, and kitchen utensils.

Shakesp. Donne.

The golden colour may be fome mixture of orpiment, fuch

as they use to brass in the yellow alchymy.

White alchymy is made of pan-brass one pound, and arsenicum three ounces; or alchymy is made of copper and auripig-mentum. Bacon's Physical Remains.

With trumpets regal found, the great refult:
Tow'rds the four winds, four speedy cherubim
Put to their mouths the founding alchymy,

By herald's voice explain'd.

Milton.

A'LCOHOL. n.f. An Arabick term used by chymists for a high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder.

Quincy.

If the same salt shall be reduced into alcohol, as the chymists

fpeak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted fpaces will be extremely lessend.

Sal volatile oleosum will coagulate the serum on account of the alcohol, or rectified spirit which it contains.

Arbuth.

Alcoholiza Tion. n. f. [from alcoholize.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an impainable powder.

pa pable powder.

To A'LCOHCLIZE. v. a. [from alcohol.]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder till it is wholly without roughness.

A'LORAN. n. f [al and koran, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda.

If this would fatisfy the conscience, we might not only take the present covenant, but subscribe to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkish alcoran; and swear to maintain and defend either of them. Saunderson against the Governant.

Alco've. n. f. [alcoba, Span.]

A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, or partition of a column, and other correspondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes feats to enter-Trevoux. tain company.

The weary'd champion lulls in foft alcoves, The noblest boast of thy romantick groves. Oft, if the muse presage, shall he be seen By Rosamonda sleeting o'er the green, In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty shades, And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades.

Tickell. Deep in a rich aicove the prince was laid,

And flept beneath the pompous colonnade.

NIDER. n. f. [alnus, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel; the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is

fquamofe, and of a conical figure.

The species are; 1. The common or round-leaved ald r.

The long leaved alder. 3. The scarlet alder.

These trees delight in a very moift soil, where sew others will thrive, and are a great improvement to such lands. They may be also planted on the sides of brooks, and cut for poles every third or fourth year. The wood is used by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water. These trees are propagated either by planting layers, or truncheons, about thr feet in length, in February or March.

Without the grot, a various silver scene

Without the grot, a various filver scene

Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cyprefs form'd a fragrant shade.

ALDERLI'EVEST. adj. fuper!. [from ald, alder, old, effer, lieve, dear, beloved.] Most beloved; which was geld longest possession of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had y Queer.

By day, by night, waking, and in my dreams, In courtly company, or at my beads, With you, mine alderlievest fovereign;

Makes me the bolder to falute my king With rader terms.

A'LDERMAN. n. f. [from ald, old, and man.]

1. 'The targe as fenator. Cowell. A governour or magistrate, originally, as the name imports, chosen on account of the experience which his age had given him.

Tell him, myfelf, the mayor, and aldermen, Are come to have fome conf'rence with his grace. Shak. Though my own aldermen conferr'd my bays,

Shake Speare.

Though my own attermed comet a my bays,

o me committing their eternal praise;

heir full-fed heroes, their pacifick may'rs,

Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars.

2. In the following passage it is, I think, improperly used.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,

And dare not be an alderman of war,

False to a shop, behind a counter lie.

Pope.

Take to a shop, behind a counter lie. ERMANLY. adv. [from alderman.] Like an alderman;

onging to an alderman.
These, and many more, suffered death, in envy to their vir's and superiour genius, which emboldened them, in exigencis (wanting an aldermanly discretion) to attempt service out
of the common forms.

Swift's Miscellanies.

Swift's Mijellanies.

A'11 ERN. adj. [from alder.] Made of alder. Then aldern boats first plow'd the ocean;

The failors number'd then, and nam'd each star. May's Virg.

AL. n. f. [eale, Sax.]

1. 'liquor made by infufing malt. [See Malt.] in hot water,

i'll feratch your heads; you must be seeing christenings.
i'll seratch your heads; you must be seeing christenings.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
The fertility of the soil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking ale, of which they Vere the inventors.

nerry meeting used in country places. And all the neighbourhood, from old records Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitfon lords, And their authorities at wakes and ales,

And their authorities at washed wives tales, With country precedents, and old wives tales, Ben. Johnson. A LEBERRY. n. f. [from ale and berry.] A beverage made by boling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread: a word on, ed in conversation.

.WER. n. f. [from ale and brewer.] One that professes ALE to . ew ale.

he fummer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most ale-brewers.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

NNER. n. s. [from ale and con.] An officer in the city

of Jr ale-brewers.

A.E. DNNER. n. f. [from ale and con.] An officer in the city pndon, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick by the property of them are chosen or rechosen annually by the had one. Four of them are chosen or rechosen annually by the or non-hall of the city; and whatever might be their use for each citizens.

A' E' ST. n. f. [perhaps from ale, and costus, Lat.] The name of in herb.

of an herb.

A'LECTOROMANCY, or A'LECTOROMANCY. n. f. [αλεκθρυών ant μαζίες.] Divination by a cock.

Y': AK. n. f. [from ale and eager, four.] Sour ale; a kind of made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has loft its spirit.

'R. adj. [allegre, Fr. alacris, Lat.] Gay; chearful; itly: a word not now used.

rtainly, this berrycoffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf o, of which the Turks are great takers, do all condense ries, and make them strong and aleger.

Bacon.

rits, and make them ftrong and aleger.

HOOF. n. f. [from ale and hoops, head.] Groundivy, fo led by our Saxon ancestors, as being their chief ingredient

le. See GROUNDIVY.

Aleho f, or groundivy, is, in my opinion, of the most exent and most general use and virtue, of any plants we have

ouse. n.f. [from aie and boufe.] A house where ale is ickly fold; a tipling-house. It is distinguished from a tate, where they fell wine.

Thou most beauteous inn,

Thou most beauteous inn,

Vhy should hard-savour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,

Vhen triumph is become an alebouse guest?

The would think it should be no easy matter to bring any of sense in love with an alebouse; indeed of so much sense, eing and smelling amounts to; there being such strong enters of both, as would quekly send him packing, did not ove of good fellowships et oncile to these nutances. South.

Thee shall each alebouse and library ind answring ginshops so are sighs return.

HOUSE KEEPER. n. s. [from alebouse and keeper.] He that exps ale publickly tastes.

ou resemble perfect y the two alebouse keepers in Holland, o were at the same time bundonasters of the town, and taxed ne another's bills alternated

Balingbroke to Sun

A pot companion

ne another's bills alternated Balingbroke to Sun Balingbroke to Sun LEKNIGHT. n. f. [from ale ard knight.] A pot companion a tipler: a word now out of ut The old alknights of England were well depainted out this manner.

is not changed into air, but only scattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the alembick, or in the receiver, do

prefently return into fuch water as they conftituted before. Byle.

ALE'NGTH. adv. [from a for at, and length.] At full length;
along; stretched along the ground.

ALE'R I. adj. [alerte, Fr. perhaps from alacris, but from a l'art. according to art or rule.]

1. In the military sense, on guard; watchful; vigila y at a call. at a call.

at a call.

2. In the common sense, brisk; pert; petulant; smart applying some degree of censure and contempt.

I saw an alert young sellow, that cocked his hat uson a friend of his, and accosted him after the sollowing marner: Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at last.

Addison's special.

Alegatives, n. s. served and unconcern for matters of common life, which a campaign or two would infallibly have given him.

Addison's Speciator.

Aleta'ster. n. s. served and taster. An officer appointed.

ALETA'STER. n. f. [from ale and tafter.] An officer appointed in every courtleet, and fworn to look to the affize and the goodness of bread and ale, or beer, within the precines of the lord of the l

that lordship. A'LEVAT. n. /. [from ale and vat.] The tub in which the ale

is fermented. A'LEWASHED. adj. [from ale and wash.] Steeped or soaked in

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid fur of the camp, will do among foaming battles and alewashed wits, is wonderful to be thought on.

Shake pears.

ALEWI'FE. n [from are and wife. A woman that keins an alchouse.

Perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to be and butcher an alewise, or take the goods by force, and hrow them the bad halfpence.

Swift's Draper's reters.

A'LEXANDERS. n. s. [Smyrnium, Lat.] The name of The flowers are produced in umbels, confisting alleaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in rose: these rest upon the empalement, which afterware are rose; these rest upon the empalement, which afterward an almost globular fruit, composed of two pretty the sometimes shaded like a crescent, gibbous, and streake :ds, one

fometimes shaded like a crescent, gibbous, and streake side, and plain on the other.

The species are; r. Common Alexanders. 2. For 1 Alexanders, with a round leaf, &c.

The first of these forts, which is that ordered by the ollege for medicinal use, grows wild in divers parts of England, and may be propagated by sowing their seeds upon an operi por of ground in August.

A'LEXANDER'S FOOT. n. s. The name of an herb.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT. n. s. A kind of verse borrowed French, first used in a poem called Alexander.

among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllabinate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers should, for the most part, be. I variety, or rather where the majesty of though they may be stretched to the English heroick of to the French Alexandrine of six.

to the French Alexandrine of fix.

Then, at the last, and only couplet fraught With some unmeaning thing they call a thought A needles Alexandrine ends the song,

A needless Alexandrine ends the long,

That, like a wounded fnake, drags it flow lengt:

Pepe's Effay on

ALEXIPHA'RMICK.adj. [from αλεξίω and Φαρμακον.] I'

drives away poison; antidotal; that which opposes i

That some antidotal quality it may have, we have
to deny; for since elke's hoofs and horns are magnific
lepsies, since not only the bone in the heart, but the ideer, is alexipharmick.

Brown's Vulcan

deer, is alexipharmick. Brown's Vulgar ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK. adj. [from alege which drives away poilon; that which refifts in feve A'LGATES. adv. [from all and gate. Skinner. Gate is t via; and still used for was in the Scottish dialect.]

Nor had the boafter ever rifen more, But that Rinaldo's horfe ev'n then down fell,

Nor had the boaster even then down feit,
But that Rinaldo's horse ev'n then down feit,
And with the fall his fey oppress of sore,
That, for a space, the must be algates dwell.

A'LGEBRA. n. s. [an Arenek word of uncertain etym derived, by some, from Groef the philosopher; by some gest, parchment; by others, from algebista, a bone-sette Menage, from algiat trat, the restitution of things broke.
This is a reculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the site sought, whether.

a number of a line, or any cost one or not some of one or not some of one or not some of the sought.

ALAL tity fought, whether

# ALI

quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to fome quantity or quantities which are known, and confequently itself is known. The origin of this art is very obscure. It was in use, however, among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world; and they are supposed to have borrowed it from the Persians, and the Persians from the Indians. The first Greek author of already was Diophantus, who about the world? gebra was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatise of algebra, in Italian, at Venice. He says, that algebra came originally from the Arabs, and never mentions Diophantus; which makes it probable, that that authors were not yet known in Europe; whose method was very thour was not yet known in Europe; whose method was very different from that of the Arabs, observed by Pacciolus and his first European sollowers. His algebra goes no farther than simple and quadratick equations; and only some of the others advanced to the solution of cubick equations. After several improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Descartes; Sir Isaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it still continues.

It would surely require no very prosound skill in algebra, to

It would furely require no very profound skill in algebra, to reduce the difference of nine-pence in thirty shillings. Swift.

ALGEBRA'ICAL. } adj. [from algebra.]

Relating to algebra; as, an algebraical treatife.
 Containing operations of algebra; as, an algebraical compu-

ALGEBRA'IST. n. s. [from algebra.] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no algebraist or uncipherer can use more subtle suppositions, to find the demonstration or cipher, than every unconcerned person doth to find the murderers.

Graunt's Bill of Mortality.

Confining themselves to describe almost nothing else but the fynthetick and analytick methods of geometricians and algebraists, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. Watts's Logick.

A'LGID. adj. [algidus, Lat.] Cold; chill. ALGI'DITY. n. f. [from algid.] Chilness; cold. Diet. A'LGIDNESS. ALGIFIC. adj. [from algor, Lat.] That which produces cold. D. A'LGOR. n. f. [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilnefs. Dist. A'LGORISM. In. f. Arabick words, which are used to imply A'LGORITHM. the fix operations of arithmetick, or the fcience of numbers.

ALGO'SE. adj. [from algor, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. Dist.

ALIAS. adv. A Latin word, fignifying otherwise; often used in the trials of criminals, whose danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simpson alias Smith, alias Baker; that is, otherwise Smith, otherwise Baker.

A'LIBLE. adj. [alibilis, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing; that which may be nourished.

Dist.

A'LIEN. adj. [alienus, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown

Of alien trees, and apples not her own.

But who can tell, what pangs, what sharp remorfe,
Torment the Boian prince? from native soil
Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace

Of weeping confort, and depriv'd the fight Of his young guiltles progeny, he seeks Inglorious shelter in an alien land. Philips. Estranged from; not allied to; adverse to; with the particle

from, and fometimes to, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire, by a similitude not alien from their profession.

The fentiment that arises, is a conviction of the deplorable state of nature, to which fin reduced us; a weak, ignorant ture, alien from God and goodness, and a prey to the great royer.

\*\*Rogers's Sermos.\*\*

hey encouraged persons and principles, alien from our reli-and government, in order to strengthen their faction. Swift's Miscellanies.

. n. f. [alienus, Lat.] A oreigner; not a denison; a man of another country or

In whomsoever these things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children; them only she holdeth for aliens strangers, in whom these things are not found. Hooker.

If it be prov'd against an alien, c seeks the life of any citizen, the party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive, hall seize on half his goods. Shakesp. Mer hall seize on half his goods. Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.
iche mere Irish were not only accounted aliens, but enemiel,
ltogether out of the protection of the law; so as it was ro

Mr il offence to kill them.

The place in council thou hast rudely lost, wis lart almost an alien to the hearts effect. Ill the court and princes of my blood. Davies on Irela!d.

Shakefp.

Their

An alien is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchifed. A man born out of the land, so it be within the limits beyond the scas, or of English parents out of the king's obedience, fo the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the king's obedience, is not alien. If one born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England, his children (if he beget any here) are not aliens, but denizens.

Gozuell

To A'LIEN. v a. [aliener, Fr. alieno, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another.

If the fon alien those lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, now the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchafer. To estrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averse

to; with from.

The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found, that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. Clarenden. A'LILNABLE. adj. [from To alienate.] That of which the pro-

Land is alienable, and treasure is transitory, and both must, at one time or other, pass from him, either by his own voluntary act, or by the violence and injustice of others, or at least by fate.

To A'LIENATE. v. a. [aliener, Fr. alieno, Lat.]

I. To transfer the property of any thing to another.

The countries were once christian, and members of the

church, and where the golden candlesticks did stand, though To withdraw the heart or affections; with the particle from,

where the first possessor is mentioned.

The manner of mens writing must not alienate our hearts from the truth. Be it never so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a finall thing per-

fuadeth them to change their opinions.

His eyes survey'd the dark ido!atrics Of alienated Judah. Milton. Any thing that is apt to difturb the world, and to alienate the affections of men from one another, such as cross and distasteful humours, is, either expressly, or by clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Testament. Tillotson.

Her mind was quite alienated from the honest Castilian, whom she was taught to look upon as a formal old fellow. Addif.

A'LIENATE. adj. [alienatus, Lat.] Withdrawn from; stranger

They are most damnably wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge, by all desperate methods; wholly alienate from truth, law, religion,

mercy, conscience, or honour.
ALIENA'TION. n. f. [alienatio, Lat.]

The act of transferring property.

The beginning of this ordinance was for the maintenance of their lands in their posterity, and for excluding all innovation or alienation thereof unto strangers.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, towards the close of her reign, to give a check to that facrilege. Her successfour passed a law, which prevented absolutely all suture alienations of the church revenues.

Atterbury.

Great changes and alienations of property, have created new and great dependencies. Swift.

The state of being alienated; as, the estate was wasted during its alienation.

3. Change of affection.

It it left but in dark memory, what the case of this person was, and what was the ground of his desection, and the alienation of his heart from the king.

4. Applied to the mind, it means diforder of the faculties. Bacon.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulsion, though not against, yet without their wills; as in alienation of mind, or any like inevitable utter absence of wit and judgment.

ALI'FEROUS. adj. [from ala and fero, Lat.] Having wings. D.
ALI'GEROUS. adj. [aliger, Lat.] Having wings; winged. Diet.
To ALI'GEE. v. a. [from a, and ig, to lie down] To lay; to allay; to throw down; to subdue: an old word even in the time of Spenser, now wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why fitten we so,

As weren overwent with woe: Upon fo fair a morrow, The joyous time now nigheth fast,

That shall aligge this bitter blast, And slake the winter forrow. Spenser

To All'GHT. v. n. [alibran, Sax af-lichten, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and stop. The word implies the idea of descending; as of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horse or carriage, and generally of resting or stopping.

There ancient night arriving, did alight

From her high weary waine. Fairy Queen. Nº. V.

# ALL

There is alighted at your gate

A young Venetian. Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
Slackness'breeds worms; but the sure traveller,
Though he alights sometimes, still goeth on. Herbert.
When marching with his foot he walks till night;
When with his basis he power will elight.

When with his horse he never will alight.
When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore, Denham.

His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore; The first that sail'd in air, 'tis sung by Fame, To the Cumean coast at length he came,

And here alighting built this coftly frame.

When he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came down gently and circling in the air, and finging to the ground. Like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her for f. Ill the alights; still preparing for a higher flight at her north-feeth.

Ouls Dy. n. When finish'd was the fight, call soulsy throm their lusty seeds alight:

pall foulsy throm their lufty fleeds alight;
I Thisem difmounted all the flarry train. Dryd. Fables.
Should a spirit of superiour rank, a stranger to human na-Dryd. Fables. ture, alight upon the earth, what would his notions of us be?

Add fon.

2. It is used also of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But storms of stones from the proud temple's height,

Pour down, and on our batter'd helms alight. Dryden.

ALI'KE. adv. [from a and like.] With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner; in the same form.

The darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth are the darkness and the light are both aligned to these

as ...e day: the darkness and the light are both alike to thee.

Milton.

Pfalms.

With thee conversing, I forget all time; All seasons, and their change, all please alike. Riches cannot rescue from the grave,

Which claims alike the monarch and the flave. Dryd. Juv. Let us unite at least in an equal zeal for those capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are alike concerned to maintain. Atterbury.

Two handmaids wait the throne: alike in place, But diff'ring far in figure and in face. A'LIMENT. n. f. [alimentum, Lat.] Nourishment; that which

Hooker.

nourishes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our substance; and as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give an account how the aliment is so prepared for nutrition, or by what mec. wism is is distributed.

Glanville. Glanville.

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed influids and folids of our bodies, are called aliments. But, it in the largest sense, by aliment, I understand every hich a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and seasoning, as falt, spice, vinegar. Sc. Arbuthnot.

ALIMANTAL. adj. [from aliment.] That which has the quality of long, that which nourishes; that which feeds.

the sun, that light imparts to all, receives

n all his alimental recompense, humid exhalations. Milton ept they be water'd from higher regions, these weeds Brown.

must ofe their alimental sap, and wither themselves. h ndustrious, when the sun in Leo rides,

h ndustrious, when the sun in Leo rides,
arts his sultriest beams, portending drought,
For co not, at the foot of every plant,
To siste a circling trench, and daily pour
A suff pply of alimental streams,
Fixausted sap recruiting.

All sentances. n. s. strong alimentary. The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nourishment.

Alimentary. adj. strong aliment.

That which belongs or relates to aliment.
The solution of the aliment by massication is necessary; without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes, which it receives as it passet through the alimentary duct.

which it receives as it passeth through the alimentary duct. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourifhing.

I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment, but serves for a vehicle to the alimentary particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of

the body.

Of alimentary roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as, turneps and carrots. These have a fattening quality, which manifest in feeding of cattle.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

turneps and carrots. These have a fattening quality, which they manifest in feeding of cattle.

ALIMENTA'TION. n. s. [from aliment.] The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no aliments.

ALIMO'NIOUS. adj. [from aliments.] That which nourishes a word very little in use.

The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the alimenious humours into the flesh.

A'LI TONY. n. f. [alimon'a, Lat.]

Alimony fignifies that legal 1 ortion of the husband's estate,
which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to

the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any feparation from him, provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery.

Aylisse's Parergon. or adultery.

Before they fettled hands and hearts,

Hudi! vas.

Till alimeny or death them parts. Hudi! vas. A'LIQUANT. adj. [aliquantus, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A'LIQUOT. adj. [aliquot, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, fuch as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

They let it stand five days he sure alife talls. A'LISH. aij. [from ale.] Resemb are alife. At io th. cask, string it and beating down ike the sure alife taste.

A'LITURE. n. j. [alitura, Lat.] Nourishment.

ALIVE. adj. [from a and live.]

1. In the flate of life; not dead

Nor well alive, nor wholly dead they were,

But some faint signs of seeble life appear Dryden. Not youthful kings in battle feiz'd alive,

Pope. Not fcornful virgins who their charms furvive. 2. In a figurative fense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of fuch as inclined toward them, kept alive.

3. Chearful; fprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not to much alive the whole day, if fire flept more

than fix hours.

Chrissa.

4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis like the French du monde; as, the best man alive; that is, the best, with an emphasis.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise by-live, And unto battle do yourselves address;

For yonder comes the prowell knight alive,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobilefs. Fairy Even.
The earl of Northumberland, who was the proud ft man
alive, could not look upon the destruction of monarchy with

any pleafure. Clarendon. John was quick and understood his business very well ; but no man alive was more careless in looking into his accounts.

Arthronot.

A'IKAHEST. n. f. A word used first by Paracelsus, ar accepted by his followers, to fignify an universal dissolvent, or square, which has the power of refolving all things into the rife prin-

ALKALE'SCENT. adj. [from alkali.] That which he a ten-

dency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is alcalescent or anti-acid.

ALK LI. n. s. [The word alcali comes from an he., called by the Egyptians kali; by us glaffwort.] This nerb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt; this they called salt kai, or alkali. It is corrosive, producing putrefaction in animal substances, to which it is applied. Arbuthnot.

Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation. See ALKALIZATE.

A'LKALINE. adj. [from alkali.] That which has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquour will keep an animal from flarving very long, by diluting the fluids, and confequently keeping them from this alkaline flate, which is confirmed by experience; for people have lived twenty-four days upon notating but water.

Arbuthnot on Aliments. To ALKA'LIZATE. v. a. [from alkali.] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalie. with

ALKA'LIZATE. adj. [from alkali.] That which has the quali-

ties of alkali; that which is impregnated with alkali.
The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that, which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is differen being of kin to that of other alkalizate falts. Boyi.

The colour of violets feems to be of that order, because their fyrup, by acid liquours, turns red, and, by urinous and

alkalizate, turns green.

ALKALIZA'TION. n. f. [from alkali.] The act of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

ALKANET. n. f. [Anchufa, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. It will grow in almost any soil, and must be sown in March.

Atiltan.

a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called uinter-cherry; of considerable use as an aftringent, dissolvent, and diurctick. The plant bears a near resemblance to Solam m, or Nightshade to whome it is frequently called in Latin For the

Nightshade; whence it is frequently called in Latin Bo that name, with the addition of epithet of vessearium. Chameers. ALKE'RMES. n. f. In medicine, a term borrowed from the

Arales, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the form and confifence of a confection; whereof the kermes berries are the basis. The other ingredients are pippin cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergreale, must, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf gold; but the tweets are usually omitted. The confectio alkermes is chiefly made at Montpelier, which supplies most part of Europe therewith. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is no where found so plentiful as there.

Chambers.

LL. adv. [See ALL, adi.] ALL. adv. [See ALL, adj.]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love all ready forth to come. Know, Rome, that all alone Marcus did fight Spenfer. Shakespeare.

Within Corioli gates.

And fwore fo loud,

That, all amaz'd, the prieft let fall the book. Shakefy. They could call a comet a fixed ftar, which is all one with Sella crinita, or cometa. Cambden.

For a large conscience is all one, And fignifies the fame with none. Hudibras.

Balm, from a filver box distilled around,

Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the facred ground. Dryd. I do not remember he any where mentions expressly the title of the first-born, but all along keeps himself under the shelter of the indefinite term, heir.

Justice, indeed, may be furnished out of this element, as far as her sword goes; and courage may be all over a continued blaze, if the artist pleases.

Addison.

If e'er the miser durst his farthings spare,

He thinly spreads them through the public square, Where, all beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie, And from each other catch the doleful cry.

I am of the temper of most kings, who love to be in debt, are all for present money, no matter how they pay it after-

3. Only; without admission of any thing else.
When I shall wed,

That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry Half my love with him, half my care and duty.

Sure I shall never marry, like my fister,

To love my father all.

Shakespeare.

Although. This sense is truly Teutonick, but now obsolete.

Do you not think th'accomplishment of it

Sufficient work for one man's simple head,

All were it as the rest but simply writ.

Spensor. 4. Although.

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis; nearly the same with just.

A fhepherd's fwain, fay, did thee bring, All as his ftraying flock he fed;

And, when his honour hath thee read,

Crave pardon for thy hardy head.

\*\*Spenfer.\*

ALL. adj. [Æll, Æal, ealle, alle. Sax. oll, Welsh; al, Dutch; alle, Germ. & Gr.]

1. The whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man;

So are they all, all honourable men.

To graze the herb all leaving, Shakespeare. Milton.

Devour'd each other. The great encouragement of all, is the affurance of a fu-Tillot fon. ture reward.

2. The whole quantity; every part.
Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work.
Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of fuch laws, and in the defence of the common-Locke. wealth; and all this only for the public good.

The whole duration of time.

On whose pastures cheerful spring,

All the year doth fit and fing; And, rejoicing, fmiles to fee

Their green backs wear his livery.

Crashaw.

Dryden.

The whole extent of place. Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than

Shakefpeare any man in all Venice. ALL. n. f.

1. The whole; opposed to part, or nothing.

And will she yet abase her eyes on me; On me, whose all not equals Edward's moiety?

Shake Speare. On me that halt, and am mishapen thus? Nought's had, all's ipent,

Shakef. Where our defire is got without content. The youth shall study, and no more engage

Their flatt'ring wishes for uncertain age No more with fruitless care, and cheated strife. Chace fleeting pleasure through the maze of life;

Prior.

But present food, and but a future grave.

Our all is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if we fail of suc-Addijon. cefs.

2 Every thing.
I hen shall we be news-cramm'd—All the better; we shall Shakefreare. be the more remarkable.

ALL Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—Well, all's one for that. Shake,p.
All the fitter, Lentulus: our coming Is not for falutation; we have bus'ness.

That is, every thing is the better, the fame, the fitter.

Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I assume;

And glad her shall resign, when in the end

Thou shalt be all in all, and I in thee,

For ever; and in me all whom thou lov'st.

They all sell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so

little footbold, that the first bliss of wind laid is flat upon the little foothold, that the first blast of wind laid it slat upon the ground, nest, eagles, and all.

L'Estrange.

They that do not keep up this indifferency for all but truth, put coloured spectacles before their eyes, and look thro' false A torch, fnuff and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped Addif n. in the vapour. All is much used in composition; but, in most instances, is merely arbitrary; as, all-commanding. Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and classical; as, Almighty.

When it is connected with a participle, it seems to be a noun; as, all-furrounding: in other cases, an adverb; as, all-accomplished, or completely accomplished. Of these compounds, a small part of those which may be found is inserted. ALL-BEARING. adj. [from all and bear.] That which bears every thing; omniparous.

Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew,
Where on th' all-bearing earth unmark'd it grew. Pope.

All-cheering. adj. [from all and cheer.] That which gives gayety and cheerfulness to all.

Soon as the all-cheering sun Should, in the farthest east, begin to draw
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed.

All-commanding. adj. [from all and command.] Having the fovereignty over all.

He now fets before them the high and fhining idol of glory, the now lets before them the high and shining idol of glory, the all-commanding image of bright gold.

All-composing. adj. [from all and compose.] That which quiets all men, or every thing.

Wrapt in embowring shades, Ulysses lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now addrest,
To break the bands of all-composing rest.

All-conquering. adj. [from all and conquer.] That which subdues every thing.

fubdues every thing.

Second of Satan fprung, all-conquering death!

What think'ft thou of our empire now?

Milton. ALL-CONSUMING. adj. [from all and confume.] That which confumes every thing.

By age unbroke-but all-confuming care

Destroys perhaps the strength, that time would spare. Pope. ALL-DEVOURING. adj. [from all and devour.] That which eats

ALL FOURING. adj. [from all and devour.] That which eats up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Destructive war, and all-devouring age.

Pope.

ALL FOURS. n. f. [from all and four.] A low game at cards, played by two; so named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make all fours.

ALL HAIL. n. s. [from all, and hail, for bealth.] All health. This is therefore not a compound, though, perhaps usually reckoned among them.

reckoned among them.

All hail, ye fields, where conftant peace attends!

All hail, ye facred, folitary groves!

All hail, ye books, my true, my real friends,

Whose conversation pleases and improves.

ALL-HALLOWN. n. f. [from all and hallow, to make holy.] The time about Alliaintsday.

Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell, All-hallown fummer.

AllHallowTiDE. n.f. [See AllHallown.] The term near Allfaints, or the first of November.

C.t off the bow about Allhallowtide, in the bare place, and fet it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one

Bacen.

ALL-HEAL. .f. [Panax, Lat.] A species of ironwort.

ALL-JUDGING. adj. [from all and judge.] That which has the fovereign right of judgment.

I look with horrour back,

That I detest my wretched self, and curse My past polluted life. All-judging heav'n, Who knows my crimes, has seen my forrow for them.

Rowe's Jane Shore.

All-Knowing. adj. [from all and know.] Omniscient; all-wise.
Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, we, who could no way foresee the effect: when an all-knowing, all-wise Being, showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeserving?

Atterbury.

ALL-MAKING. adj. [from all and make.] That created all; omnifick. [See ALL-SEEING.]

ALL-POWERFUL. adj. [from all and powerful.] Almighty; omnipotent; possessed of infinite power.

O'i-powerful Being, the least motion of whose will can creatur cestroy a world; pity us, the mournful friends of

How los those perishable forms shall last; Nor canney last beyond the time assign'd

By that I-feeing and all-making mind. Dryden.
All souls Dy. n. f. The day on which supplications are made for all soulsy the church of Rome; the second of November.

This iall fouls day, fellows, is it not?— It is, my ord.—

Why thei all fouls day is my body's doomsday. Shakesp. ALL-SUFFICIET. adj. [from all and sufficient.] Sufficient to

The testimonies of God are all-sufficient unto the end for Hooker. which thy were given.

le can mee than employ all our powers in their utmost elevation; foine is every way perfect and ail-f ficient. Norris.

All wise. adj. [from all and wije.] Possest of infinite wisdom.

There is a infinite, eternal, all wife Mind governing the

affiirs of the vorld.

Supreme, all-wife, eternal, potentate!

Sole author, fole disposer of our fate!

ALLINTO'IS, or ALLANTO'IDES. n.f. [from αλλας, a gut, and ειδω, fhpe.] The urinary tunick placed between the ameion and chrion, which, by the navel and urachus, or passage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the wo'b, receives the urine from the bladder.

To A LA'Y. v.z. [from alloyer, Fr. to mix one metal with arose: in orda to coinage; it is therefore derived by some frame a la loi, according to law; the quantity of metals being mixed according to law; by others, from allier, to unite; perhips from allieare, to put together.]

1. To nix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense, most authours preserve the original French

age. In this fente, most authours preserve the original French orthography, and write alloy. See ALLOY.

To sin any thing to arother, so as to abate its predominant

quali es.

Being brought into the open air,

Cf that fell poison. No friendly offices shall alter or allay that rancour, that frets

To wiet; to pacify; to reprefs. The word, in this fense, I think not to be derived from the French alloyer, but to be the English word lay, with a before it, according to the old form.

If, by your art you have

Putthe wild waters in this roar, allay them. Shake peare.

ALLAY: n.f. [alloy, Fr.]

1. The netal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. Gold is allayed with filver and copper, two carats to a pound Troy; filver with copper only, of which eighteen pennyweight is mixed with a pound. Cowel. thinks the allay is added, to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin less.

For feels are stubborn in their way,

For feels are stubborn in their way,

Hudibrae.

coing are harden'd by th' allay.

Hudibras.
thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualiof the with which it is mingled; in the same manner as dminure of baser metals allay the qualities of the first mass.

Dark colours easily suffer a sensible allay, by little scattering Nowton's Opticks.

Allay being taken from baser metals, commonly implies something worse than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no allay of jealousy, hope and fear. Roscom.

All Year. A st. [from allay.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

Please and pure blood are reputed allayers of acrimony;

upon that account, Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies; because he esteems the blood a frænum bilis,

or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceness. Harvey on Confumptions.

YMENT. n. f. [from allay.] That which has the power allaying or abating the force of another.

If I quild temporize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,
The like allayment would I give my grief.

Shakeffeare.

ALLEGATION. n. f. [from allege.]

1. Atirmation; declaration.

2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

Hath he not twit our favereign lady here With ignominious words, though darkly coucht?

As if she had suborned some to swear False allegations, to o'erthrow his state.

Sheefpeare.

3. An excuse; a plea.

I omitted no means in my power; to be informed of my errours; and I expect not to be excused in anyneglicance on account of youth, want of leifure, or any other ile elegations.

To ALLE'GE. v. a. [allego, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare: to maintain.
2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an angulant.

Surely the present form of church-government st. ch, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the power, withstand the alteration thereof.

If we forste the ways of concernment. If we forfake the ways of grace or goods ellege any colour of ignorance, or want of infine not fay we have not learned them, or we anot al--n-

He hath a clear and full view, and there has more to be leged for his better information.

He hath a clear and run view,

alleged fot his better information.

Alle'Geable. adj. [from allege.] That whic profit he all ged.

Upon this interpretation all may be followed that is alle eable

Brown w. separ. En ours.

Brown w. separ. En ours.

ALLE'GEMENT. n. f. [from allege.] The fame with a get Which narrative, if we may believe it as pandently is the famous alleger of it, Pamphilio, appears to o would feen to argue, that there is, fometimes, no other rinciple requifite, than what may result from the lucky mixtue of the p s of several bodies.

Bayle. feveral bodies.

ALLE GIANCE. n. f. [allegeance, Fr.] The dity of subjets to the government.

I did pluck allegiance from mens hearts,

Loud shouts and salutations from their Shaksbeare.

Even in the presence of the crowned king.

We charge you on allegiance to ourselves,

To hold your slaught'ring hands, and kep the peace.

Shamspeare.

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing a lallegiance to them, govern absolutely; the lords concurring or rather submitting to whatsoever is proposed.

Allegiant. adj. [from allege.] Loyal; conformath the duty of allegiance: a word not now used.

For your great graces

Heap'd upon me, poor undeserver, I
Can nothing render but allegian: thanks,
My pray'rs to heav'n for you.

Shalespeare.

Can nothing render but allegian thanks,
My pray'rs to heav'n for you.

ALLEGO'RICK. adj. [from allegory.] After the manne of an allegory; not real; not literal.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdon,
Real or allegorick, I discern not.

Milton.

ALLEGO'RICAL. adj. [from allegory.] In the form own allegory; not real; not literal; mystical.

When our Saviour said, in an allegorical and mystical sense; Except ye eat the sless of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossy.

Bentley.

and grofly.

The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of:wo applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the enfigns of that god; the other allegorical, in regard to the rays of the sun.

Pope.

ALLEGO'RICALLY. adv. [from allegory.] After ar allegorical

Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Jano, allegorically

taken for the air.

The place is to be understood allegorically; and what is thus spoken by a Phæacian with wisdom, is, by the Poet, applied to the goddess of it.

Perconal agree and a The quality of beautiful to the state of the state of

ALLEGO RICALNESS. n. f. [from allegorical.] The quality of be ing allegorical. ing allegorical.

ing allegorical.

To A'LLEGORIZE.v. a. [from allegory.] To turn into allegory to form an allegory; to take in a fense not literal.

He hath very wittily allegorized this tree, allowing his sup position of the tree itself to be true.

As some would allegorize these signs, which we noted before, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem.

An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of the later ratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercura and plegorize the scripture itself, and the sacred may less thereof

we make ourselves obscure, or fall into affectat

This word nympha meant nothing elfe but, by adegor, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and given life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow.

Peaham. ALLE'GRO. n. f. A word, denoting one of the fix diffindions

of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickest of all, except Presso. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLELUJAH. n. s. [This word is falsely written for Hallelujah, 1777] and 77.] A word of sprittual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies, Praise God.

He will set his tongue to those pious divine strains, which may be a proper præludium to those allelujahs he hopes eternally to sing.

Government of the Tongue.

ALLEMANDE, n. s. [Ital.] A grave kind of musick. Dist. nally to fing.

\*\*Government of the ALLEMA'NDE. n.f. [Ital.] A grave kind of musick.

To ALLE'VIATE. v. a. [allevo, Lat.]

1. To make light; to ease; to soften.

Most of the distempers are the effects of abused plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, not-withstanding, hath provided excellent medicines, to alleviate those evils which we bring upon ourselves.

Bentsey.

To extenuate, or soften; as, he alleviates his fault by an ex-

cufe.

ALLEVIA'TION. n.f. [from alleviate.]

1. The act of making light; of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and alleviations of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship.

That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This loss of one fifth of their debts and income will fit heavy on them who shall feel it, without the alleviation of

any profit.
A'LLEY. n. f. [allée, Fr.]
1. A walk in a garden.
And all within were walks and alleys wide,

With footing worn, and leading inward far. Fairy Queen. It is common from experience, that where alleys are close Fairy Queen. gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knotgrass, and after spiregrass. Bacon.

Yonder alleys green, Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown.

Come, my fair love, our morning's talk we lose;

Some labour ev'n the easieft life would choose: Milton. Ours is not great: the dangling bows to crop,
Whose too luxuriant growth our alleys stop.
The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made,
Now sweep those alleys they were born to shade. Dryden. Pope.

2. A passage in towns narrower than a street. A back friend, a shoulder clapper, one that commands The passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands.

Shakefp. Comedy of Errours.

ALLI'ANCE. n. f. [alliance, Fr.]

1. The state of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this sense, our histories of Queen Anne mention

the grand alliance. 2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall th' alliance join
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Ausonian line.

Relation by any form of kindred.
For my father's sake,
In honour of a true Plantagenet,
And for alliance' clare declare the couse.

And, for alliance' fake, declare the cause My father lost his head. Shakefp.

The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Doriet, your fon, that with a fearful foul Leads discontented steps in foreign foil,

This fair alliance quickly shall call home

To high promotions

To high promotions.

Adrastus soon, with Gods averse, shall join
In dire alliance with the Theban line;
Thence strife shall rise, and mortal war succeed. Pope.

5. The persons allied to each other.

I would not boast the greatness of my father, But point out new alliances to Cato.

ALLI'CIENCY. n. f. [allicio, Lat. to entice or draw] The power of attracting any thing; magnetism; attraction.

The feigned central alliciency is but a word, and the manner of it still occult.

Glanville.

ner of it still occult.

To A'LLIGATE. v. a. [alligo, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGATION. n. f. [from alligate.]

I. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.

2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of combunds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR. n. f. The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Aica, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both.

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins

Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were firung, And here a fealy alligator hung. Alligature. n. f. [from alligate.] The link, o Garth. The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. Diet.

ALLI'SION.

Shakefp.

Dryden.

Shakef.

ALLI'SION. n. f. [allide, allifum, Lat] The act of firiking one thing against another.

There have not been any islands of note, or considerable extent, torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous allisson of the sea. Woodward.

ALLOCATION. n. f. [alloco, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.

2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

3. An allowance made upon an account; a term used in the ex-

ALLOCU'TION. n. f. [allocutio, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.

another.

ALLO'DIAL adj. [from allodium.] Held without any acknow-ledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. n. f. [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German original] A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is opposed to fee, or feudum, which intimates fome kind of dependance. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the land, all being held either mediately or immediately of the

land, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLO'NGE. n. f. [allonge, Fr.] A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the sencer.

To ALLO'O. v. a. [This word is generally spoke halloo, and is used to dogs, when they are incited to the chase or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French allons; perhaps from all lo, look all; shewing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying al.co.

Alloo thy surious massiff; bid him vex

The noxious herd, and print upon their ears

A sad memorial of their past offence.

Philips.

A'LLOUY. n. f. [alloquium, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; converse; conversation.

To ALLO'T. v. a. [from lot.]

1. To distribute by lot.

2. To grant.

Five days we do allot thee f r provision,

To shield thee from disasters of the world; And, on the fixth, to turn thy hated back

Upon our kingdom. Shakefo. King Lear.

I shall deserve my fate, if I refuse
That happy hour, which heav'n allots to peace. Dryd.

2. To diffribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.
Since same was the only end of all their new enterprizes and studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in allotting them their due portion of it. Tatler.

ALLO'TMENT. n. f. [from allot.] That which is allotted to any one; the part; the share; the portion granted.

There can be no thought of security or quiet in this world,

but in a relignation to the allatments of God and nature. L'Eft. Though it is our duty to submit with patience to more scanty of God. Rogers's Sermons.

ALLO'TERY. n. f. [from allot] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. See ALLO'TMENT.

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or

give me the poor al. ottery my father left me by testament.

To ALLO'W. v. a. [allower, Fr. from allaudare.]

1. To admit; as, to allow a polition; not to contradict; not

The principles, which all mankind allow for true, are in-nate; those, that men of right reason admit, are the principles allowed by all mankind. Locke.

The pow'r of musick all our hearts allow; And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. As to what is alledged, that some of the presbyterians declared enly against the king's murder. I openly against the king's murder, I allow it to be true. Swift.

To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.
We will not, in civility, allow too much fincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts.

I will help you to enough of them, and shall be ready to allow the pape as little power here as you please.

3. To grant licence to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the beldam

To lead him where he would; his roguish madness

Allows itself to any thing. Shakefp. King Lear. But as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts.

They referred all laws, that were to be passed in Ireland, to be comidered, corrected, and allowed first by the state of Eng-Land. Daties on Ireland.

To give a fanction to; to authorize.
There is no flander in an allow'd fool.

To give to; to pay to.
Ungrateful then! if we no tears allow

To him that gave us peace and empire too. Waller. To appoint for; to fet out to a certain use; as, he allowed his

fon the third part of his income. No VI.

7. To make abatement, or provision; or to settle any thing, with

fome concessions or cautions, regarding something else.

If we consider the different occasions of ancient and modern medals, we shall find they both agree in recording the great actions and successes in war; allowing still for the different ways

of making it, and the circumstances that of making it is observed in many pieces of Raphael; where Magdalen is represented; before our Saviour, washing his feet, on her knees; which will not consist with the text.

\*\*Brown's Vulgar Errours\*\*

\*\*Brown's Vulgar Errours\*\*

\*\*Consist of the circumstances that of the circumstances

That which is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidder.

In actions of this fort, the very light of nature alone may discover that which is so far forth in the fight of God allowable.

Hooker.

I was, by the freedom allowable among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence.

Reputation becomes a fignal and a very peculiar bleffing to magistrates; and their pursuit of it is not only allowable, but laudable.

The analysis of here

ALLO WABLENESS. n. f. [from allowable.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their

nature, use, and allowableness, in matters of recreation; which is indeed impugned by fome, though better defended by others. South's Sermons:

ALLO FANCE. n. f. [from allow.]

1. Admission without contradiction.

Without the notion and allowance of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it.

2. Sanction; licence; authority.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth allowance of them that succeed, although it plead for itself nothing.

You sent a large commission

To Gregory de Cassado, to conclude,

Without the king's will, or the state's allowance,

A league between his highness and Ferrara.

Shakesp.

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be accustomed betimes to consult and make use of their reason, before they give allowance to their inclinations.

4. A fettled rate; or appointment for any use.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain allowance. Bacon.

And his allowance was a continual allowance given him of the

king; ? daily rate for every day all his life.

Kings.

5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in that which they call heroick verse, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and, as such, requires the same grains of allowance for it. lowance for it.

Parents never give allowances for an innocent passion. Swifts

6. Established character; reputation.
His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot Of very expert and approved allowance

Of very expert and approved allowance;
Therefore my hopes, not furfeited to death,
Stand in bold awe.

ALLOY. n. f. [See ALLAY.]

1. Baser metal mixed in coinage.
That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine filver is filver without the mixture of any baser metal.

Ally is baser is filver without the mixture of any baser metal. Ally is baser metal mixed with it.

For let another piece be coined of the fame weight, wherein half the filver is taken out, and copper, or other alloy, put into the place, every one knows it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the alloy is fo inconfiderable as not to be recommended.

Abatement; diminution.

Shakefp.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree, than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure always, without mixture of alloy.

ALLUBE'SCENCY. n. f. [allubescentia, Lat.] Willingness; con-

To ALLU'DE. v. n. [alludo, Lat.] To have forme reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to infinuate. It is used of persons; as, he alludes to an old story; or of things, as, the lampoon alludes to his mother's faults.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom do seem plainly to al'ude unto such ministerial garments as were then in use.

Hooker.

True it is, that many things of this nature be alluded unto,

yea, many things declared.

Then just proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure: and this I doubt not was that artificia structure here alluded to.

ALLU'MINOR. n. f. [allumer, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; because he gives graces, light and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. Cowell.

To ALLU'RE. v. a [leurer, Fr. looren, Dutch,, belænen, Sax.]
To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath feemed always needful to add rewards, which may more allure unto good, than any hardness deterreth from it, and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any sweetness therether allurath. thereto aliureth. Hooker.

Above them all

The golden fun, in splendour likest heav'n,

Allur'd his eye. Miston's Parad. Loft. Each flatt'ring hope, and each alluring joy. Lyttleton.

ALLU'RE. n. f. [from the verb aliure.] Something fet up to entice birds, or other things, to it. We now write lure.

The rather to train them to his allure, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen.

ALLUREMENT. n. f. [from ail. re.]

That which allures, or has the force of alluring; entice-

ment; temptation of pleasure.
Against allurement, custom, and a world

Offended; fearless of reproach, and scorn,

Milion's Parad. Lost.

---Adam, by his wife's allurement, fell.
To flum th' allurement is not hard
To minds refolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd; Par. Reg.

Lut wond'rous difficult, when once beset,

To ftruggle through the ftraits, and break th'involving net.

Dryden.

ALLU'RER. n. f. [from aliure.] The person that allures; enticer; enveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY. adv. [from allure.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS. n. f. [from alluring.] The quality of alluring or enticing; incitation; temptation by proposing plea-

ALLU'SION. n. f. [allufio, Lat.] That which is fooken with reference to forething supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle to.

Here are manifest allusions and footsteps of the dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its last ruin. et's Theory.

This last al usion gall'd the Panther more, Because indeed it rubb'd upon the fore. Dryd. Expressions now out of use, allusions to cust and various particularities, must needs continu. A to us, l'passages in the dark. Locke. thing

ALLU'SIVE. adj. [all'udo, allufum, Lat.] Hinting not fully expressed.

not fully expressed.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the fixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the worn negative objection requires us to depart from it; and expression, in the other, is figurative or allustre, and the feature, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is readed to a consistency with the former.

Roger's curmons, to a consistency with the former.

ALLU'SIVELY. adv. [from allufive.] In an allufive manner; by implication; by infinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by those eagles, (Matt. xxiv. 28.) by which, allustively, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle.

ALLU'SIVENESS. n. s. f. [from allustive.] The quality of being

allufive.

ALLU'VION. n. f. [alluvio, Lat.]
1. The carrying of any thing to fomething else by the motion of

 The thing carried by water to fomething elfe.
 The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from ai uvion, which is defined an insensible in-

which arries from all words, which is defined all lineshife increment, brought by the water.

ALLU'VIOUS. adj. [from alluvion.] That which is carried by whiter to another place, and lodged upon fomething else.

To ALL'Y. v. a. [allier, Fr.]

To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

All these septs are allied to the inhabitants of the North, so

as there is no hope that they will ever ferve faithfully against Spenfer on Ireland.

Wants, frailties, passions, closer still ally The common int'rest, or endear the tye.

To the sun ally'd, P:pe.

From him they draw the animating fire. Thom fon. To make a relation between two things, by fimilitude, or re-

femblance, or any other means.

Two lines I cannot excuse: they are indeed remotely allied to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid. Dryden.

ALL'Y. n. f. [allie, Fr.] One united by fome means of con-nexion; as, marriage; friendship; confederacy. We could hinder the accession of Holland to France, either as

fubjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an imeriour and dependent ally under their protection.

\*\*Timple. ALMACA'NTAR. n. f. [An Arabick word, written variously by various authours; by D'Herbelot, almocantar; by others, almocantar.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and means a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

ALMACA'NTAR'S STAFF. n. f. An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and

to take observations of the fun, about the time of its rising and fe..ing, in order to find the amplitude, and confequently the

feming, in order to find the amplicate, variation of the compass.

A'LMANACK. n. f. [Derived, by some, from the Arabick, al, and manah, Heb. to count, or compute; but others, from al, Arabick, and μήν, a month, or μανακάς, the course of the months; by others, from a Teutonick original, al, and maan, the moon, an account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.]

A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of seasts and fasts, is noted for the ensuing

with the return of feafts and fasts, is noted for the enfuing year.

It will be faid, this is an almanack for the old year; all hath been well: Spain hath not affailed this kingdom.

This aftrologer made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognosti-Government of the Tongue.

Beware the woman too, and shun her fight, Who in these studies does herself delight; By whom a greafy almanack is born, With often handling like chaft amber worn. I'll have a falting aimanack printed on purpose for her use.

I'll have a fasting a manack printed on purpose for her and.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

A'LMANDINE. n f. [Fr. almandina, Ital.] A ruby coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the gra
Dict.

ALM' GHTINESS. n. f. [frem almighty.] U omnipotence; one of the attributes of God. Unlimited power; It ferveth to the world for a witness of his almightiness, whom

we outwardly honour with the chiefest of outward things. Hooker.

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, his power and almightiness.

Sir Walter Raleigh:

In the wilderness, the bittern and the ftork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his almightiness.

Taylor. ALMI'CHTY. adj. [from all and mighty.] Of unlimited power;

omnipotent. The Lord appeared unto Abram, and faid unto him, I am

the almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect. Genefisa

He wills you in the name of God almighty, That you divest yourself, and lay apart The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heav'n, By law of nature and of nations 'long

To him and to his heirs.

A'LMOND. n. f. [amand, Fr. derived by Menage from amandala, a word in low Latin; by others, from Allemand, a German; fuppoing that almonds come to France from Germany.] The

nut of the almond-tree, either fweet or bitter.
Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one. Locke.

A'LMOND TREE. n. f. [amygdalus, Lat.]
It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the she is not so rugged.

The species are, 1. The common large almond. 2. The sweet almond, with tender shells. 3. The bitter almond. 4. The

white flowering almond.

The three first forts are chiefly cultivated in England, for the beauty of their flowers; and the first fort yields large quantities of fruit yearly, little inferiour to what we receive from abroad, if not kept too long. They are propagated in July, by inoculating a bud into a plum flock, for wet ground, or an almond or peach flock for dry. The fourth is a greater curiosity; it will not succeed on a plum, but must be budded on a peach or Millar:

Like to an almond tree, you're mounted high
On top of green Selinis, all alone,
With bloffoms brave bedecked daintily,
Whose tender locks do tremble every one,
At every little breath that under heav'n is blown.
Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load.

If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load, The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;

Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. Dryden. A'LMONDS OF THE THROAT, OF TONSILS, called improperly Almonds of the cars; are two round glands placed on the fides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the sauces, and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and

flippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and cefophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the cosphagus muscle acts, it compresses the almonds, and they frequently are the occasion of a fore throat.

The tonsils, or Almonds of the Ears, are also frequently released.

In the king's evil; which turnour may be very well reckoned a fpecies of it.

Wifeman's Surgery.

A'LMOND-FURNACE, or A'LMAN-FURNACE, called also the Sweep, is a peculiar kind of furnaces used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances. Chambers. A'LMONER, or ALMNER. n. s. [eleemos) narius, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity.

charity.

I enquired among the Jacobins for an almoner; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthieft Dryden's Spanish Friar.

A'IMONRY. n. f. [from almoner.] The place where the almoner refides, or where the alms are distributed.

Almo'sr. adv. [from all and most; that is, most part of all. Skinner.] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to universality.

Who is there almost, whose mind, at some time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not fastened to some clog, that it could not turn itself to any other object.

There can be no such thing or notion, as an almost infinite; there can be nothing next or second to an omnipotent God.

Bentley's Sermons. ,

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight,

And almost faints beneath the glowing weight. Addis. Ovid.

ALMS. n. s. [in Saxon, elmer, from eleemosina, Lat.] What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. It has no singular.

My arm'd knees,

Which bow'd but in my stirrup, bend like his

That hat received an alms. Shakespeare's Coriolanus. What

That hath received an alms.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an alms from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities.

Swift.

ALMS-BASKET. n. f. [from alms and basket.] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

which provisions are put to be given away.
There sweepings do as well,
As the best order'd meal;
For who the relish of these guests will fit,
Needs set them but the alms-basket of wit.
We'll stand up for our processing Ben. Fobnfon. We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's song that ed upon the alms-basket.

L'Estrange's Fables. lived upon the alms-basket. A'LMSDEED. n. f. [from alms and deed.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and almsdeeds which Hard favour'd Richard, where art thou?

Thou art not here: murder is thy almsdeed;
Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'st back. the did.

A'LMS-GIVER. n. f. [from alms and giver.] He that gives alms;

he that supports others by his charity.

He built and endowed many religious foundations, besides his memorable hospital of the Savoy. And yet was he a great almi-giver in secret, which shewed that his works in publick were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. Bacon. Alms-Hous'E. n. s. [from alms and house.] A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; an hospital for the poor. The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of almi-houses for the poor, and the sorting out of the people into their several parishes. are manifest unto men of understanding.

their several parishes, are manifest unto men of understanding. Hooker's Preface.

And to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint fouls, past corporal toil,
A hundred almshouses right well supplied. Shakesp. Henry V:
Many penitents, after the robbing of temples, and other violences of rapine, build an hospital, or some alms-house, out of the ruins of the church, and the spoils of widows and orphans. L'Estrange's Fables.

Behold you almshouse, neat, but void of state, Where age and want sit smiling at the gate. ALMS-MAN. n. f. [from alms and man.] A man who lives upon alms; who is supported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads;

I'll give my jewels for a fet of beads;
My gorgeous palace, for a hermitage;
My gay apparel for an almsman's gown. Shakefp. Rich. II.

A'LMUG TRER. n. f. A tree mentioned in scripture.

Of its wood were made musical instruments, and it was used also in rails, or in a staircase. The Rabbins generally render it coral, others ebony, brazil, or pine. In the Septuagint it is translated wrought wood; and in the Vulgate, Ligna Thyina. But coral could never answer the purposes of the almugim; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the thyinum, or citron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood almugim, or algumim, or, simply, gummim, taking al for a kind of article, may be understood oily and gummy forts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the same with the shittim-wood mentioned by Moses.

Calmet.

And the navy also of Hiram that brought gold from Ophirs brought in from Ophir great plenty of uln.ug-trees and precious I Kings, x. II.

A'LNAGAR, A'LNAGER, or A'LNEGER. n. f. [from alinage.]

A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woolen cloth, and to fix the seals upon it appointed for that purpose; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manusactures, the scarcher, measurer, and alneger.

A'LNAGE. n. f. [from aulnage, or aunage, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard.

A'LNIGHT. n. f. [from all and night.]

There is a service which they call alnight, which is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off.

to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off.

Bacon's Natural History, No 372.

ALOES. n. s. [Dink, as it is supposed.] A term applied to three different things.

A precious wood used, in the East, for perfumes, of which the best fort is of higher price than gold, and was the most valuable present given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called Tombac, and is the heart, or innermost part of the alestness the most of the alestness the state of the part of the aloetree; the next part of which is called Calembac, which is fometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferiour value to the Tambac, is much esteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portuguese, Par d'aquila, or eaglewood; but some account the eagle wood not the outer part of the Tambac, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very impersect.

2. Alees is a tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

The leaves are thick, succulent, and generally beset with spines on the edges; the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulous, and cut into fix feg. the flower confifts of one leaf, is tubulous, and cut into fix feg. thents at the top, like the hyacinth; the fruit is oblong and cylindrical, divided into three cells, containing flat, and, for the most part, semicircular seeds.

The species are 39: 1. The common large American alee.

The narrow-leaved alee, from Vera Cruz. 3. The American alee, which produces young plants out of the flower stems, &c.

Many of these plants, in English gardens, are natives of the East and West Indies: but the most curious are brought from

East and West Indies; but the most curious are brought from

the Cape of Good Hope.

The first of these aloes is very hardy, and has endured the air, in mild winters, in a very dry soil, and under a south wall; but they may be kept in a common greenhouse, giving them very little moisture in winter. The other sorts are preserved in an airy glass-case, with a stove. The aloes are all increased by off-sets.

Most of the African species, after the second, third, or south wear's growth, produce sowers with us annually; but the Ame-

year's growth, produce flowers with us annually; but the American aloes flower but once during the life of the plant, producing the flower-stems from the centre of the plant, of a con-fiderable fize, and sometimes fifteen feet in height.

A common errour, relating to the first species, is, that it never slowers till it be an hundred years old; but experience has proved, that some have slowered in fifty years. Another errour is, that, when the flower opens, it makes a report like

Aloes is a medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common aloes tree, by cutting the leaves and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun. It is diffinguished in o Socotorine and Cabaline, or horse alies; the first is so called from Socotora; the second, because, being coarser, it ought to be confined to the use of farriers. It is a warm and strong catheriels.

flrong cathartick, and used in most purgative compositions.

Alog'Tical. adj. [from aloes.] Consisting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by aloetical, scammoniate, or acrimonious medicines.

Wiseman's Surgery.

ALO'ETICK. n. f. [from aloes.] Any medicine is fo called, which chiefly confifts of aloes.

ALO'FT. adv. [loffter, to lift up, Dan. Loft air, Icelandiff; fo that aloft is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word used chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in stories oft,

That love has wings, and soars aloft.

That love has wings, and foars aloft.
Upright he flood, and bore aloft his shield, Suckling.

Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. Dryd. Fab. ALO'FT. prep. Above.

The great luminary

Aloft the vulgar conficulations thick,

That from his lordly eye keep distance due,

Dispenses light from far.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. Dispenses light from far. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. A'LOGY. n. s. [aloy ] Unreasonableness; absurdity. Diet. ALO'NE adj. [alleen, Dutch; from al and een, or one, that is, single.]

I. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone; Shakesp. Henry VI. Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then.

If by a mortal hand my father's throne Could be defended, 'twas by mine alone. Dryden, Eneid ii. God, by whose alone power and conversation, we all live, and move, and have our being.

2. Without company; solitary.

Eagles we see fly alone, and they are but sheep which always berd together.

Sidney, b. i. herd together.

Alone, for other creature in this place Paradife I of. Living, or lifeless, to be found was none. I never durst in darkness be alone. Dryden's Ind. Emp. ALO'NE. adv.

This word is feldom used but with the verb let, if even then it be an adverb, and implies fometimes an ironical prohibition, to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself.

Let us alone to guard Corioli,

If they set down before's; 'fore they remove,

Bridge they remove,

Bring up your army.

Let you alone, cunning artificer; Shakespeare's Corislanus.

See how his gorget peers above his gown, To tell the people in what danger he was.

Ben Johns. Catil.

2. To let alone; to forbear; to leave unfinished.

His client stole it, but he had better have let it alone; for he lost his cause by the jest. Addijon, Speciator.

ALC'NG. adv. [au longue, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty stone; fome laid along, And, bound with burning wire, on spokes of wheels are hung. Dryden, Aneid vi.

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

A firebrand carried along, leaveth a train of light behind it.

Bacon's Natural History, N° 274.

Where Usens glides a ong the lowly land;
Or the black water of Pomptina stands. Dryden, Encid vii.
3. Throughout; in the whole; with all prefixed.
They were all alorg a cross, untoward fort of people. South.
Solomon, all along in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to wicked man.

4. Joined with the particle with; in company; joined with. I your commission will forthwith dispatch,

And he to England shall along with you. Shakefp. Hamlet. Hence then! and evil go with thee along,

Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell;
Thou and thy wicked crew! Milten's Par. Left, b. vi.
Religious zeal is subject to an excess, and to a defect, when seemething is mingled with it, which it should not have; or when it wants something that ought to go along with it.

5. Sometimes with is understood.

Command thy flaves: my free-born foul distains
A tyrant's curb; and restive breaks the reins.

Take this along; and no dispute shall rise
(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize. Dryden.

Forward; onward. In this sense it is derived from allow;

French. French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou master of the poet and the song.

Alo'NGST. 'adv. [a corruption, as it seems, from along.] Along;

The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in all their ports thereabout along st face coast.

\*\*Notice of the Turks and their ports thereabout along st face coast.

\*\*Notice of the Turks.\*

\*\*Notic

From whence she might behold the battle's proof,

And else be safe from danger far descried. Fairy Queen, b. i.

And the be late from danger far described. Fairy Liten, 6. 1.

As next in worth,

Came fingly where he stood, on the bare strand,

While the promiscuous croud stood yet alors. Parad. Loss.

The noise approaches, though our palace stood

Aloss from streets, encompass'd with a wood.

2. Applied to persons, it often infinuates caution and ci-cumspection.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of feed And make the cowards stand aloof at bay. Shak. Henry VI. Going northwards, aloof, as long as they had any doubt of being purfued, at last when they were out of reach, they turned and croffed the ocean to Spain.

The king would not, by any means, enter the city, until he had aloof feen the crofs fet upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became Christian ground.

Two pots stood by a river, one of brass, the other of clay. The water carried them away; the earthen vessel kept aloof from t'other.

The group may fight alost. A power sevil sevil.

The strong may fight aloof; Ancœus try'd
His force too near, and by presuming dy'd. Dryd. Fables.
3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in con-Dryd. Fables. versation, by which a man holds the principal question at a dis-

Nor do we find him forward to be founded;

But with a crafty madness keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to fome confession
Shakesheare

Of his true state. Shakefpeare's Hamlet. 4. It is used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a design.

It is necessary the queen join; for, if the stand aloof, there will be still suspicions: it being a received opinion in the world, that she hath a great interest in the king's favour and power. Suckling.

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love, When it is mingled with regards that fland

Alou D. adv. [from a and loud.] Loudly; with a strong voice; with a great noise.

Strangled he lies! yet feems to cry aloud, To warn the mighty, and instruct the proud; I hat of the great, neglecting to be just,

Heav'n in a moment makes an heap of dust. Then heav'n's high monarch thund'red thrice aloud,

nd thrice he shook aloft a golden cloud. Dryden, Aineid vii. Alo'w. adv. [from a and low.] In a low place; not aloft. And now alow, and now aloft they fly,

And now alow, and now alort they ny,
As born through air, and feem to touch the sky. Dryden:
A'LPHA. n. f. The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.

I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the

Revelations.

A'LPHABET. n. f. [from αλΦα, alpha, and βηλα, beta, the two first letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Thou shalt not figh,

Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a fign, But I of these will rest an alphabet,
And by still practice learn to know thy meaning.

Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.
The letters of the alphabet, formed by the several motions of the mouth, and the great variety of fyllables composed of let-ters, and formed with almost equal velocity, and the endless number of words capable of being framed out of the alphabet, either of more syllables, or of one.

Taught by their nurses, little children get

Dryd. jun Juv. To range in the This faying, fooner than their alphabet.
To A'LPHABET. v.a. [from alphabet, noun.]

order of the alphabet.

ALPHABE TICK. \ adj. [from alphabet; alphabetique, Fr.] In the ALPHABE TICK. \ order of the alphabet; according to the feries of letters.

I have now by me, digested in an an outcome.

Counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with Swift.

ALPHABE'TICALLY. adv. [from alphabetical.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprise in short hints; and a dictionary, alphabetical. cally containing the words of the language, which the deaf per-fon is to learn.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

fon is to learn.

ALRE'ADY. adv. [from all and ready.] At this present time, or at some time past; opposed to suturity; as, Will he come son? He is come already. Will it be done? It is done already.

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been already answered, may serve for answer to that exception.

You warn'd me still of loving two;

Can I love him, already loving you? Dryd. Indian Emp. See, the guards, from yon far eastern hill

Already move, no longer stay afford;

High in the air, they wave the slaming sword,

Your signal to depart.

Dryden's State of Innocence.

I consine myself to methods for the advancement of piety, which are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a

which are in the power of a prince limited like ours, ftrict execution of the laws already in force.

Methinks, already I your tears furvey, Already hear the horrid things they fay,

Already see you a degraded toast, And all your honour in a whisper lost! And all your honour in a whitper lott?

Als. adv. [als, Dutch] Alfo; likewife: a word now out of ufe.

The golden fun his gliftering head gan fhew,

And fad remembrance now the prince amoves

With fresh desire his voyage to pursue;

Als Una earn'd her travel to renew. Fairy Queen. b. i.

A'LSO. adv. [from all and fo.] I. In the same manner; likewise.

In these two, no doubt, are contained the causes of the great deluge, as according to Moses, so also according to neessity; for our world affords no other treasures of water. Burnet's Theo.

2. Als is sometimes nearly the same with and, and only conjoins

2. Mys is iometative fleating the lattice with the member, of the fentence.

God do fo to me, and more also.

A'LTAR. n. f. [a'tare, Lat. It is observed by Junius, that the word a'tar is received, with Christianity, in all the European languages; and that altars is used by one of the fathers, as appropriated to the Christian worthing in opposition to the propriated to the Christian worship, in opposition to the are of gentilism.]

The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

The goddess of the nuptial bed, Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead, Resolv'd the tainted hand should be repell'd, Which incense offer'd, and her altar held.

2. The table in Christian churches where the communion is admunistered.

Her grace rose, and, with modest paces, Came to the altar, where she kneel'd, and, faintlike, Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.

Shakespeare.

A'LTARAGE. n. f. [altaragium, Lat.] An emolument ariling to the priest from oblations, through the means of the altar.

A'LTAR-CLOTH. n. f. [from altar and cloth.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I should set down the

I should set down the wealth, books, hangings, and altar-

cloths, which our kings gave this abbey.

To A'LTER. v. a. [alterer, Fr. from alter, Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. To alter, seems more as, to alter a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it; to change it, may be, to fubfitute another in its place.

Do you note

How much her grace is alter'd on the fudden?

How long her face is drawn? how pale she looks,

Shakespeare. And of an earthy cold? Acts appropriated to the worship of God by his own appointment, must continue so, till himself hath otherwise declared: for who dares alter what God hath appointed?

2. To take off from a persuasion or sect.

For the way of writing plays in verse, I find it troubletome and slow; but I am no way altered from my opinion of it, at least with any reasons which have opposed it. Dryden.

To ALTER. v. n. To become otherwise than it was; as, the weather alters from bright to cloudy.

A'LTERABLE. adj. [from alter; alterable, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed by something else; distinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change itself.

That alterable respects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a considerate discerner.

Glanville. For the way of writing plays in verse, I find it troublesome

admitted by a confiderate discerner. Glanville.

Our condition is this world in mutable and uncertain, alterable by a thousand accidents, which we can neither foresee nor

I wish they had been more clear in their directions to him upon that mighty point, Whether the fettlement of the fuc-cession in the House of Hanover be alterable or no? Swift. Swift. A'LTERABLENESS. n. f. [from alterable] The quality of being

alterable, or admitting change from external causes.

A'LTERABLY. adv. [from alterable.] In such a manner as may

be altered.

A'LTERANT. adj. [alterant, Fr.] That which has the power of

And whether the body be alterant or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for elfe all bodies would be alike one to another.

ALTERA'TION. n. f. [from alter; alteration, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniencies, and those weighty.

Hooker.

2. The change made.

Why may we not presume, that God doth even call for such change or alteration, as the very condition of things themselves doth make necessary Hooker.

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,

Mov'd on:

But he once past, soon after, when man fell,
Strange alteration! Sin, and death, amain
Following his track (such was the will of heav'n!)
Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way.

No other alteration will satisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order.

South.

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding alterations, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. Swift.

A'LTERATIVE. adj. [from alter.]

Medicines called alterative, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the humours from a state of distemperature to health. They are opposed to evacuants. Quincy.

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by such alterative medicines as purify the blood. Government of the Tongue.

ALTERCA'TION. n. s. [alteration, Fr. from altercor, Lat.] Debate; controversy; wrangle.

By this hot pursuit of lower controversics amongst men professing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations there-

fessing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles them-

felves, time will cause altercation to grow. Hooker. Their whole life was, in a manner, little else than a perpef eictory and oftentation of wit, than a fober and ferious learch of truth.

ALTERA. adj. [alternus, Lat.] Acting by turns, in fuccession ach to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their use To man; the greater to have rule by day, The less by night, altern.

Nº VI.

ALTE'RNACY. n. f. [from alternate.] Action performed by turns. ALTE'RNATE. adj. [alternus, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendship consists properly in mutual offices, and a generous strife in alternate acts of kindness.

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprise,

And bid olternate passions fall and rife!

While, at each change, the fon of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. Pope.

ALTE'RNATE ANGLES. [In geometry.] Are the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the oppofite fides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.

ALTERNATE RATIO, or PROPORTION, is where the antecedent of one is to its consequent, as the antecedent of another to its consequent; the very same ratio, in this case, holding alternately in respect of the antecedents to each other, and the consequents to each other.

Chambers,

ALTE'RNATE. n. f. [from alternate, adj.] That which happens alternately; viciffitude.

And rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in case,

Grateful alternates of fubiliantial peace, They bless the long nocturnal influence shed

The period of the course of the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed

To ALTE'RNATE. v. a. [alterno, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Those who, in their course,

Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne

Alternate all night long.

Alternate all night long.

To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for fundry wife ends, alternates the disposition of good Grew.

fo that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as, light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

The prince's Melefinda, bath'd in tears, And toss'd alternately with hopes and fears,

Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord. Unhappy man! whom forrow thus and rage Dryden.

To different ills alternately engage. The rays of light are, by tome cause or other, alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes. Newt.

ALTE'RNATENESS. n. s. [from alternate.] The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession Dist.

ALTERNATION. n. s. [from alternate.] The reciprocal succession

of things.

The one would be oppressed with constant heat, the other 

Must ladies have a doctor, or a dance? ALTE'RNATIVELY. adv. [from alternative.] In alternate maiiner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal alternatively made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid.

Alternativeness. n. f. [from alternative.] The quality or flate of being alternative; reciprocation.

Alternative. n. f. [from altern.] Reciprocal fucceffion; vicinity descriptions.]

ciffitude; turn; change of one thing for another; recipro-

They imagine, that an animal of the vaftest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the alternity and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Although. conj. [from all and though. See Though.] Not-

withstanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, although they be intricate, obfcure, and dark; although they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, although in this world they be no way possible to be understood.

Me the gold of France did not seduce,

Although I did admit it as a motive

The sooper to effect what I intended.

Shakespeare.

The fooner to effect what I intended. Shakespeare. The stress must be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, although they be good additional fecurities. Suift.

A'LTIGRADE. adj. [from altus and gradier, Lat.] Rifing on high.

ALTI'LOQUENCE. n. f. [altus and loquor, Lat.] High speech;

pompous language.

ALTI'METRY. n. j. [altimetria, Lat. from altus and wileon.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accefible, or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTI'SONANT. | adj. [altisonus, Lat.] High; sounding; pom-ALTI'SONOUS. | pous or losty in sound. | Diet. A'LTITUDE. n. f. [altitude, Lat.]

1. Height of place; space measured upward.

Milton.

Prior.

Ten masts attach'd make not the altitude, Which thou haft perpendicularly fall'n. Shakefpeare. Some define the perpendicular altitude of the highest moun-

Some define the perpendicular antitude of the highest mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs.

She shines above, we know, but in what place,
How mear the throne, and heav'ns imperial face,
By our weak opticks is but vainly guess'd;
Distance, and altitude conceal the rest.

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. Even un a the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much confiderable, whether we confider its ascent, meridian, altitude or abode above the horizon. Vulgar Errours.

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he observe them and their influences in their several situations, in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their alti-

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

The farmembers which are pairs, stand by one another in Ray. Those members which are pairs, stand by one another in equal altitude, and answer on each side one to another. Ray.

4. Height of excellence; fuperiority.
Your altitude offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise.

Swift.

The world, a willing stander-by,
Inclines to aid a specious lye.

5. Height of degree; highest point.
He did it to please his mother, and to be which he is, even to the altitude of his virtue. and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the altitude of his virtue. Shakespeare.
ALTI'VOLANT. adj. [altivolans, Lat. from altus and volo.] High Diet.

A'LTOGETHER. adv. [from all and together.]

1. Completely; without restriction; without exception.

It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till they be altogether subdued.

We find not in the world any people that hath lived altogether without religion.

Hower.

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to fuffer for his confcience, or to no man could ever be obliged to fuffer for his confcience, or to die for his religion; it being altogether as abfurd to imagine a man obliged to fuffer, as to do impossibilities.

I do not alto ethe disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon.

Swift.

2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather all together.

Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,

And altogether with the duke of Suffolk,

We'll quickly hoist duke Humphry from his seat.

Shakefpeare. A'LUDEI.. n. f. [from a and lutum; that is, without lute.]

Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, without Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occafion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot
that holds the matter to be sublimed; and, at the top is a head,
to retain the flowers that rise up.

A'LUM. n. f. [alumen, Lat.]

A kind of mineral falt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth
a tense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of aftringency. The ancient naturalists allow of two forts of a
l·m, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the island of

Milo, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable, and

porous, and streaked with filaments resembling silver. The factitious alum is prepared in different manners, according to the different materials of which it is made. Hence arise red, Roman, and citron alums; also plumose, saccharine, and burnt alums. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where alum is principally produced; and the English roche-alum is made from a bluish mineral stone, frequent in the hills of Yorkthire and Lancashire. Alum is used in medicine as an absorbent, but being apt to excite vomiting, it is seldom prescribed inwardly. It is used outwardly in aftringent lotions, and is an ingredient in several dentifrices and cosmeticks. It is a principal ingredient in dying and colouring; neither of which can be well p iformed without it. It ferves to bind the colour upon the ft.fr., and has the same uses there, that gum water and glutinous oils have in painting. It also disposes stuffs to take the colour, and adds a degree of brifkness and delicacy to it. This effect of alum feems to proceed from its flyptick or aftringent quality, by which it binds the finer parts of colours together, and prevents their exhaing. Hence also it preserves paper, that has been dipped in its water, from finking when wrote upon.

Saccharine alum bears a near refemblance to fugar, and is a composition of common alum, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the confiftence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone, and is used as a cosmetick.

Burnt alum is alum calcined over the fire, and thus rendered whiter, more light, and more easily pulverized.

Plum fe cr jlume alum is a fort of faline mineral stone, of various colour most commonly white hard in a superior stone.

rious colour, most commonly white, bordering on green, refembling Venetian tale, except that, instead of scales, it rises in threads or fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its name from , luma, a feather. Some will have this to be the laris amian hus of the ancients.

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it, for the most part, into white curds. Boyle.

ALUM STONE. n. f. A stone or calk used in surgery; perhaps

alum calcined, which then becomes sectofive.

She gargled with oxycrate, and was in few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and alum Junes.

Alu'MINOUS. adj. [from alum.] Relating to alum, or confift-

ing of alum.

Nor do we reasonably conclude, because, by a cold and aluminous moisture, it is able a while to resist the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it subsistest and liveth in it. Brown. Brown.

The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or aluminous nature.

Wiseman.

A'LWAYS, adv. [It is fometimes written alway, compounded of au and way; eallepæga, Sax. tuttavia, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time; opposed to fometime, or

That, which sometime is expedient, doth not always so con-

Man never is, but always to be bleft. Pope.

2. Constantly; without variation; opposed to fometimes, or to now and then. He is always great, when some great occasion is presented

to him.

A. M. Stands for artium magister, or master of arts; the second degree of our universities, which, in some foreign countries, is called doctor of philosophy.

Am. The first person of the verb to be. [See To Be.]

And God said unto Moses, I am that I am: and he said, thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I am hath sent me unto you.

Exodus, iii. 14.

Come then, my foul: I call thee by that name,

Thou bufy thing, from whence I know I am:
For knowing what I am, I know thou art;
Since that must needs exist, which can impart.

AMABI'LITY. n. f. [from amabilis, Lat.] Lovelines; the power

No rules can make amability, our minds and apprehensions make that; and so is our felicity. Taylor.

AMADETTO. n. f. A sort of pear [See Pear.] so called, says

Skinner, from the name of him who cultivated it.

MMADOT. n. f. A fort of pear. [See Pear.]

AMA'IN adv. [from maine, or maigne, old Fr. derived from magnus, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

ther of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.
Great lords, from Ireland am I come amain,

Shakespeare.

To fignify that rebels there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword.

What! when we fled amain, pursued, and struck
With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and besought The deep to shelter us?
The hills, to their supply, Milton.

Vapour and exhalation dusk and moist,

Sent up amain. Milton. From hence the boar was rous'd, and fprung amain,

Like light'ning fudden, on the warriour train, Beats down the trees before him, skakes the ground;

The forest echoes to the crackling sound.

Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around.

Dry.

AMA'LGAM.

In. f. [αμα and γαμείν.] The mixture of me
AMA'LGAMA. tals procured by amalgamation. See A
MALGAMATION.

The induration of the amalgam appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the amalgam.

Boyle.

dients, that make up the amalgam.

To AM-A'LGAMATE. v. a. [from amalgam.]

To unite metals with quickfilver, which may be practifed upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal foft and ductile. Gold is, by this

method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMA TION. n. f. [from amalgamate.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Amalgamating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are answerable: Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; stir these well that they may incorporate; then cast the mass into cold water, and wash it.

Bacon.

AMANDA'TION. n. s. [from amando, Lat.] The act of sending on a message, or employment.

AMANUE'NSIS. n. s. [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates,

other dictates,

A'MARANTH. n. f. [amaranthus, Lat. from a and μαράινω] The name of a plant.

The flowers have no petals; the cup of the flower is dry and multifid; the feeds are included in membranaceous greeners, which, when come to maturity, burst open transversely of grizontally, like pursiane, each of which contains one or more roundish seeds.

Among the many species, the most beautiful are, 1. The tree amaranth. 2. The long pendulous amaranth, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called Love lies a bleeding. All these plants must be fown on a good hot bed in February, or the be-

ginning

ginning of is larch. They produce large beautiful flowers, and perfect their feed in September. Millar.

2. In poetry, it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, ac-

cording to its name, never to fade.

Immortal amaranth! a flower which once
In paradife, fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there grows,
And flow'rs aloft, shading the fount of life;
And where the river of blis, thro' midst of heav'n,
Rowls o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream:
With these that never sale, the spirits elect

With these, that never fade, the spirits elect

Bind their resplendent locks, inwreath'd with beams.

Milton's Paradife Loft.

AMARA'NTHINE. adj. [amaranthinus, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; confifting of amaranths.

By the streams that ever flow, By the fragrant winds that blow O'er the Elysian flow'rs,
By those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of Asphodel,
Or amaranthine bow'rs.

Pope.

AMA'RITUDE. n. /. [amaritudo, Lat.] Bitterness.

What amaritude or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external materials. lign bodies. Harvey.

AMA'RULENCE. n. f. [amaritudo, Lat.] Bitterness. Dia.

AMA'SMENT. n. f. [from amass.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now in the subject, is but an amasment of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures. To AMA'SS. v. a. [amasser, Fr.]

1. To collect together into one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to amass riches, as having thriven by fraud

when we would think of infinite space, or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus amass together in our topic is possible, and the assemblage or a great number of thoughts, is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration.

Locke.

2. In a figurative fense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscri-

mination.

Such as amas all relations, must err in some, and be unbeved in many.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. lieved in many. Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your im-

provements only amass a heap of unintelligible phrases. Watts's Improvement of the Mind. The life of Homer has been written, by amassing of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world.

To AMA'TE. v. n. [from a and mate. See MATE.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. It is now obfolgte.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies fate, Courted of many a jolly paramour, The which did them immodest way amate,

And each one fought his lady to aggrate. Fairy Queen.

2. To terrify; to ftrike with horrour. In this fense, it is derived from the old French, matter, to crush or subdue.

AMATO'RCULIST. n. s. [ | amatorculus, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection.

Dist.

A'MATORY. adj. [amutorius, Lat.] Relating to love; causing

love. It is the same thing whether one ravish Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by amatory potions, not only allure her, but ne-

ceffitate her to fatisfy his luft, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him spontaneously.

Bramball against Flobbes.

AMAURO'SIS. n. f. [αμαυρόω.] A dimness of fight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood-vessels being too much diffended; so that, in many of its parts, all sense is lost; and therefore no images can be painted upon them, whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling fuccessively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. Quincy.

To AMA'ZE. v. a. [from a and maze, perplexity.]

1. To confuse with terrour.

Amaze and charm mankind.

f Yea, I will make many people ized at thee, and their k ngs shall be horribly afraid for thee, when I shall brandish my azed at thee, and their foord before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. Ezek.

2. To put into confusion with wonde.

Go, heav'nly pair, and with your dazling virtues, Your courage, truth, your innocurce and love,

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot choose but amaze him. If he be not amazed? That cannot enouse but amuze man he will every way be he will be mocked; if he be amazed, he will every way be Shake peare. mocked.

AMA'ZE. n. f. [from the verb amaze.] Aft nifhment; confusion, either of sear or wonder.

Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,

And all her jealous monarchs with amaze, And rumours loud. Milton.

Meantime the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way, Fix'd on his voyage thro' the curling sea, Then casting back his eyes with dire amaze,

Sees, on the Punick shore, the mounting blaze. Dryden. AMAZEDLY. adv. [from amazed.] Confusedly; with amaze-

ment; with confusion.

I speak amazedly, and it becomes

My marvel, and my message. Shakespeare.

Stands Macbeth thus amaze: lly !

Come, fifters, cheer we up his fprights. Macheth.

AMA'ZEDNESS. n. f. [from amazed.] The state of being amaz-

ed; aftonishment; wonder; confusion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little amazedness, we were all commanded out of the chamber. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.

AMAZEMENT. n. f. [from amaze.]

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horrour.

He answer'd nought at all; but adding new Fear to his first amazement, staring wide, With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue, Aftonish'd stood, as one that had espy'd

Infernal furies, with their chains unty'd. Fairy Queen. But look! amazement on thy mother fits;

O flep between her and her fighting foul:

Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works. Shake Speare. 2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impression left Of much amazement to th' infernal crew, Distracted and surpris'd with deep dismay

At these sad tidings.

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, fome ages past, this race of glory
Run, with amazement we should read your story; But living virtue, all atchievements past,

Meets envy still to grapple with at last.

Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event. Waller.

They knew that it was he which fat for alms at the Beautiful gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and a-mazement at that which had happened unto him.

Acts.

AMAZING. participial adj. [from amaze.] Wonderful; asio-

nishing. It is indeed an amazing thing to see the present desolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes of people

Milton.

Amazingly imperfect, when there is not the least grain of fand but has too many difficulties belonging to it, for the wifest philosopher to answer.

A'MAZO'N. n. s. sand mazing. The amazons were a race of

A MAZON. n. f. [a and \(\mu\alpha\) [\(\text{G}\)]. The amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are fo called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, flay thy hands, thou art an Amazon,
And fightest with the sword.

AMBAGES. n. s. [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner

of expression.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily converfant in, without long ambages and circumlocutions; and that the things, they were continually to give and receive informa-tion about, might be the easier and quicker understood. Lacke. Amba'Glous. adj. [from ambages.] Circumlocutory; perplex-

ed; tedious.

ed; tedious.

Ambassa'de. n.f. [ambassade, Fr.] Embassy; character or business of an ambassador: a word not now in use.

When you disgraced me in my ambassade,
Then I degraded you from being king.

Shakesteare.

AMBA'SSADOUR. n. s. [ambassader, Fr. embaxador, Span.
It is, written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew and to tell, and and a messes; others from ambassas, which, in the old Gaulish, signifized a servant; whence ambassas, in low Latin, is found to signify fervice, and ambassas, a servant; others deduce it from ambassat, in old

Teutonick, Teutonick,

Smith.

Teutonick, fignifying a government, and Juntus mentions a possibility of its descent from avasaive; and others from am for ad, and bassus, low, as supposing the act of sending an ambassadour, to be in some sort an act of submission. All these derivations lead to write ambaffadour, not embaffadour.] A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an ambassadour is inviolable.

Ambassador is, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from a sovereign power, and sometimes, ludicrously, from common persons. In the juridical and formal language, it signifies particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an envoy, who is of

Give first admittance to th' ambassadours.

Give first admittance to the ambassadours. Shakespeare.

Rais'd by these hopes, I sent no news before, Nor ask'd you leave, nor did your faith implore;

But come, without a pledge, my own ambassador. Dryden.
Oft have their black ambassadors appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama. Addison.
Ambassadress. n. s. [ambassadrice, Fr.]
1. The lady of an ambassadour.

2. In ludicrous language, a woman fent on a message:

Well, my ambaffadrefs -Come you to menace war, and loud defiance?

Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? Rowe.

A'MBASSAGE. n. f. [from ambaffadour.] An embaffy; the business of an ambaffadour.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory answers; so as the formal part of their ambassage might well warrant their fur-Bacon.

A'MBER. n. f. [from ambar, Arab. whence the lower writers formed ambar um.]

A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence, but refinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick sea, along the coasts of Prusfia. Some naturalists refer it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a refinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and discharged thence into the sea; where, undergoing some alteration, it is thrown, in this form, upon the shores of Prussia, which lie very low. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of succinum, from succus, juice. This opinion of the ancient naturalist is confirmed by the observation of many of the moderns, particularly Father Camelli. Philos. Transat. No 290. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds: others, the urine of a heaft: others, the sum of the lake birds; others, the urine of a beast; others, the scum of the lake Cephifis, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in some fountains, where it is found swimming like pitch. Others suppose it a bitumen trickling into the sea from subterraneous sources; but this opinion is also discarded, as good amber having been found in digging at a considerable distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatick plants, elaborated by heat into a crystalline form. fumes all figures in the ground; that of a pear, an almond, a fumes all figures in the ground; that of a pen, pea; and, among others, there have been found letters very well pea; and, among others, there have been found letters very well pea; and Arabick characters. Within formed, and even Hebrew and Arabick characters. fome pieces of amber have been found leaves, and infects included; which feems to indicate, either that the amber was originally in a fluid state, or, that having been exposed to the sun, it was softened, and rendered susceptible of the leaves and insects. Amber, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiously in the dark. Some diffinguish amber into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are supposed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called jet, the other ambergris. The white is most valued for medicinal uses, and the yellow for being wrought

into beads and toys, because of its transparency. Trev. Chamb.

Liquid amber, is a kind of native balsam or resin, like turpentine; clear, reddish, or yellowish; of a pleasant smell, almost like ambergris. It slows from an incision made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives ofosol; but it hardens, as it grows older, into a solid form, and is brought to us in barrels. It is reputed an excellent balsam. Chambers.

If light penetrateth any clear body, that is coloured, as painted glass, amber, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium.

Peacham.

No interwoven reeds a garland made, To hide his brows within the vulgar shade; But poplar wreathes around his temples spread,

And tears of amber trickled down his head.

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded amber darts a golden ray.

A'MBER. adj. Consisting of amber.

With scars, and fans, and double charge of brav'ry, Addison. Pope.

With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew. AMBER DRINK. n. f. Drink of the colour of amber, or resemb-

ling amber in colour and transparency.
All your clear amber drink is flat.

Bacon.

A'MBERGRIS. n. f. [from amber and gris, or grey; that is, grey

A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a greyish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. It is found on the sea coasts of several warm countries, and on the western coasts of Ireland. Some imagine it to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the fun, and washed off the shore by the waves, is swallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because someone and in the intestines of such animals. But we have no times found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it should rather be found where these animals abound, as about Greenland. Others ble it for a kind of wax or gum, which diffils from trees, and drops into the sea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it fprings out of the sea, as naphtha does out of some sountains. Others suppose it a sea mushroom, torn up from the bottom by the violence of tempests. Others affert it to be a vegetable production, issuing out of the root of a tree, whose roots al-ways shoot toward the sea, and discharge themselves into it. Others maintain, that ambergris is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the sea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their nests; several persons having seen pieces that were half ambergris, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of ambergris, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Some affirm it to be a true animal concrete, formed in balls in the body of the male spermaceti whale, and lodged in a large oval bag over the testicles. But, besides that it is not one spermaceti whale in a hundred, that is found to have ambergris, Neumann, chemist to the king of Prussia, absolutely denies it to be an animal fubstance, as not yielding in the analysis, any one animal principle. It may indeed be found in whales, but it must have been fwallowed by them. He concludes it to be a bitumen iffuing out of the earth into the fea; at first of a viscous consistence, but hardening, by its inixture with fome liquid naphtha, into

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know That happy island, where huge lemons grow, Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,

On the rich shore, of ambergris is found.

MBER SEED, or musk seed, resembles millet, is of a bitterish taster, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. The Egyptians use it internally as a cordial. It gives a grateful scent to

tians use it internally as a cordial. It gives a grateful scent to the breath after eating.

Chambers.

AMBER TREE. n. s. [fruten Africanus ambram spirans.] A shrub whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being bruised between the singers, emit a very fragrant odour.

AMBIDE'XTER. n. s. [Lat.]

1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

Rhodiginus, undertaking to give a reason of ambidexters, and lest-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. Brown's Vul. Err.

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party dis-

A man who is equally ready to act on either fide, in party dif-putes. This fense is ludicrous.

AMBIDE'XTERITY. n. f. [from ambidexter.]
1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.

. Double dealing.

2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS. adj. [from ambidexter, Lat.]

1. Double dealing; practifing on both fides.

Æsop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all fasse, shuffling, and ambidextrous dealings.

L'Estrange.

2. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand.

Others, not considering ambidextrous and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver.

Vulgar Err.

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. n. f. [from ambidextrous.] The quality of being ambidextrous.

Dist. of being ambidextrous. A'MBIENT. adj. [ambiens, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; invefting.

This which yields or fills
All space, the ambient air wide-interfus'd. The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour, depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the ambient medium. Newton.

the ambient medium.

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient sweets perfume the morn. Fenton to L. Gower.
Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose,
With happy laws her empire to sustain,
And with full pow'r assert her ambient main.

The ambient aether is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity.

Bentley.

A'MBIGU. n. s. [French.] An entertainment, consisting that of regular courses, but of a medley of dishesses on tog. when straiten d in your time, and servants sew You'd richly then compose an ambigu;
Where first and second course, and your desert,
All in our single table have their part. King's Art of Cookeny.

All in our fingle table have their part. King's Art of Cookery.

Ambigu'ity. n. f. [from ambiguous.] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of fignification; double meaning.

With ambiguities they often entangle themselves, not mark-ing what doth agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents.

We can clear these ambiguities, Hooker ..

And know their fpring, their head, their true descent.

Shakess care's Romeo and Juliet.

The words are of fingle fignification, without any ambiguity; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference.

Where there is no difference.

AMBYGUOUS. adj. [ambiguus, Lat.]

Quabtful; having two meanings; of uncertain fignification.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark,

Ambiguous, and with doubtful fense deluding. Par. Reg.

Some expressions in the covenant were ambiguous, and were left so; because the persons who framed them, were not all of Clarendon.

 Applied to perfons using doubtful expressions. It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious, or suf-It is applied

pended state of mind.

Th' ambiguous god, who rul'd her lab'ring breast, In these mysterious words his mind exprest; Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. Dryd.

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke, Constrain'd a smile, and thus ambiguous spoke. Pope Odyff. AMBI'GUOUSLY. adv. [from ambiguous.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS. n. f. [from ambiguous.] The quality of being

ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of fignification.

AMBI'LOGY. n. f. [from ambo, Lat. and 2076.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful fignification.

AMBI'LOQUOUS. adj. [from ambo and loquor, Lat.] Ufing ambiguous and doubtful expressions.

AMBI'LOQUY. n f [ambiloquium, Lat.] The use of doubsul and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning. D. A'MBIT. n. s. [ambitus, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing; the line that encompasses any thing.

The tulk of a wild boar winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In measuring by the ring or hoop; only it is a little william.

amtit, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its basis

Grew's Musaum.

MBI'TION. n. f. [ambitio, Lat.] The defire of fomething higher than is possessed at present.

The defire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having such a mind as Antiphilus, that so great goodness could not have bound gratefulness? and so high advancement not have satisfied his ambition? Sid. 2. The defire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and so would rest;
The fense would not be only, but be well:
But wit's am! itien longeth to the best,
For it desires in endless bliss to dwell.

Date of the desires in endless bliss to dwell.

Davies. Urge them, while their fouls A -e capable of this ambition;

Left zeal, now melted by the windy breath

Of fost petitions, pity and remorfe, Cool and congeal again to what it was

Shake speare. 3. It is used with to before a verb, and of before a noun I had a very early ambition to recommend myself to

Lumin:p's patronage. Addifon. There was an ambition of wit, and an affectation of gayety.

Pope's Pereface to his Letters.

AMB 'T ous. adj. [ambitiofus, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; defirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring. It has the particle of before the object of ambition.

The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,

Content in crouds, ambitious of thy bed: The world is at thy choice, except but one,

Except but him thou canst not choose alone. Dryd. Fab. You have been pleased not to suffer an old man to go discontented out of the world, for want of that protection, of which he had been fo long amhi: ious.

Trajan, a prince ambitious of glory, descended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, feeing a veriel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander. Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. Eager to grow bigger; aspiring.
I have seen

Th' am'ilious ocean fwell, and rage, and foam, To be exalted with the threatening clouds. Shakefp.

AMBITIONS adv. [from ambitious.] In an ambitious manner; with eagerness of advancement or preference.

With fuch glad hearts did our despairing men

Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet; And each ambition fy would claim the ken,

That with first eyes did distant safety meet. Dryd.

Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,

Ambitisufly defign'd his Sh—'s throne.

AMBITIOUSNESS. n. f. [from ambitious.] The quality of being ambitious. No. VI.

AMBI'TUDE. n. f. [ambio, Lat.] Compass; circuit; circutia

To A'MBLE. v. n. [ambler, Fr. ambulo, Lat.]

To move upon an amble. [See Amble.]

It is good, on fome occasions, to enjoy as much of the prefent, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is upon the hardest trot.

To move easily, without hard shocks, or shaking.

Who ambles time withal?—A rich man that hath not the

Who ambles time withal !—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, because he feels no pain; knowing no burden of heavy tedious penury: him time ambles withal.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

In a ludicrous fense, to move with submission, and by direction; as, a horse that ambles, uses a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering she, Shall make him amble on a gossip's message.

And takes he distaff with a hand as patient.

And take the distaff with a hand as patient,

As cre did Hercules. Rowe's Jane Shore. 4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely stampt, and want love's majesty,

Shakesp. To firut before a wanton ambling nymph. Shakefp.

A'MBLE. n. f. [from to amble.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side; as, on the far side, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the same side at one time, whilst the legs on the near side stand still; and when the far legs are upon the ground, the near fide removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far fide stand still. An amble is the first pace of young colts, but when they have strength to trot they quit it. There is no ambie in the manege; ridingtrot they quit it. There is no ambie in the manege; riding-masters allow only of a walk, trot, and gallop A horse may be put from a trot to a gallop without stopping; but cannot be put from an ambie to a gallop without a stop, which interrupts the justness of the manege.

Farrier's Diet. A'MBLER. n. f. [from to amble.] A horse that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

A'MBLINGLY. adv. [from ambling.] With an ambling movement.

AMB FO'SIA. n. f. [αμβροσία.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleasing to the smell or taste, is called ambrosia.

2. The name of a plant.

The name of a plant.

It has male flosculous flowers produced on separate parts of the same plant from the fruit, having no visible petals; the fruit which succeeds the semale flowers, is shaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong seed in each.

The species are, 1. The marine or sea ambrosia. 2. Taller unsavoury sea ambrosia.

3. The tallest Canada ambrosia, with rough plane tree leaves. The first sort should be sown early in the spring, under a warm wall. The second and third are comthe spring, under a warm wall. The second and third are common American weeds, which should be sown upon a gentle hotbed in the spring. None of them have much beauty to reMiller.

AMBRO'SIAL. adj. [from ambrofia.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrofia; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God spake, ambrofial fragrance fill'd All heaven, and in the blessed spirits elect

Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd.

The gifts of heaven my following song pursues, Milton.

Aerial honey, and ambrofial dews.

To farthest shores th' ambrofial spirit slies, Dryden.

Pope.

Sweet to the world, and grateful to the skies.

A'MBRY. n. f. [a word corrupted from almonry.]

The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are diffributed.

2. The place where plate and utenfils for housekeeping are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

AMBS ACE. n. s. [from ambo, Lat. and ace.] A double ace; so called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw ambs ace for my life.

Shakefp. All's well that ends well.

This will be yet clearer, by confidering his own instance of casting ambs ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Supposing the positure of the party's hand who did throw the dice, supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves, supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production

of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt AMBULA'TION. n. f. [ambulatio, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles in station. but in this case the cast is necessary. tion, proceed more offensive lassitudes, than from ambulation.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'MBULATORY. adj [ambulo, Lat.] 1. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or ambulatory, are such as require some basis. or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: fuch were those ftrange inventions, commonly attributed to Dædalus, or felf-moving statues, which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away.

Wilkins's Mathematick Magick.

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AME

2. That which happens during a paffage or walk.

He was fent to conduce hither the princess Henrietta Maria, of whom his majesty had an ambulatory view in his travels.

3. Moveable; as, an ambulatory court; a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

A'mbury. n. f. A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

Ambusca'de. n. f. [embuscade, Fr. See Ambush.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush.

Then waven high her torch the sonal made.

Then waving high her torch, the fignal made, Which rous'd the Grecians from their ambufcade.

Dryden. When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, he in ambuscad among the dishes.

Addison.

Ambusca'do. n. s. [emboscada, Span.] A private post, in order to surprise an enomy.

Sometimes the driveth o'er a foldier's neck, And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,

Of breaches, ambuscado:, Spanish blades,
Of healths five fathom deep. Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.

A'MBUSH. n. f. [embusche, Fr. from bois a wood; whence embuscher, to hide in woods, ambushes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick forests.]

The post where soldiers or assassing are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

Charge, charge, their ground the faint Taxallans yield,

Bold in close ambush, base in open field.

Dryden's Indian Emperour. 2. The act of surprising another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a secret post.

Nor shall we need,

With dangerous expedition, to invade

Heav'n, whose high walls fear no affault or siege,
Or ambush from the deep.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The state of being posted privately, in order to surprise; the state of lying in wait.

The residue retired deceitfully towards the place of their ambush, whence issued more. Then the earl gathered his small company about him, and maintained the fight. But the enemy, whether perceiving fome fuccours advancing, or whether intending to draw the English further into their ambush, turned away at an easy pace.

Hayward.

away at an easy pace.

4. Perhaps the persons placed in private stations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaster,

Once did I lay an ambush for your life. Shakesp. Richard II.

A'MBUSHED. adj. [from ambush.] Placed in ambush; lying in

Wait.

Thick as the shades, there issue swarming bands

Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and dress,

To be Taxallan enemies I guess.

Dryd. Ind. Emp. AMBU'SHMENT. n. f. [from ambufb; which fee.] Ambufh; furprize: a word now not used.

Like as a wily fox, that having spied

Where on a sunny bank the lambs do play,

Full closely creeping by the hinder side,

Lies in ambushment of his hoped prey. Spenser's Maiopotmos.

AMBU'ST, adj. [ambustus, Lat.] Burnt; scaled. Diet.

AMBU'STION. n. s. [ambustio, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

A'MEL. n. s. [email, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled.

The materials of glass melted with calcined tine compose an

The materials of glass melted with calcined tin, compose an undiaphanous body. This white amel is the basis of all those

undiaphanous body. This white amel is the basis of all those fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling.

\*\*Boyle on Colours.\*\*

\*\*AME'N. adv.\*\* [A word of which the original has given rise to many conjectures. \*\*Scaliger\*\* writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, signifying the Lord is a faithful king; but the word seems merely Hebrew, which, with a long train of derivatives, signifies firmness, certainty, fidelity.] A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean so be it, at the end of a creed. So it is. the end of a creed, so it is.
One cried, God bless us! and, Amen! the other,

As they had feen me with these hangman's hands.

Listening their sear, I could not say Amen,
When they did say God bless us. Shakespeare's Macbeth.
Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting and to

everlasting, Amen and amen.

Pfa!m xli. 13.

AME'NABLE. adj. [amesnable, Fr. amener quelqu'un, in the French courts, fignifies, to oblige one to appear to answer a charge exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to enquiries or accounts.

Again, because the inferiour fort were loose and poor, and not amenable to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the best and cldest persons of every sept, should bring in all the idle persons of their surname, to be justified by the law.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

A'MENANCE. n. f. [It seems to dome from amene, Fr.] Conduct; hehaviour; mien: a word disused.

For he is fit to use in all assays.

Whether for arms and warlike amenance,

Or else for wise and civil governance. Spens. Hubb. Tale.

Or else for wife and civil governance.

Well kend him fo far fpace, Th' enchanter by his arms and amenance, When under him he faw his Lybian steed to prance.

To AME'ND. v. a. [amender, Fr. emendo, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to fomething

better.

To reform the life, or leave wickedness. In these two cases we usually write mend. See MEND.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to

dv ll in this place. Ferem. vii. 3

3. To restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have deprayed; to recover the true reading.
To AME'ND. v. n. To grow better. To emind differs from to

improve; to improve supposes, or not denies, that the thing is well already, but to amend implies something wrong.

As my fortune either amends or impairs, I may declare it unto

At his touch,

Such fanctity hath heaven given his hand,

They presently amend. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

AMENDE. n. f [French.] This word in French, signifies a fine, by which recompense is supposed to be made for the fault We use in a cognate fignification, the word committed.

amends.

AME'NDMENT. n. f. [amendement, Fr.]

1. A C: ange from bad for the better.

Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it have passed your approbation and amendment. Dryd. Aureng. Pres.

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature observes the same tenour, because her works are so perfect, that there is no place for amendments; nothing that can be reprehended.

Ray an the Creation.

There are many natural defects in the understanding, capable of amendment, which are overlooked and wholly neglected.

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to amendment of life, by the testimony which Moses and the prophets have given, concerning the miferies that follow sinners after death, were not likely to be perfuaded by other means, although God from the dead should have raised them up preachers.

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are sent as scourges for amendment.

Eldras.

fent as fcourges for amendment. Efdras.

Though a serious purpose of amendment, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no fure judgment whether this purpose, be serious, or these acts true acts of contrition.

Hammond's Practical Catechism. true acts of contrition.

3. Recovery of health.
Your honours players hearing your amendment,
Are come to play a pleasant comedy. Shakesp. Tam. Shrew.
AME'NDMENT. [emendatio, Lat.] It signifies, in law, the correction of an errour committed in a process, and espied before or after judgment; and sometimes after the party's seeking ad-Blount. vantage by the errour.

AME'NDER. n. f. [from amend.] The person that amends any thing.

AME'NDS. n. f [amende, Fr. from which it feems to be accidentally corupted.] Recompense; compensation; attonement.

If I have too aufterely punished you,

Your compensation makes amends. Shakespeare's Tempest.

Of the amends recovered, little or nothing returns to those that had suffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. Sir Walter Raleigh's Effays. prince's coffers.

Where I a pris'ner chain'd, scarce freely draw The air imprison'd also, close and damp, Unwholesome draught; but here I feel amends,

The breath of heaven fresh blowing, pure and sweet,

With day-spring born; here leave me to respire.

Milton's Sampson Agonisles.

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I make the world some part of amends for many ill plays, by an heroick poem.

Drydon, Aureng. Pref.

If o r fouls be immortal, this makes abundant amends and compensation for the frailties of life, and sufferings of this state.

Tillotson. state. It is a strong argument for retribution hereaster, that vir-

tuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wife and good in all his works; unless we may suppose that such a promiscuous distribution, which was necessary for car, sing on the designs of providence in this life, will Spectator. be rectified and made amends for in another.

AME'NITY. n. J. [amenité, Fr. amænitas, Lat] Pleasant res; agrecal lenes of ituation.

If the situation of Babylon was such at first, as it was in the days of Herodott's, it was rather a seat of amenity and pleasure, than conducing unto this intention.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. than conducing unto this intention. 7. AM E'RCE. v. r. [amercier, Fr. ΘΦθάλμων μεν ἄμερζε, feems to give the original.]
1.. Το punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to in-

flict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers.

But I'll amerce you with fo ftrong a fine, That you shall all repent the loss of mine.

Shakejp. Romeo and Juliet.

All the fuitors were confiderably amerced; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those mischiefs.

2. Sometimes with the particle in before the fine.

They shall amerce him in an hundred shekels of filver, and give them unto the father of the damfel, because he hath brought p an evil name upon a virgin of Itrael. 3. Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction,

with the particle of.
Millions of spirits, for his fault amere'd Of heav'n, and from eternal splendours flung, For his revolt.

Milton. AME'RCER. n. f. [from amerce.] He that fets a fine upon any misdemeunour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

AME'RCEMENT. § n. f. [from amerce.] The pecuniary punish-AME'RCIAMENT. [ment of an offender, who stands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. Cowell.

All amercements and fines that shall be imposed upon them, Cowell.

shall come unto themselves. Spenfer.

fhall come unto themselves.

Ames ace. n. s. [a corruption of the word ambs ace, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the b.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky sice:
To shun ames ace, that swept my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play.

Dryden.

A'Mess. n. s. [corrupted from amice.] A priest's vestment. Dist.
AMETHO'DICAL. adj. [from a and method.] Out of method;
without method; irregular.

A'METHYST. n. s. amidus and contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness; so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because it was imagined to prevent ine-

colour of wine, or because it was imagined to prevent inebriation.

A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental amethyst is the hardest, scarcest, and most valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though some are purple, and others white like the diamond. The german is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three forts; the best are the blackest or deepest violet; others are almost quite white, and some sew tinctured with yellow. They are found in a hill named St. Sigminont, in Catalonia, by following the vein of reddish or black earth, or a vein in a rock so coloured, and are all hexangular, and pointed like crystal. Sometimes a great number is sound sticking together, like the Bristol diamonds; but the best are found loose in the chinks of the rock. Beautiful ones are are found loose in the chinks of the rock. Beautiful ones are also found in the Pyreneans, and in the mountains of Auvergne. The amethyst is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. Savary. Chambers.

I observed some stones that nearly approached the granate complection; and feveral very nearly refembling the amethyst.

Woodward on Foffils. AMETHYST. [in heraldry] fignifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that purpure does in a gentleman's.

AMETHY'STINE. adj. [from amethyst.] Resembling an amethyst

in colour.

A'MIABLE. adj. [aimable, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleafing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as amiable also.

The cold has while the kept it.

She told her, while she kept it, 'Twould make her amiable, subdue my sather Intirely to her love; but if she lost it,

Or made a gift of it, my father's eye Should hold her loathed. Slakespeare.

2. Pretending love; shewing love.
Spend all, only give me so much time in exchange, as to lay amiable siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art Shakesip are.

A'MIABLENESS. n. f. [from amiable.] The quality of being a-miable; lovelines; power of raising love.

As foon as the natural gaiety and amiableness of the ve man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species. Addison.

A'MIABLY. adv. [from amiable.] In an amiable manner; in fuch a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE. adj. [amicabi:is, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they live in an amicable manner; but we feldom fay, an amicable action, or an micable mars, though it be so used in this passage.

O grace serene! oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!

Fresh blooming hope, gay daught of the sk

Fresh blooming hope, gay daught And faith, our early immortality! of the fk

Enter each mild, each amicable gue

Receive and wrap me in eternal rest.

A'MICABLENESS. n. f. [from amicable.] The quality of being amicable; friendlines; goodwill.

A'MICABLY. adv. [from amicable.] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

They fee Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh,

Two lovely youths, that amicably walkt
O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd
Anna's late conquefts.

I found my subjects amicable join,
To lessen their desects, by citing mine.

In Holland itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so amicably together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the republick.

Swift.

republick.

A'MICE. n. f. [amisus, Lat. amist, Fr. Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo & presbyteriis communibus sunt, amistus, alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus, & planeta. Du Cange. Amistus quo collum stringitur, & pestus tegitur, castitatem interioris hominis designat; tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet, stringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam transeat mendacium. Bruno.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning sair Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice grey.

On some a priest, succinct in amice white,
Attends.

Pope.

Attends.

AMI'D. AMI'DST. { prep. [from a and mid, or midst.]

1. In the midst; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit

Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree, amidst
The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat.
The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's statue of the great duke, amidst the four slaves, chained to his pedestal, are years poble state. ery noble fights. Addison.

And with; furrounded by; in the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,

And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan? Sidney.

So hills amid the air encounter'd hills,

Hurl'd to and fro, with jaculation dire.

What have I done, to name that wealthy (wain,

The boar amid? my confidence. I believe.

The boar amids my crystal streams I bring; And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring.

Dryden. Amata's breast the fury thus invades Dryden.

And fires with rage amid the fylvan shades.

3. Amongst; conjoined with.

What the no real voice nor found

Amid their radiant orbs be found?

In reason's ear they all rejoice,

And utter forth a glorious voice, For ever finging, as they shine, "The hand that made us in divine." Addison. Ami'ss. adv. [from a, which, in this form of composition, often fignifies according to, and miss, the English particle, which shews any thing, like the Greek wapa, to be wrong; as, to miscount, to count erroneously; to misso, to commit a crime: amiss therefore signifies not right, or out of order.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that which thou hast fworn to do amis, Shakespeare. Is yet amiss when it is truly done.

 Faultily; criminally.
 We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done amijs, is not to sever ourselves from the church we Hooker.

were of before.

O ye powers that fearch

The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,

If I have done amis, impute it not. Addison.

3. In an ill sense.

She figh'd withal, they conftru'd all amis, And thought she wish'd to kill who long'd to kiss. Fairfax.

hexamples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counfels only and perfusions, not anis to be followed by them, whose case is the like. Hooker. Methinks, though a man had all science, and all principles, yet it might not be anis to have some conscience. Tillotson. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be. 4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Your kindred is not much amiss, 'tis true;
Yet I am somewhat better born than you. Dryden.
I built a wall, and when the masons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by, while my servants threw down what was amiss.

6. Reproachful; irreverent. Swift.

Every people, nation, and language, which speak any thing amiss against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghil; because there is no other God that can deliver after this fort.

Daniel, iii. 29.

7. Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat amiss yesterday, but am well to day.

Amiss is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which

an amis action.

3. Amis is used by Shakespeare as a noun substantive.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great amis. Hamlet
Amission. n. s. [amisso, Lat.] Loss.
To Ami'r. v. a. [amisto, Lat.] To lose: a word little in use. Haml. t.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it

acquireth no new form, but rather a confistence or determination of its diffluency, and amitteth not its effence, but condition of fluidity.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'MITY. n. f. [amitie, Fr. amicitia, Lat.] Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to war, or among the people, opposed to differed, or between private persons.

The prophet David did think that the war.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable amiry.

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and amity with all the world. Davies on Ire'and.

You have a noble and a true conceit

Of godlike amity; which appears most strongly In bearing thus the all sence of your lord.

Shakefp.

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate Pursue this race, this service dedicate
To my deplored ashes; let there be
'I wixt us and them no league nor amity.

Dabam.

AMMONIAC. n. f. The name of a drug.
Gum Ammoniac is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliserous plant. Dioscorides says, it is the juice of a kind of serula growing in Barbary, and the plant is called a as lists. Pliny call the tree metopion, which, he says, grows near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white with in, yellowish without, easily sufficiently series for incomplete. This gum is said to have served the ancients for incomple in their says. gum is faid to have ferved the ancients for incense, in their fa-crifices. It enters several medicinal compositions, as an attenuant and detergent; and, outwardly applied, it is resolutive Savary. Trevous. and fuppurative.

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile falt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient fort, described by Pliny and Dioscorides, was a native falt, generated in those large inns or caravanferas, was a native falt, generated in those large inns or caravaneras, where the croud of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who, in those parts, travelling upon camels, and those creatures when in Cyrene, a province of Egypt, where that celebrated temple stood, urining in the stables, or, say some, in the parched sands, out of this urine, which is remarkably strong, arose a kind of salt, denominated sometimes from the temple, Ammoniae, and sometimes from the country, Cyreniae. Since the cessation of these pilgrimages, no more of this salt is produced there; and, from this deficient no more of this falt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, fome suspect there never was any such thing: but this suspicion is removed, by the large quantities of a falt, nearly of the same nature, thrown out by mount Atna. The characters of the anc ent fal ammonia: are, that it cools water, turns aqua

fortis into aqua regia, and consequently dissolves gold.

The modern f. I ammeniae is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt; where feveral long necked glass bottle; being filled with foot, a little sea falt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouth luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, contrived for the purpose, in a thick bed of ashes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual strong fire. The steam swells up the cotton, and forms a patte at the vent-hole, hindering the falts from evap rating; which, being confined, flick to the top of the bottle, and are, upon breaking it, taken out in those large cakes, which they fend to England. Only soot exhaled from dung, is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the strongest and best.

Our chymiths imitate the Egyptian fal ammoniae, by adding one part of common falt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of soot, and putting the whole in a vessel, they raise from it, by sublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous substance, which they call fal ammoniae. There are various preparations of this salt used in pharmacy; as, sublimate of sal ammoniae, and society of salt used as sudorificks, diureticks, and good aperients; voiatile salt ammoniae, used against malianant towers as a sudorifick, and in pocket bottles: soit is malignant fevers, as a sudorinck, and in pocket bottles; spirit of fat ammoniae, of various kinds.

Chambeis.

AMM. NI'ACAL. adj. [from ammoniae.] Having the properties of ammoniac falt.

Human blood calcin'd, yields no fixed falt; nor is it a fal ammoniack; for that remains immutable after repeated diffillations; and diffillation deliroys the ammoniaca! quality of animal falts, and turns them alkaline: fo that it is a falt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite ammoniaca'; but foft and benign, approaching nearest to the nature of fal ammoniac.

Arbuthnet.

AMMUNITION n. /. [ tuppofed by fome to come from amonitio, which, in the barbarous ages, feems to have fignified fupply of

## AMO

provision; but it, furely may be more reasonably derive l from munities, forustication; chopes a munitiens, things for the fortresses.] Military stores.

They must make themselves defensible against strangers;

and must have the assistance of some able military man, and convenient arms and ammonition for their defence. Bacon.

The colonel staid to put in the ammonition he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. Clarencian.

Denbam.

All the rich mines of learning ranfackt are,

o furnish ammunition for this war.

But now his stores of ammunition spent,

His naked valour is his only guard:

Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon fent, And folitary guns are fearcely heard. Dryden. AMMUNITION BREAD. n. f. Bread for the supply of the ar-

mies or garrifons. A'MNESTY. n. f. [ 2 ωντστία, Gr.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may fafely commit upon the last of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for, if he committed it on the first of July: by which the greatest criminals may escape, provided they continue long enough in power, to antiquate their crimes, and, by stifling them a while, deceive

the legislature into an amnesty.

ANKI'COLIST. n. s. [amnicola, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river.

AMNI'GENOUS. n. s. [amnigenus, Lat.] Born of a river.

LANGE OF THE PROPERTY O Diet.

AMNION. } n. f. [Lat. perhaps from zur.].]

The innermost membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is most immediately covered, and with which the rest of the se-cundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It also contains a nutritious humour, separated by glands for that purpose, with which the sectus is preserved. It is outwardly cloathed with the urinary membrane, and the chorion, which sometimes stick so close to one another, that they can scarce be separated.

It has also its vessels from the same origin as the chorion. Quincy.

AMO'MUM. n. s. [Lat.] A fort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioscorides differ about the ancient amomum; but the generality of them suppose it to be a fruit different from ours. Scaliger is confident, that the amomum was no fruit; but the wood, which bore some resembles of pages and was used in orphalming of horizontal pages. blance to a bunch of grapes, and was used in embalming of bodies; whence the name munny was given to bodies embalmed with it. The modern amomum appears to be the fison, or sium, of the ancients, or bastard stone-parsley. It resembles the muscat grape, grows in clusters, and is about the thickness of a pea, round, membranous, and divided into three cells, that contain several brown angular grains, of a very strong aromatick taste and smell. This sruit is brought from the East Indies, and makes part of the composition of treacle. It is of a hot spicy taste and smell. There is likewise another paler street, named another paler street. feed, named amonum; but neither are in much repute in phy-Trevoux. Chambers. fick.

AMO'NG. AMONGST. | prep. [amang, gemang, Saxon.]

1. Mingled with; placed with other persons or things; on every fide.

Among ft strawberries sow here and there some borage-seed; and you shall find the strawberries under those leaves far more large than their fellows.

The voice of God they heard,

Now walking in the garden, by foft winds Brought to their cars, while day declin'd: they heard,

And from his presence hid themselves, among,

The thickest trees, both man and wife. Milton. 2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you fee, observed the failings of many great wits amongit the moderns, who have attempted to write

pic poem. Dryden.
There were, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as there are many parti-cular figures of her made after the same design. Addison. A'MORIST. n. f. [from amour.] An inamorato; a galant; a man

professing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white, perplexed by incertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the amorist's oys and quiet.

A.MORU'SO. n. f. [Ital.] A man enamoured.

A.MORO'SO. n. f. [Ital.] A man enamedred.

A'Monous. adj. [am.rofo, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured; with the particle of before the thing loved; in Shakespeare, on.

Sure, my brother is anierous on Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it.

Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.

Apes, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep

eves faftened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty: so amoreus is nature of whatseever the produces. Dryden's Dufrefnoy.

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond.

The am'rous master own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembl'd as he drew;
Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprise,

And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew.

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks, Prior.

Nor made to court an am'rous looking-glass,

bakesp. Ri . III.

I, that am rudely frampt.

And into all things from her air inspir'd

The spirit of love, and amorous delight.

In the amorous net

First caught they lik'd; and each his liking chose. Paradije Loft.

Milton's Paradife Loft.

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay Under the plantane's shade, and all the day

With am'rous airs my fancy entertain,

Invoke the muses, and improve my vein!

A'MOROUSLY. adv. [from amorous.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt swim in that live-bath, Waller.

When thou wilt fwim in that live-bath,
Each fifth, which every channel hath,
Will amorously to thee swim,
Gladder to catch thee; than thou him.

A'MOROUSNESS. n. s. [from amorous.] The quality of being amorous; fondness; lovingness; love.
All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Basilius, as proceeding from jealously of his amorousness.

I can readily believe that Lindamor has wit, and amorousness enough, to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them.

Boyle.

AMO'RT. adv. [à la mort, Fr.] In the state of the dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all amort?
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

AMORTIZA'TION. ] n. s. [amortissement, amortissale, Fr.] The Amortizement. I right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community, that never is to cease.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after

or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of amortization were devised and put in use by princes.

Aylisse's Parergon Juris Canonici.

To AMORTIZE. v. a. [amortir, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild or fraternity, and their successors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour.

This did concern the kingdom to have farms sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to amortize part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people.

Bacon's Henry VII.

To Amo've. v. a. [amoveo, Lat.]

1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a sense now out of use.

Therewith, amoved from his sober mood,
And lives he yet, said he, that wrought this act?

And do the heavens afford him vital food? Fairy Que.

Fairy Queen.

To AMO'UNT. v. n. [monter, Fr.]

I. To rife to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole; with the particle to. It is used of several sums in quanfities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will amount to, or how many oceans of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth. 2. It is used, hguratively, of the consequence rising from any thing

The errours of young men are the ruin of business; but the errours of aged men amount but to this, that more might have

Judgments that are made on the wrong fide of the danger, amount to no more than an affectation of skill, without either

credit or effect. L'Estrange.

Credit or effect.

Amo'unt. n.f. [from To amount.] The fum total; the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,

Where are you now, and what is your amount?

Vexation, disappointment, and remorfe.

Thom on.

Amo'ur. n. f. [amour, Fr. amor, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue: generally used of vicious love. The ou sounds like so in toor. like oo in poor.

No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to prosecute his amoura all the world over; and let it burn never so outrageously, yet the impure slame will either die of itself, or confisme the body that harbours it.

The restless youth search'd all the world around;
But how can Jove in his amours be found?

Addison's Ovid's Metans.

Addison's Ovid's Metan. A'MPER. n. f. [ampne, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; bile: a word faid, by Skinner, to be much in tife in Effex; but. perhaps, not found in books.

No VII. AMPHI'BIOUS. alj. [ἀμΦι and βίζεν.] That which partakes of two natures, fo as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of amphibious nature,
On land a beast, a fish in water.

Those are called amphibious, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of those creatures that live at that ease, and by choice, a good while, or at any time upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfordly under water.

Locke.

Fishes contain much oil, and amphibious attimals participate formewhat of the nature of fishes, and are oily. Arbuthnot. Amphibiousness. n. s. [from amphibious.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALL adj. [from amphibiology.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY. adv. [from amphibological.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY. adv. [from amphibological.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBO'LOGY. n. f. [aucionalization] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from equivocation, which means the double fignification of a single word; as, noti regem occidere, timere bonum est, is amphibology; captare lepores, meaning by lepores, either hares or jest, is equivocation.

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of

word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation and amphibology.

Brown's Vulgar E rours.

In defining obvious appearances, we are to use what is most plain and easy; that the mind be not missed amphibologies, or ill conceived notions, into fallacious deductions.

AMPHI'BOLOUS. adj. [ἄμΦι and βάλλω.] Toffed from one to Never was there fuch an another.

Never was there fuch an amphibolous quarrel, both parties de-

claring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances, to justify their actions. Howel.

AMPHI'LOGY. n. s. [ &µPi and λόγ.] Equivocation; ambi-

guity.

AMPHISBE'NA. n. f. [Lat. ἀμφισβάινη.] A serpent supposed to have two heads.

That the amphishana, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by Nicander, and others.

Broun's Vulgar Errours.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphishen, dire, Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and ellops drear,

And dipfas. Mitton's Paradife Loft. AMPHI'S CII. n./. [Lat. ἀμφίσχιοι, οf αμφι and σχία, a shadow.]

Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs, and to the south pole, when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHE ATRE. n. f. [of αμφιθίατρον, of αμφι and θεωομαι.]
A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where speciators might behold spectacles, as stage-plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle, only ex-ceeding a just semicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; fo that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre, was to the shortest,

as one and a half to one.

Within, an amphitheatre appear'd
Rais'd in degrees; to fixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to fee.

Dryden. Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the infults and mockeries of a crouded amphitheatre, and still keeping his seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his joul, among the exquisite fuffering of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce

his religion, or blaspheme his Saviour. A'MPLE. adj. [amplus, Lat.]
1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n descends

Thomfort.

In universal bounty, shedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on nature's ample lap.

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief? -

She took 'em, and read 'em in my presence,

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down Her delicate cheeks. Shakefp. King Lear.

3. Unlimited; without restriction.

Have what you alk, your presents I receive; Land where, and when you please, with ample leave. Dryd.

4. Liberal; large; without parfimony.

If we speak of strict justice, God could no way have been bound to require man's labours in so large and ample manner as human selicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth so far the other's value.

Hooker.

5. Large; 5. Large ;

AMU

5. Large; splendid; without reservation.

o dispose the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made ample promites, that, within to many days after the fiege should be raised, he would advance his highness's levies with two thousand men.

6. Dissussive; not contracted; as, an ample narrative; that is,

not an epitome.

A'MPLENESS. n. j. [from ample.] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the ampleness of the body you repretent, or of the places you bear. To A'MPLIATE. v. a. [amplie, Lat.] To enlarge; to make

greater; to extend.

He fliall folemnly look upon it, not only to destroy ours, but to establish his own; not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and ampliate, according to the custom of the ancients.

AMPLIA'TIO . n. f. [from ampriate.] Brown's Vulgar Errours.

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extension.
Odious matters admit not of an ampliation, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. Ayliffe.

2. Diffuseness; enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepoffession of most readers, may plead excuse for any ampliations or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express my-

felf plan and tull.

ANPLIFICATE. v. a. [amplifico, Lat.] To enlarge; to Dist. fpread out; to amplify.

Amplification, Fr. amplification, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffuse narrative; an image heightened be-

yond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any amplification at all, shew in what manner descels have been supplied.

Davies.

Things unknown feem greater than they are, and are usually received with amplifications above their nature.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible amplifications? It may be answered, if he had put these extravagances into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unpardonable; but

they fuit well with the character of Alcinous. Pope. A'MPLIFIER. n. f. from To amplify.] One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances; it being usually taken in a good enfe.

Dorillaus could need no amilifier's mouth for the highest point of praise.

To A'MPLIFY. v. a. [amplifier, Fr.]

To enlarge; to encrease any material substance, or object of fenfe.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his chefts, and coins, and bags, he teemeth to himfelf richer than he was: and therefore a way to am lify any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the leveral circumstances. Bacon's Esays.

All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad,

do amplify the found at the coming out.

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

For as the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in these blind ages, so grew up in them withal a desire of amplifying their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces as mens opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. Raleigh.

To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation.

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errours of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by am, lessing the diligence and true judgment of those servitours that have laboured in this vineyard.

Davies.

Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparallel d, haply ampified. Shakefp. Coriolanus.
To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

I feel age advancing, and my health is infufficient to increase and amplify these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the feveral pages.

To A'MPLIFY v. n. Frequently with the particle on. Watts.

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's felf out in dif-

When you affect to amplify on the former branches of a difcourfe, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part your delign. Watts's Logick.

To form large or pompous representations.

To form large or pompous representations.

I have formetimes been forced to amplify on others; but here where the subject is so struitful, that the harvest overcomes the reaper. I am shortened by my chain.

\*Dryden.\* reaper, I am thortened by my chain. \*Dryden. Homer ampli, is, not invents; and as there was really a peo-

ple called Cyclopeans, to they might be men of great stature, or giants.

Pope's Odyssey.

A'MPLITUDE. n. f. [amplitude, Fr. amplitude, Lat.]

Extent.
Whatever I look upon, within the amplitude of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. Glanville.

2. Largeness; greatness.

Men should learn how severe a thing the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the amplitude of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds. 3. Capacity.

With more than human gifts from heaven adorn'd,

Perfections absolute, graces divine,

And amplitude of mend to greatest deeds. Milton.

Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in

the power of princes, or estates, to add amplitude and greatness to their kingdoms.

5. Copiousness; abundance.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the amplitude of your matter, and the sulprise of your discourse, to your great the length of your time, to the convenience of your your matter, and the tuiness of your time, to the convenience of your delign; the length of your time, to the convenience of your Watts's Logick.

Am; litude of the range of a projectile, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.

Amplitude, in altronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its ruing or setting. It is eastern or ortive, when the star rises, and western or occiduous, when the star setting or setting amplitude, are also called northern or fouthern, as they fall in the northern or fouthern quarters of

8. Magnetical amplitude, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west point of the compass; or, it is the difference of the rising or setting of the fun, from the east or west parts of the compass. A'MPLY. adv. [ample, Lat.]
1. Largely; liberally. Chambers.

For whose well-being, So amply, and with hands fo liberal, Thou hast provided all things.

Milton-The evidence they had before was enough, amply enough, to convince them; but they were resolved not to be convinced: and to those, who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments are equal. Atterbury.

2. At large; without referve.

At return Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid, The woman's ced; obscurely then foretold, Now amplier kn wn, thy Saviour, and thy Lord.

Milton.

3. At large; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Some parts of a peem require to be amply written, and with all the force and elegante of words; others must be cast into shadows; that is, patied over in filence, or but faintly touched.

Dryden's Dufresnoy. To A'MPUTATE. v. a. [amjuto, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a

word used only in chirurgery.

Amongst the cruizers in private frigates from Dunkirk, it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in amputating those fractured members. Wiseman.

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body, with an infrument of fteel. The usual method of performing it, in the instance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the drive and flesh are first to be drawin way tight unwards. the skin and flesh are first to be drawn very tight upwards, and above this ligature another loofe one is passed, for the gripe; which being twisted by means of a stick, may be straitened to any degree at pleasure. Then the patient being conveniently structed, and the operator placed to the inside of the limb, which is to be held by one affisher, above and another below the fituated, and the operator placed to the infide of the limb, which is to be held by one affiftant above, and another below the part defigned for the operation, and the gripe sufficiently twisted, to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the sless is, with a stroke or two, to be separated from the bone with the dismembering knife. Then the periosteum being also divided from the bone with the back of the knife, saw the bone asunder, with as sew strokes as possible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the sless that grows between them must likewise be separated before the use of the saw. This being done, the gripe may be slackened; to give an opportunity of tearching for the large blood vessels, and securing the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to t e stump, loosen the first After making proper applications to t'e flump, loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and the slesh as far as conveniently may be, over the stump, to cover it; and secure them with the cross stitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply pledgets, aftringents, plaisters, and other necessaries.

plaisters, and other necessaries.

The Amazons, by the amputation of their right breast, had Brown s Vulgar Errours. A'MULET. n. f. [amudette, Fr. amuletum, Lat.] An appended

remedy,

remedy, or prefervative: a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of some particular diseases.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a conceit derogative unto himself; yet herein he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, anulets, and charms. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

They do not certainly know the fassity of what they report; and their ignorance must serve you as an anulet against the guilt both of deceit and malice.

Government of the Tongue.

both of deceit and malice.

AMURCO'SITY. n. f. [amurea, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing.

To AMU'SE. v. a. [amuser, Fr.]

To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. To divert implies something more lively, and to please, something more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a sense bordering on contempt.

They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extra-ordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the fantastick ideas of a busy imagi-Decay of Piety. nation.

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to Walsh. amuse himself with trifles.

To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he amused his followers with idle promites.
 AMUSEMENT. n. s. [amusement, Fr.] That which amuses; en-

tertainment.

Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most trisling amusement, is suffered to postpone the one thing necessary. Rogers.

During his confinement, his amusement was to give poison to dogs and cats, and fee them expire by flower or quicker tor-

I was left to fland the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thoughe it no unpleasant amusement to look on with safety, whilst another was giving them diversion, at the hazard of his liberty.

Swift.

Amu'ser. n. s. [amuseur, Fr.] He that amuses, as with salse promises. The French word is always taken in an ill sense.

Amu'sive. adj. [from amuse.] That which has the power of amuseus.

muling.

But amaz'd, Beholds th' amusive arch before him fly,

Beholds th' anusive arch before him fly,

Then vanish quite away.

AMY'GDA: ATE. adj. [amygdala, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY'GDA: LINE. adj. [amygdala, Lat.] Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

AN. article. [ane, Saxon. een, Dutch, eine, German.] The article indefinite, used before a vowel, or h mute. See A.

1. One, but with less emphasis; as, there stands a house.

Since he cannot be always employed in study, reading, and conversation, there will be many an hour, besides what his exercises will take up.

Locke. ercises will take up.

2. Any, or some; as, an elephant might swim in this water. He was no way at an uncertainty, nor ever in the least at a

loss concerning any branch of it.

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,

An monest man's the noblest work of God.

Sometimes it signifies, like a, some particular state; but this is now dissified. is now difused.

It is certain, that odours do, in a small degree, nourish; especially the odour of wine and we see men an hungred do love to fmell hot bread.

4. An is sometimes, in old authours, a contraction of and if.

He can't flatter, he!

An honest mind and plain, he must speak truth;

An they will take it so; if not, he's plain. Shakespeare.

5. Sometimes a contraction of and before if.

Well I know

The clerk will ne er wear hair on's face that had it.

——He will an' if he live to be a man.

Shakespeare's M. of Venice.

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of as is.

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of as if. My next pretty correspondent, like Shakespeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars an' it were any nightingale.

Addison. A'NA. adv. [ava.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity; as, wine and honey, a or ana Zii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the same weight prudence and innocence take,

Ana of each does the just mixture make.

Couley.

He'll bring an apothecary, with a chargeable long bill of anas.

A'NA. n. f. Books fo called from the last fyllables of their titles; as, Sealigerana, Thuaniana; they are loose thoughts, or casual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends. Anacamptick ound, an echo; an anacamptick hill, a hill that produces an echo.

produces an echo. ANACA'MPTICKS. n. f. The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no fingular.

ANACATHA'RTICK. n. f. [See CATHARTICK.] Any medicine:

that works upwards.

ANACEPHALEO'SIS. n. f. [ in San and are.] Recapitulation; or furmary of the principal heads of a diffeourfe. Dist. Ana'chorete. n. f. [fometimes viciously written and brite; Ana'chorite.] Ana'chorite. anaceptate.] A monk, who, with the leave of his superiour, leaves the convent for a more address and so literate life.

of his superiour, seaves the convent for a more authere and localitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here; but here doth sit,

Vow'd to this trench, like an anacharite.

ANA'CHRONISM. n. s. [from 2.2 and 2.2 a.] An errour in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an errour by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any errour in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous anachrenifin, in making Æneas and Dido cotemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of

his virtues amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his

virtue brought upon him.

ANAGOGE TICAL. adj. [ ἐπαγώγκ.] That which contributes or relates to fpiritual elevation, or religious raptures; mysterious;

Dici. elevated above humanity.

Anago'gical. adj. [anagogique, Fr.] Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted.

ANAGO'GICALLY. adv. [from anagogical.] Mysteriously; with

religious elevation.

A'NAGRAM. n. f. [ανά and γεάμμα.] A conceit arifing from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of IV, i, l, l, i, a, m, iV, ε, ν, attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, I meyl in

Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,

She hath yet the anagrams of a good face:

If we might put the letters but one way,

In that lean dearth of words, what could we fay?

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambicks, but mild anagram.

Dryden.

ANAGRA'MMATISM. n. f. [from anagram.] The after practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchemy of wit could draw out of names, is anagrammatism, or metagramcould draw out of names, is anagrammatijm, or metagram-matism, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, substraction, or change of any letter, into different words, making some perfect sense appliable

to the person named.

ANAGRA'MMATIST. n. s. [from anagram.] A maker of ana-

grams.
To ANAGRA'MMATIZE. v. n. [anagramatifer, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALE PTICK. adj. [arannalux.] Comforting; corroborating; a term of physick.

Analeptick medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spinish

rits and strength.

ANALOGICAL. adj. [from anal.gy.]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from analogous, as words from things; analogous fignifies having relation, and analogical having the quality of representing rela-

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by analogical representation.

Stillingsleet's Def. of Dife. on Rom. Idolatry.

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical words. the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word; fo a found or healthy pulse, a found digestion, sound sleep, are so called, with reference to a found and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. Watts's Logick.

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and ve-

getable province, participating fomething analogical to either.

Hales's Origin of Mankind.

ANALOGICALLY. adv. [from analogical.] In an analogical man-

ner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one universal principle, running through the whole system of creatures analogically, and congruous to their relative natures.

Analo'GICALNESS. n. f. [from analogical.] The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANA'LOGISM. n. f. [ αναλογισμές.] An argument from the cause to the effect.

To ANA'LOGIZE. v. a. [from analogy.] To explain by way of analogy;

ANA

analogy; to form fome refemblance between different things; to confider fomething with regard to its analogy with fome-

what else.

We have systems of material bodies, diversly figured and fituated, if feparately confidered; they represent the object of the desire, which is analogized by attraction or gravitation.

Cheyne's Philos. Principles.

ANA'LOGOUS. adj: [ana and rive.]

1. Having analogy; bearing fome refemblance or proportion; having fomething parallel.

Exercise makes things easy, that would be otherwise very hard; as in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is fomething analogous in the exercise of the mind, to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward.

L'Estrange.

Many important consequences may be drawn from the ob-fervation of the most common things, and analogous reasonings from the causes of them.

Arbuthnot.

2. It has the word to before the thing to which the resemblance is

noted.

This incorporeal substance may have some fort of existence, analogous to corporeal extension: though we have no adequate conception hereof.

ANA'LOGY. n. f. [avadoyia.]

1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as, learning is said to enlighten the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a prescript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the same, yet, for the most part, retaining the fame analogy.

What I here observe of extraordinary revelation and pro-phecy, will, by analogy and due proportion, extend even to those communications of God's will, that are requisite to fal-South.

When the thing to which the analogy is supposed, happens to be mentioned, analogy has after it the particles to or with; when both the things are mentioned after analogy, the particle

If the body politick have any analogy to the natural, an act of oblivion were necessary in a hot distemper d state.

By analogy with all other liquors and concretions of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the same with that of the present earth.

Burnet.

If we make him express the customs of our country, rather than of Rome, it is either when there was some analogy betwist the customs, or to make him more easy to vulgar under-flanding. Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.

 By grammarians, it is used to fignify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from love is formed loved, from hate, hated, from grieve, grieved.

ANA'LYSIS. n. f. [ἀκάλυσις.]

1. A feparation of a compound body into the feveral parts of

which it confifts.

There is an account of dew falling, in some places, in the form of butter, or grease, which grows extremely setid; so that the analysis of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the best method of finding such contents of the soil as are within the reach of the fun.

2. A confideration of any thing in parts, so as that one particu-

Analysis consistent of any times in parts, to as that one particular is first considered, then anothers.

Analysis consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections against the conclusions, but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths.

Newton's Opticks. 2. A folution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as, of a sentence to the single words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune to fingle notes; of an argument, to fimple propositions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an analysis of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorants.

Glanville.

motions, we are still but ignorants.

ANALY'TICAL. adj. [from analysis.]

1. That which resolves any thing into first principles; that which separates any compound. See ANALYSIS.

Either may be properly maintained against the inaccurateness of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. Boyle.

2. That which proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Descartes both here infinitely outdone all the philosophers

Descartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philosophers that went before him, in giving a particular and analytical account of the universal fabrick: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheses.

for hypothetes.

ANALYTICALLY. adv. [from analytical.] In such a manner as superates compounds into simples. See ANALYSIS.

ANALYTICK. adj. [avandlus.] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logick a great critick,

Prosoundly skilled in analytick.

Hudibras.

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the know.

ther it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts, its generick nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is
called the method of resolution.

To A'NALYZE. v. a. [awalia.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. See ANALYSIS.

Chymistry enabling us to depusate bodies, and, in some measure, to analyze them, and take asunder their heterogeneous
parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in
others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having
made them more simple or uncompounded, than nature alone is
wont to present them us.

wont to present them us.

To analyze the immorality of any action into its last-principles; if it be inquired, why such an action is to be avoided, the immediate answer is, because it is sin. Norris's Miscell.

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, & c. then it is analyzed analogically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools, when they speak of analyzing a text of scripture.

Watte' Lasiel

Watts's Logick. A'NALYZER. n. f. [from To analyze.] That which has the power

of analyzing.
Particular reasons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be

Particular reasons incline me to doubt, whether the life be the true and universal analyzer of mixt bodies. Boyle. ANAMORPHO'SIS. n. f. [ασα and μορφώω.] Deformation; a perspective projection of anything so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confused to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mir-

confused to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirrour of a certain form.

ANANAS. n. s. The pine apple.

It has a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and funnel-shaped; the embryos produced in the tubercles, afterwards become fruit; the seeds in the tubercles are small, and almost kidney-shaped.

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pine apple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidal pine apple, with a yellow slesh. 3. Pine apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Pine apple, with shining green leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine.

leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges.

The first fort is most common in Europe, but the fruit of the second is larger, better flavoured, and its jnice not so astringent. The fifth sowis the most rare in Europe, but esteemed above all the rest. These plants are propagated by suckers; and from the crowns which grow on the top of the fruit. Mill.

Witness thou best anama, thou the pride

Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er

The poets imag'd in the golden age.

ANA'NAS, wild. The same with penguin. See PENGUIN.

ANA'PHORA. n. s. [anapoge.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or sound; as,—Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the di puter of this world?

ANAPLERO'TICK. adj. [www.new.] That which fills up any vacuity; used of applications which promote slesh.

A'NARCH. n. f. [See ANARCHY.] An authour of confu-

Him thus the anareb old,

With fault'ring speech, and visage incompos'd,

Milen's Paradife Loft. ANA'RCHICAL. adj. [from anarchy.] Confused; without rule

or government.
In this anarchical and rebellious state of human nature, the

faculties belonging to the material world presume to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme Spirit.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

A'NARCHY. n. s. [anaexia.] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaecountable; a state without magistracy.

Mhere eldest night

And chaos, ancestors of nature, hold

Eternal anarchy, amidst the noise

Of endless wars, and by contistion stand. Paradise Loss.

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from anarchy, or the savage life; the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of maturer thinking.

NASARCA. n. s. [from and once.] A fort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours. Quincy.

When the lympha stagnates, or is extravalated under the skin, it is called an ansarca.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

ikin, it is called an anfarca.

Arbuthhot on Diet. Anasa Recous. adj. [from anafarca.] Relating to an anafarcas partaking of the nature of an anafarca.

A gentlewoman laboured of an afeites, with an anafarcous

fwelling on her belly, thighs, and legs.

ANASTOMA'TICK. adj. [from and and rope ] That which has the quality of opening the 'veffels, or of removing obstruc-

ANASTOMO'SIS. n. f. [from and sound.] The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANC

ANASTROPILE. 11. f. [ avasocpi, a prepoferous placing, from ανας είφω.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, hre postponed.

ANATHEMA. n. f. [α: 23 εμα.]

1. A cute pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommuni-

Her bare anathernas will but like fo many bruta fulmina upon the schismatical; who think themselves shrewdly hurt, for-footh, by being cut offerom the body, which they choose not South's Sermons. to be of. This feems the

The object of the curle, or person curled.

original meaning, though now little used.

HEMATICAL. adj. (from anathena.) That which has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. adv. [from anathematical.] In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHE MATILE. v. a. [from anathema.] To pronounce accurred by ecclefiaffical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be anathematized after this manner, and, with detestation, branded and banished out of the church. Hammord.

ANATIFE'ROUS. adj. [from anas and fero, Lat.] Producing

If there be anatiferous trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. Brown's Vurg. Errours.

Anaro'cism. n. f. [anatocifmus, Lat. avaloniopos.] The accumulation of interest upon interest; the addition of the interest

due for money lent, to the original fum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATOMICAL. adj. [from anatomy.]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logick to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an anatomical knife, which disfects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shews us the feveral parts which go to the composition of a complete Watts. animal.

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; confidered as

There is a natural, involuntary differtion of the muscles, which is the anatomical cause of laughter; but there is another cause of laughter, which decency requires.

3. Anatomized; diffected; separated.

The continuation of solidity is apt to be consounded with,

and, if we will look into the minute anatomical parts of matter, is little different from, hardness.

Locke.

ANATO'MICALLY. adv. [from anatomical.] In an anatomical manner; in the fense of an anatomist; according to the doc-

while some affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or sury, others have construed anatomically, and denied that part at all. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ANA TOMIST. n. f. [αναθομός.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of diffection; he that divides the bodies of animals. to discover the various parts.

bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

Anatomists adjudged, that if nature had been suffered to run her own course, without this fatal interruption, he might have Howel.

doubled his age. Henee when anatemists discourse, How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A bear might foon be made a wit;
And, that for any thing in nature,
Pigs might fqueak love odes, dogs bark fatire.

To ANA'TOMIZE. v. a. [2020][µνω.]

1. To diffect an animal; to divide the body into its component or conflituent parts.

or constituent parts.

Our industry must even anatomize every particle of that body, which we are to uphold.

Hooker.

I speak but brotherly of him, but should I anatomize him to

thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and then must look pale and wonder. Sh Then dark distinctions reason's light disguis'd, Shake speare.

And into atoms truth anatomiz'd.

ANA TOMY. n. f. [aralouía.]

1. The art of diffecting the body.

It is therefore in the anatomy of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much fach finer gerves and vessels, as will for ever escape our obfervation.

The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by diffec-

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by ana-

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his chefts, he feemeth to himfelf richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in feveral parts.

The body stripp'd of its integuments; a skeleton. O that my tongue where in the thunder's mouth, Then with a passion I would shake the world,

And rouse from sleep that fell anatomy,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. Shakespears

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre person.
They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-sac'd villain, Shakespeare.

A meer anatomy, a mountebank,

A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller, A needy hollow-cy'd, fharp-looking wretch,

A living dead man.

A'NATRON. n. f. The four which fwims upon the molecular glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common talt. It is likewise that falt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY. n. f. See AMBURY.

A'NCESTOR. n. f [ancester, Lat. ancestre, Fr.] One from whom a person descends, or her by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from prede effir; which is not, like ancestor, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch fucceeds to his ancestors; an elective, to his predecessors.

And she lies buried with her ancessors,

O, in a tomb where never nandal flept,

Save this of hers. Shake 9. Cham was the paternal acceptor of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimres; whoie fon was Belus, the father of Ninus.

Raleigh.

Obscure! why pr'ythee what am I? I know My father, grandsire, and great grandsire too: If farther I derive my pedigree,

I can but guess beyond the fourth degree.

The rest of my forgotten ancestors, Were fons of earth like him, or sons of whores. Dryden . Pe fius.

A'NCESTREL. adj. [from anceston.] Claimed from ancestors; relating to ancestors: a term of law.

Limitation in actions ancestrel, was anciently so here in England.

A'NCRSTRY. n. f. [from ancestor.]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance Mine ancestry from famous Coradin,

Who first to raise our house to honour did begin. Spenser.

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted frem a wife and virtuous ance/try, public ipirit, and a love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government. A .. ai, on.

Say from what scepter'd ancestry ye claim,

Recorded eminent in deathless fame? Pope.

2. The honour of descent; birth.

Title and ansestry render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one, more contemptible.

Addison.

A'NCH. NTRY. n. f. [from antient, and therefore properly to be written ancientry.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance of proof of antiquity.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a mea-

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a meafure and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and halty, like a
Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest, as a measure sull of state and anchemy; and then comes
repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace
faster and safter, till he sinks into his grave.

She espeare's Much ado about Nothing.

A'NCHOR. n. s. [ancho a, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one
end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other, branching

end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other, branching out into two arms or flooks, tending upwards, with barbs or edges on each fide. Its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground.

He faid, and wept; then spread his fails before The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman shore: Their anchors dropt, his crew the vessels moor. Dryden.

2. It is used, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers stability

Which hope we have as an anchor of the foul, both fure and stedfast, and which entereth not into that within the veil.

The forms of speech in which it is most commonly used,

are, to cast anchor, to lye or ride at anchor,

The Turkish general, deceived of his expectations, and perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet, when costing anchor, and landing his men, he burnt the corn. Knoller.

Ent'ring with the tide, He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd: Furl'd every fail, and drawing down the mast, His vessel moor'd, and made with hauhers saft.

Dryden.

Raleigh.

Far from your capital my ship resides
At Reithrus, and secure at anchor rides.
To A'NCHOR. v. n. [from anchor.]

1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor.
The fishermen that walk upon the beach

Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy

Almost too small for fight. Shakespeare. Near Calais the Spaniards anchored, expecting their land-Bacon. forces, which came not.

Or the strait course to rocky Chios plow,

And anchor under Mimos' shaggy brow.
2. To stop at; to rest on. Pope.

My intention, hearing not my tongue, Anchors on Isabel. Shakespeare.

My tongue should to my ears not name my boys,
'Till that my nails were anchor'd in thine eyes. Shakesp.
A'NCHOR. n. s. Shakespeare seems to have used this word for

Anchoret, or an abstemious recluse person.

To desperation turn my trust and hope!

An anchor's cheer in prison be my scope!

A'NCHOR-HOLD. n. s. [from anchor and hold.] The hold or fastness of the anchor; and, figuratively, security.

The old English could express most aply all the conceits of the mind in the conceits of the sind in the sind in the conceits of the sind in th

the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy service of God, which the Latins called religion, because it knitted the minds of men together, and most people of Europe have borrowed the same from them, they called most significantly ean-fastness, as the one and only assurance and fast anchor-hold of our souls health.

Camden.

The maker A'NCHOR-SMITH. n. f. [from anchor and fmith.] or forger of anchors.

Smithing comprehends all trades which use either forge or file, from the anchor-smith to the watchmaker; they all working by the same rules, though not with equal exactness, and all using the same tools, though of several sizes.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

ANCHORAGE. n. f. [from anchor.]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production; for if that supposal should fail us, all our anchorage were loose, and we should but wander in a Wotton.

wild fea.

The fet of anchors belonging to a ship.

Lo as the bark that hath discharg'd her freight,

Returns with precious lading to the bay

From whence at first she weigh'd her anchorage;

Shakespeare.

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.
A'KCHORED. participial adj. [from To anchor.] Held by the

Like a well twifted cable, holding fast The anchor'd vessel in the loudest blast.

Waller. A'NCHORET. \n. f. [contracted from anachoret, avaxwenlns.]
A'NCHORITE. \in A recluse; a hermit; one that retires to the more severe duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him. but he made

His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made that an anchorite as well as himself.

Sprat.

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the antient ancharites could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that

Pope.

Ancho'vy. n. f. [from ancheva, Span. or anchine, Ital. of the fame fignification.] A little fea fish, much used by way of fauce, or seasoning. Scaliger describes the anchovy as of the herring kind, about the length of a finger, having a pointed shout, a wide mouth, no teeth, but gums as rough as a saw. Others make it a fort of sardine, or pilchard; but others, with hetter reason, holding a peculiar species, very different from air better reason, hold it a peculiar species, very different from either. It is caught in the months of May, June, and July, on the coasts of Catalonia, Provence, &c. when it constantly repairs up the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. The fishing is chiefly in the night time; when a light being put on the stern of their little fishing vessels, the anchovies slock round, and are caught in nets. When the fishery is over, they cut off the heads, take out the galls and guts, then lay them in barries.

We invent new fauces and pickles, which refemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as the salso acid gravies of meat; the salt pickles of fish, anchovies, oysters.

Floyer on the Humours.

A'NCIENT. adj. [ancien, Fr. antiquus, Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long fince; of old time; not modern.

Ancient and old are distinguished; old relates to the duration of the thing itself, as, an old coat, a coat much worn; and ancient, to time in general, as, an ancient dress, a habit used in former times. But this is not always observed; for we mention old cuffems; but though old be formetimes opposed to mo-dern, an ient is seldom opposed to new.

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as allothers

belonging to common persons, he caused to be written in a book, after a furvey made of them, now remaining in the exchequer, and called Doomsday book; and such as y that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are calle ancient demesnes.

Old; that has been of long duration.
 With the ancient is wisdom, and i

agth of days underflanding.

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the most ancient, because he never had any beginning. Raleigh. Industry

Gave the tall ancient forest to his axe. Thompson.

Pope.

3. Past; former.
I see thy fury: If I longer stay, I see thy sury: It I longer lang.

We shall begin our ancient bickerings.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Those that lived in old A'NCIENT. n. f. [from ancient, adj.] Those that time were called ancients, opposed to the moderns.

And though the ancients thus their rules invade, As kings dispense with laws themselves have made;

Moderns, beware! or if you must offend Against the precept, ne'er transgress its end. Pope. The flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly, A'NCIENT n. J.

of a regiment.

NCIENT. n. f. The bearer of a flag, as was Ancient Piftol; A'NCIENT. n. f.

A'NCIENT. n. j. The bearer of a flag, as was Ancient Piffel; whence in prefent use, ensign.

A'NCIENTLY. adv. [from ancient.] In old times.

Not far from this is the great city of Trebisond, which, with the territory about it, anciently pertained unto this crown; now unjustly possessed; and as unjustly abused, by those who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it.

Sidney.

The colewort is not an enemy, though they were anciently received, to the vine only; but it is an enemy to any other plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth.

A'NCIENTNESS. n. f. [from ancient.] Antiquity; existence from old times.

The Fescenine and Saturnian were the same; they were called Saturnian from their ancientness, when Saturn reigned

A'NCIENTRY. n. f. [from ancient.] The honour of antient li-

neage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the most mingled, and most uncertain. Wherefore, most foolishly do the Irish think to ennoble themselves, by wresting their ancientry from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any in certain. There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the ancientry, stealing, fighting.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tole.

ANCLE. See ANKLE.

A'NCONY. n. f. [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two fquare rough knobs, one at each end.

AND. conjunction.

1. The particle by which fentences or terms are joined, which it is not easy to explain by any synonimous word.

Sure his honesty

Got him small gains, but shameless flattery And filthy beverage, and unseemly thist, And borrow base, and some good lady's gift.

- Spenfer. What shall I do to be for ever known,

And make the age to come my own?

The Danes unconquer'd offspring march behind;

And Morini, the last of human kind.

Dryden.

It shall ever be my study to make discoveries of this nature in human life, and to settle the proper distinctions between the virtues and perfections of mankind, and those false colours and resemblances of them that shine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. Addison.

2. And sometimes fignifies though, and seems a contraction of and if.

It is the nature of extreme felf-lovers, as they will fet an house on fire, and it were but to roast their eggs.

Bacon.

In and if, the and is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

I pray thee, Launce, an' if thou feest my boy, Bid him make haste. Shakespeare.

A'NDIRON. n. f. [supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from hand-iron; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may supply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the fpit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you strike an entire body, as an andiron of brass, at the top, it maketh a more treble found, and at the bettom a baser.

ANDRO'GYNAL. adv. [rom avnp and youn.] Having two lexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GINALLY. adv. [from androgynal.] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two fexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new tranfexion, but were androgynally born, and under fome kind of hermaphrodites. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ANDRO'-

Andro'Gynous. adj. The same with androgynal.

ANDRO'GYNUS. n. f. [Lat. See Androgynal.] An hermaphrodite; one that is of both f. zes.

Andro'Tomy. n. f. [from aune and many ] The practice of cutting human bodies.

One of the same and many and many process.

A'NECDOTE. n. f. [avendales] something yet unpublished; fecret history.

Some modern anec. lotes

He nodded in his elbew-chair.

Anemo Graphy n. [ ανερτ an γραφω.] The description of

ANEMO'METER n. and pov.] An inftrument contrived to measure the fir h or locity of the wind.

ANE MONE. n. f. [dvspann.] The wind flower.

Upon the top of its single stalk, surrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, or many petals, with many stamina in the center; the seeds are collected into an oblong head, and surrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in anemonies, are white, red, blue, and purple sometimes curiously intermixed.

Wind flowers are differents.

Wind flowers are diftinguished into those with broad and hard leaves, and those with narrow and soft ones; of both which sorts there are great variety of colours, some being double, and others single slowered. The broad leaved anemony roots should be planted about the end of September, and the small eminences which put forth the leaves set uppermost. These with small leaves must be set after the same manner, but not put into the ground till the end of October.

Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.

From the foft wing of vernal breezes shed,

Anemonies, auriculas, enrich'd

With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. Thomson.

A'NEMOSCOPE. n. f. [ανεμΦ and σχόπος.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been observed, that hypersones made of part's sure proved years good anemoscopes. groscopes made of cat's gut proved very good anemoscopes, sel-dom failing, by the turning the index about to foretel the shift-Chambers. ing of the wind.

ANE'NT. prep. A word used in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, he faid nothing anent this particular.
2. Over against; opposite to; as, he lives anent the market-house. ANES. \ n. f. The fpires or beards of com.

A'NEURISM. n. f. [ανευφύνω.] A difease of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakness of any part of them, they become excessively dilated, or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravasated amongst the adjacent cavities.

Sharp's Surgery. In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as Wiseman's Surgery.

in an aneurism.
Ane'w. adv. [from a and new.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the most common ufe.

Nor, if at mischief taken, on the ground Be flain, but pris'ners to the pillar bound, At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,

Be freed, or, arm'd anew, the fight invade.

That as in birth, in beauty you excel,

The muse might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can speak; and you
To show how well you play, must play anew.

The miseries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our island from the thoughts of engaging anew in fuch desperate undertakings. Addison.

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form anew the whole difposition of his soul, to acquire new habits of life, to practise duties to which he is utterly a stranger.

ANFRA'CTUOSE. \( adj.\) [from answers, Lat.] Winding; mazy;

ANFRA'CTUOUS. \( full of turnings, and winding passages.\)

Behind the drum are several vaults and answers, actuose cavities in the car hope. (a to intend the least sound imaginable, that the

Behind the drum are leveral vaults and any actual cavities in the ear-bone, so to intend the least sound imaginable, that the sense and vaults, how the found is redoubled,

ANFRA'CTURES. n. f. [from anstractuous.] Fulness of windings and urnings.

ANFRA'CTURE. n. f. [from anstractuous.] A turning; a mazy

winding and turning.

A'NGEL. n. f. ["Ayledos; angelus, Lat.]

1. Originally a meffenger. A spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs.

Some holy angel Fly to the court of England, and unfold

His message ere he come.

Had we such a knowledge of the constitution of man, as it is possible angels have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should be the constitution of man, as it is possible angels have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should be the constitution of man, as it is possible angels have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should be the constitution of man, as it is possible angels have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should be the constitution of man, as it is possible angels have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should be the constitution of man, as it is possible angels have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should be the constitution of man, as it is possible angels have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should be the constitution of man, as it is possible angels have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should be the constitution of man, as it is possible angels have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should be the constitution of man, as it is possible angels have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should be the constitution of man, as it is possible angels have, and it is certain his Maker has it is certain his man had become an account of the constitution of the constituti have a quite other idea of his effence. See HIERARCHY.

 Angel is fometimes used in a bad sense; as, angels of darkness.
 And they had a king over them, which was the angel of the Revelat. ix. 14. Angel, in scripture, sorgetimes means man of God, prophet.

Angel is used, in the stile of love, for a beautiful person.

Heav'n bless thee!

Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on.

Sir, as I have a foul, she is an angel.

Shakespeare.

5. A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel, in memory of an observation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan Angli, or English, were so beautiful, that, if they were christians, they would be Angeli, or angels. The coin was rated at ten shillings.

Take an empty bason, put an angel of gold, or what you will, into it; then go so far from the bason, till you cannot see the angel, because it is not in a right line; then fill the bason with water, and you will see it out of its place, because of the

with water, and you will fee it out of its place, because of the

Cousin, away for England; haste before; And, ere our coming, see thou shake the bags Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd angels Set thou at liberty.

Shake speare;

A'NGEL. adj. Resembling angels; angelical.
I have mark'd

A thousand blushing apparitions
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In angel whiteness bear away those blushes.

Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothings
Or virgins visited by angel powers,

With golden crowns and wreathes of heav'nly flow'rs.

Pope's Rape of the Locke.

Pope's Rape of the Locke.

A'NGEL-LIKE. adj. [from angel and like.] Resembling an angel.

In heav'n itself thou sure wer't drest

With that angel like disguise.

A'NGEL-SHOT. n. s. [from angel and shot.] Chain shot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain.

NGE'LICA. n. s. [Lat. ab angelica virtute.] The name of a plant.

plant.

. It has winged leaves divided into large fegments; its stalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the stalks, and confist of five leaves, succeeded by two

the tops of the stacks, and common or manured angelica. 2. Greater large channelled seeds.

The species are, 1. Common or manured angelica. 2. Greater wild angelica. 3. Shining Canada angelica. 4. Mountain perennial angelica, with columbine leaves.

The common angelica delights to grow in a very moist foil, the seeds should be sown soon after it is ripe. This plant is used in medicine, as are its seeds; and the consectioners make a sweetmeat with its tender stalks, cut in May. The second fort grows wild; and the two last forts may be propagated like the first.

Miller.

ANGE'LICA. (Berry-bearing) [Aralia, Lat.]
The flower confifts of many leaves, expanding in form of a rose, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary: these flowers are succeeded by globular fruits, which are soft and succeedent, and full of oblong seeds.

The species are, 1. Canada berry-bearing angeli. a. 2. Berry-

bearing angelica, with a naked stalk and creeping root. 3. Angelica tree.

The two first are propagated either by sowing their seeds, or by parting of their roots. The third sort grows with us to the height of seven or eight feet, and is only propagated by seeds, which are frequently brought from America. Miller.

ANGE LICAL. adj. [angelicus, Lat.]

r. Refembling angels.

It discovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an angelical swiftness, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his visible marvels, may continually travel upward.

Raleigh's Hijtory of the World.

2. Partaking of the nature of angels.
Others more mild

Retreated in a filent valley, fing
With notes angelical to many a harp,
Their own heroick deeds, and haples fall
Milton

By doom of battle.

By doom of battle.

Milton's Paradife Loft.

Belonging to angels.

It may be encouragement to confider the pleasure of speculations, which do rawish and sublime the thoughts with more Wilkins. clear angelical contentments.

ANGE'LICALNESS. n. f. [from angelical.] The quality of being angelical; refemblance of angels; excellence more than hu-

ANGE'LICK. adv. [angelicus, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of angel; angelical; above human.

Here, happy creature, fair angelick Eve,
Partake thou also.

My fancy form'd thee of angelick kind,
Some emanation of th' all beauteous mind.

A'NGBLOT. n. s. A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a Diet.

A'NGER. n. f. [a word of no certain etymology, but, with most probability, derive by Skinner from ange, Sax. vexed; which, however, seems to come originally from the Latin

ango. 1. Anger is uneafiness or discomposure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge. Locke.

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him.
Was the Land Man. Shakespeare. Was the Lord displeased against the rivers? was thine anger against the rivers? was thy wrath against the sea, that thou didst ride upon thine horses and thy chariots of salvation? Hab. iii. 8.

Anger is, according to some, a transient hatred, or at least South.

2. Pain, or fmart, of a fore or fwelling. In this fense it feems plainly deducible from angor.

I made the experiment, fetting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest an er and foreness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot.

Temple.

To A'NGER. v. a. [from the noun.] To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Who would anger the meanest artisan, which carrieth a Hooker. good mind?

Sometimes he angers me, With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant. Shakefp. There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, Shakefp.

which rather angered than grieved the people.

It anger'd Turenne, once upon a day,
To see a sootman kick'd that took his pay. Clarendon. Pope. A'NGERLY. adv. [from anger.] In an angry manner; like one

offended. Why, how now, Hecat, you look angerly. Shakespeare. Such jester's dishonest indiscretion, is rather charitably to be pitied, than their exception either angerly to be grieved at,

or feriously to be confuted. Carew. ANGIO'GRAPHY. n. f. [from αγιείου and γράφω.] A description of vessels in the human body; nerves, veins, arteries,

and lymphaticks.

Angio'Logy. n. f. [from ἀγιεῖον and λόγ.] A treatife or difcourse of the vessels of a human body.

AngioMonospi'Rmous. adj. [from ἀγιεῖον, μου., and σπίερμα.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

Angio'Tohiy. n. f. [from ἀγιεῖν and τέμνω, to cut.] A cutting open of the vessels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

A'NGLE. n. f. [angle, Fr. angulus, Lat.] The space intercepted between two lines intersections each other.

cepted between two lines interfecting each other. Angle of the centre of a circle, is an angle whose vertex, or angular point, is at the centre of a circle, and whose legs are

angular point, is at the centre of a circle, and whole legs are two semidiameters of that circle.

A'NGLE. n. s. [angel, Germ. and Dutch.] An ini'rument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She also had an angle in her hand; but the taker was so taken, that she had forgotten taking.

Give me mine angle, we'll to the river there,

My musick playing far off, I will betray

Tawny finn'd fish; my bended hook shall pierce

Their slimy iaws.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare. Their flimy jaws.

Pope.

Statespeare.

The patient fisher takes his filent stand, Intent, his angle trembling in his hand;

With looks unmov'd, he hopes the scaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork, and bending reed.

To A'NGLE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook.

The ladies angling in the cryftal lake, Feast on the waters with the prey they take. Waller. 2. To try to gain by some infinuating artifices, as fishes are caught by a bait.

By this face, This seeming brow of justice, did he win Shakespeare. The hearts of all that he did angle for.

The pleasant's angling is to see the fish? Cut with her golden oars the silver stream, And greedily devour the treacherous bait; So angle we for Beatrice.

Shakespeare. A'NGLE-ROD. n.f. [angel roede, Dutch.] The flick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatness; the smallest being fit for thatching of houses; the second bigness is used for angle-rods, and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs.

Bacon's Nat. Hist. He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furnishes the whole

Country with angle-rods.

A'NGLER. n. f. [from angle.] He that fishes with an angle.

He, like a patient angler, ere he strook,

Would let them play a while upon the hook.

Neither do birds alone, but many forts of fishes, feed upon infects; as is well known to anglers, who bait their hooks.

Ray.

A'NGLICISM. n. f. [from Anglus, Lat.] A form of speech peculiar to the English language; an English idiom.

A'NGOBER. n. f. A kind of pear. See PEAR.

A'NGRILY. adv. [from angry.] In an angry manner; furiously;

pecvifhly.

I will fit as quiet as a lamb; I will not flir, nor wince, nor speak a word, Nor look upon the iron angrily.

A'NGRY. adr. [from anger.]

1. Touched with anger; provokes.

O let not the Lord be anger, and I will speak: peradventure there shall be thirty found there.

Genesis. 2. It feems properly to require, when the object of anger's men-

tioned, the particle at before a thing, and with before a person; Your Coriolanus is not much miffed, but with his friends;

the commonwealth doth stand, and would do, were he an-Shakespeare.

Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye fold me hither: for God did send me before you to Genesis. preserve life.

I think it a vast pleasure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, fo many scoundrels envy and are angry at them.

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain, so doth an angry countenance a backbiting tongue.

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; fmarting.
This ferum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and angry; and, wanting its due regress into the mass, first gathers into a hard swelling, and, in a few days,

ripens into matter, and so dischargeth. Wiseman.

A'sguish. n. s. [angoisse, Fr. angor, Lat.] Excessive pain either of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of forrow, and is seldom used to fignify other passions.

Not all fo cheerful seemed she of sight, As was her fifter; whether dread did dwell,

Fairy Queen:

Or anguish in her heart, is hard to tell.

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,
By occasion wak'd, and circumstantial; True virtue's foul, always in all deeds all.

Donne. They had profecutors, whose invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conspired to find out such deaths, and those of such incredible anguish, that only the manner of dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance. South. Perpetual anguish fills his anxious breast,

Not stopt by business, nor compos'd by rest;

No musick cheers him, nor no feast can please. Dryden.

A'NGUISHED. adj. [from anguish.] Scized with anguish; tortured; excessively pained.

Feel no touch

Of conscience, but of same, and be
Anguish'd, not that 'twas sin, but that 'twas she. Donne.
A'NGULAR. adj. [from angle.] Having angles or corners; cornered.

As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexago-nal, or fix cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, angular figures arife, even as in the amethyst and basaltes.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. in the amethyst and basaltes.

The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the angular point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eight part of an inch.

Neuton's Opticks. ANGULA'RITY n. f. [from angular.] The quality of being an-

gular, or having corners.

ANGULA'RLY. adv. [from angular.] With angles or corners.

Another part of the fame folution afforded us an ice angularly figured.

A'NGULARNESS. n. f. [from angular.] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. adj. [from angle.] Formed with angles or cor-

Topazes, amethyfts, or emeralds, which grow in the fif-fures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into angulated figures; whereas, in the strata, they are found in rude lumps, like yel-

low, purple, and green pebbles. IV codward. ANGULO'SITY. n. f. [from angulous.] Angularity; cornered form.

A'NGULOUS. adj. [from angle.] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of fold to lie are held together by hooks, and angulous involutions; ince the coherence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a concep-Glanville. tion.

ANGU'ST. adj. [angusus, Lat.] Narrow; strait. Dist.
ANGUSTATION. n. s. [from angustus.] The act of making
narrow; straitening; the state of being narrowed.

"The cause may be referred either to the grumousness of the

blood, or to obstruction of the vein semewhere in its passage, by some angustation upon it by part of the tumour. Wiseman. ANHELATION. n. s. [anhelo, Lat.] The act of panting; the state of being out of breath.

NHELO'SE. adj. [anbelus, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; la-

ANIE'NTED. adj. [ameantir, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to no-

thing.

ANICHTS. adv. [from a for at, and night.] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier anights; your niece,
my lady, takes great exceptions at your ill hours.

Shatesp. Twelsth Night.

Shatefp. Twelfth Night.
The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is A'NIL. n. f. prepared. ANILE-

ANI life, or receive animation. Animadve'rsion. n. f. [animadverfio, Lat.]

1. Reproof; severe censure; blame.

He dismissed their cos missioners with severe and sharp animadversions. Punishment. When he object of animadversion is mentioned, it has the particle on or a pan before it. 2. Punishment. When a bill is debating an parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides; without the least animadver fions upon the authours. 3. In law.

An ecclefiaftical centure, and an ecclefiaftical animadversion, are different things; for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment, but an animadversion has only a respect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court.

Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. adj. [from animadvert.] That has the power of judging.

The representation of objects to the soul, the only animad-ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS. n. f. [from animadver five.] The power of animadverting, or making judgment.

To ANIMADVE'RT. v. n. [animadver to, Lat.]

I fhould not animadverting. I spais centures upon.

I should not animadvert on him, who was otherwise a painful observer of the decorum of the stage, if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakespeare for that fault.

Dryden on Dramatick Poefy. To inflict punishments. In both senses with the particle upon. If the Author of the universe animadverts upon men here be-low, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being? Grew's Cosmolog. Sacra.

Animadverter. n. s. [from animadvert.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments.

God is a strict observer of, and a severe animadverter upon, such as presume to partake of those mysteries, without such a preparation.

South. preparation.

ANIMAL. n. f. [animal, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, distinct, on the one side, from pure spirit; on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are such beings, which, besides the power of growing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are and award also with sensation and spontaneous motion. Mr. Ray endowed also with sensation and spontaneous motion. Mr. Ray gives two schemes of tables of them. Animals are either Sanguineous, that is, fuch as have blood, which breathe either Lungs, having either

Two ventricles in their heart, and those either Viviparous, { Aquatick, as the whale kind; Terrestrial, as quadrupeds; Oviparous, as birds. But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoifes, and Gills, as all fanguineous fishes, except the whale kind.
Exsanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into
Greater, and these either,
Naked, Naked,

Terrestrial, as naked snails;

Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fish, &c.

Covered with a tegument, either

Crustaceous, as lobsters and crab-fish;

Testaceous, either

Univalve, as limpets;

Bivalve, as oysters, muscles, cockles;

Turbinate, as periwinkles, snails, &c.

Lesser, as infects of all forts.

Viviparous hairy animals, or quadrupeds, are Vivinarous hairy animals, or quadrupeds, are either Moofed which are either While-footed or hoofed, as the horse and ass;
Clo en footed, having the hoof divided into
Tw principal parts, called bisulca, either
Such as chew not the cud, as swine;
Ruminant, or such as chew the cud; divided into
Such as have perpetual and hollow horns. Beef-kind, Sheep kind, Goat-kind. Such as have folid, branched and diciduous horns, as the deer-kind. Four parts, or quadrifulca, as the rhinoceros and hippo ' Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel kind; Many toes or claws; either

[ Undivided, as the elephant;

Divided, which have either

Broad nails, and an human shape, as apes; Narrower, and more pointed nails, which, in respect of their teeth, are divided into such as have Many fore-teeth, or cutters in each jaw;

The greater, which have

A fhorter fnout and rounder head, as the cat-kind;

A longer fnout and head, as the dog-kind.

The leffer, the vermin or weazel-kind.

Only two large and remarkable fore-teeth, all which are phytivorous, and are called the hare-kind.

Vegetables are proper enough to repair animals, as being near Vegetables are proper enough to repair animals, as being near of the same specific gravity with the animal juices, and as confissing of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, falt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the sap they derive from the earth. Arbuthnot on Aliments. Some of the animated substances have various organical or instrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a spring of life within themselves, as beasts, birds, fishes and insects; these are called *animals*. Other animated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principles of another fort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaving desired from the principles of leaving desired from the principles of leaving desired from the leavest and the second sec productions of leaves and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, and trees.

Watts's Logick. 2. By way of contempt, we fay of a stupid man, that he is a stupid animal. A'NIMAL. adj. [animalis, Lat.]
1. That which belongs or relates to animals. There are other things in the world of spirits, wherein our ideas are very dark and confused; such as their union with animal nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converse with each other.

Watts's Logick. their converse with each other.

Watts's Logick.

Animal functions, distinguished from natural and vital, are the lower powers of the mind, as, the will, memory, and imagination. Animal life is opposed, on one side, to intellectual, and, on the other, to vegetable. 4. Animal is used in opposition to spiritual or rational; as, the animal nature. Animal nature.

Animal colle. n. f. [animalculum, Lat.] A small animal; particularly those which are in their first and smallest state.

We are to know, that they all come of the seeds of animalcules of their own kind, that were before laid there. Ray.

Animalculum. n. f. [from animal.] The state of animal exiftence. The word animal there only fignifies human animality. In the minor proposition, the word animal, for the same reason, fignifies the animality of a goose: thereby it becomes an ambiguous term, and unsit to build the conclusion upon. Watts. To ANIMATE. v. a. [animo, Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the soul animates the body; man must have been animated by a higher power. power. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any But none, ah! none can animate the lyre,
And the mute strings with vocal fouls inspire;
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme, Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;
None can record their heavinly praise so well
As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. Dryden. 3. To encourage; to incite. The more to animate the people, he flood on high, from whence he might be best heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice.

Knolles's History of the Turks. A'NIMATE. adj. [from To animate.] Alive; possessing animal life.

All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them; All bodies have ipirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between animate and inanimate, are two: the first is, that the spirits of things animate are all contained within themselves, and are branched in veins and secret canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort: but the spirits in things in things in this case of the seat of the spirits in things inaminate are shut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in fnow.

Of creatures animate with gradual life,
Of growth, fense, reason, all summ'd up in man.

Milton's Paradise Lost. There are several topicks there used against the atheism and idolatry of the heathens; such as the visible marks of divine wisdom and goodness in the works of the creation, the vital union of fouls with matter, and the admirable structure of animate bodies, and the like. Bentley's Sermons. A'NIMATED. participial adj. [from animate.] Lively; vigorous.
Warriours the fires with animated founds;

Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. Pope.
A'NIMATENESS. n. f. [from animate.] The state of being ani-Die mated.

Anima'tion. n. f. [from animate.]
1. The act of animating or enlivening.

Plants

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's ork. They are the first producat, which is the word of aniwork. Bacon's Natural Hiftory. mation.

2. The flate of being enlivened.

A'NIMATIVE. adj. [from animate.] That which has the power of giving life, or animating.

ANIMA'TOR. n. f [from anin.ate.] That which gives life; that which implants a principle of life.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their motor, and, if not settered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite to their animator.

Braun's singar Errours.

Animose. adj. [animositas, Lat.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement. ment.

Animo'seness. n. f. [from animofe.] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper.

ANIMOSITY. n. f. [animosias, Lat.] Vehemence of htared; passionate malignity. It implies rather the disposition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itself.

They were sure to bring passion, animosity, and malice enough

of their own, what evidence foever they had from others.

C.arendon. If there is not fome method found out for allaying these heats and animolities among the fair fex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed.

No religious seet ever carried their aversions for each other to

greater heights than our flate parties have done; who, the more to inflame their passions, have mixed religious and civil anima-

fities together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church. Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England-man.

A'NISE. n. s. [anifum, Lat] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet scented seeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for use, because the seeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy.

The seed of this plant has a sweetish taste, intermixed with something pungent and bitter, is reputed an aromatick, and

fomething pungent and bitter, is reputed an aromatick, and prescribed not barely as a carminative against wind, but also

as a pectoral, stomachick, and digestive.

Ye pay the tithe of mint, and anise, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and saith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other Matt. xxv. 25. undone.

A'NKER. n. f. [ancker, Dut.] A liquid measure chiesly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two stekans: each stekan consists of sixteen mengles: the mengle Chambers.

being equal to two of our wine quarts.

A'NKLE. n. f. [ancleop, Sax. anckel, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his ankles was much swelled and ulcerated on the infide, in feveral places.

My fimple fystem shall suppose, Wiseman.

That Alma enters at the toes;

That then she mounts by just degrees

Up to the ankles, legs, and knees.

A' KLE-BONE. n. f. [from ankle and bone.] The bone of the

ankle.

The shin-bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a fingle shadow, the anklebone will shew itself by a shadow given underneath, as the Peacham on Drawing.

A'NNALIST. n. f. [from aunals.] A writer of annals.

I wonder my author should be offended, especially since their own annalist has given the same title to that of Syrmium. Attarb.

A'NNALS. n. f. without singular number. [annales, Lat.] Histories digested in the exact order of time; narratives in which

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O nymph! the tedious annals of our fate!

Through such a train of woes if I should run, The day wou'd sooner than the tale be done! Dryd. Virg. We are affured, by many glorious examples in the annals of our religion, that every one, in the like circumstances of distress, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act. Rogers's Sermons.

A'NNATS. n. f. without fingular. [annates, Lat.]
1. First fruits; because the rate of first fruits paid of spiritual livings, is after one year's profit. Cowell.

2. Maffes faid in the Romish church for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the foul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living. Ayl'ffe's Parergon.

To ANNE'AL. v. a. [ælan, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may pierce through.

But when thou dott anneal in glass thy ftory,

then the light and glory More rev'rend grows, and more doth win, Which else shews wat'rish, bleak, and thin.

Her bert. When you purpose to anneal, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven; or, for want thereof, take a blue stone, which being made fit for the aforesaid oven, lay it upon the cross bars Peacham on Drawing.

Which her own inward fymmetry reveal'd, And like a picture shone, in glass anneal'd. Dryden's Fables.

2. To heat glass after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give t me time

temper.

To ANNE'X. v. a. [annesto, anne. um, Lat. annexer, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he annexed a c cicil to his will.

2. To unite; as, a smaller thing to a greater as, he annexed a province to his kingdom.

To unite à posserior ; annexion a yys presupposing some hing: thus we may fay, punishment is annixed to guilt; but not guilt

to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, a which the opinions of those learned men, that have written thereof, may be fafely received, had they not thereunto annexed and fastened an inevitable nec flity, and made it more general and univerfally powerful than Ruleigh's History of the World. Nations will decline fo low

From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,

But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd, Deprives them of their outward liberty. Milton's Par. Lost. I mean not the authority, which is annexed to your office;
I speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your person.

Dryden's Juvinal, Dedication.

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and annex happiness always to the exercise of it.

Atterbury's Sermins.

ncs always to the exercise of it.

Atterbury's Sermins.

The temporal reward is an-exed to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. Rogers's Ser mons.

ANNE'X. n f. [from To annex.] The thing annexed; additament

Failing in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the annexes of divinity.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ANNEXA'TION. n. f. [from annex.]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness, which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise, that the whole body will be full of light, Matt. vi. that all other Christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or amnexation, attend them. Hammond's Fundamentals. annexation, attend them.

2. Union; coalition; conjunction.

How these annexations of benefices first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute.

Anne'xion. n. f. [from annex.] The act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the annexion of fuch penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure. Rogers. ANNE'XMENT. n. f. [from annex.]

The act of annexing.

2. The thing annexed.

When it falls,

Each small annexment, petty consequence, Attends the boilt rous ruin.

ANNI'HILABLE. adj. [from annihilate.] That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of existence.

To ANNI'HILATE. v. a. [ad and nihilum, Lat.]

I. To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly annihilated; but that as it was the work of the omnipotency of God, to make Attends the boift'rous ruin. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

fomewhat of nothing; fo it requireth the like omnipotency to turn fomewhat into nothing.

Bacon's Natural History.

Thou taught'st me, by making the Love her, who doth neglect both me and thes.

T' invent and practife this one way, t' annihilate all three.

He despaired of God's mercy; he, by a decollation of all hope, annihilated his mercy.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Whose friendship can stand against assaults, strong enough to annibilate the friendship of puny minds; such an one has reached true constancy.

Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the business was done, disbanded, and annihilated. Woodward's Natural History.

2. To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than It The flood that hath altered, desormed, or rathernannihilated, this place, so as no man can find any mark or memory thereof.

Raleigh's History of the World.

3. To annul; to destroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reason, that any one commonwealth should annibilate that whereupon the whole world has agreed. Hoker.

Annihila Tion. n. s. [from annihilate.] The act of reducing to nothing. The state of being reduced to nothing.

Cod both his influence into the very essence of things, with-

to nothing The state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which their utter annihilation could not choose but follow.

Hooker.

Hooker.

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain, Is to be valu'd in the midst of pain:

Annibilation were to lose heav'n more :

We are not quite exil'd, where thought can foar. Dryden.

ANNIVE'RSARY. n. f. [anniverfarius, Lat.]

Aday celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the

primitive

primitive christians met at the places of their martyrdom, to berve the auniverjary of their Stillingficet's Def. nec. praise Gud for ther. fufferings.

The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the an-

Donne had never feen Mrs Drury, whom he has made im-

mortal in his admirable neiverfaries.

Anniverfary is an offi on the Romish church, celebrated not only once a year, be which ought to be said daily through the year, for the soul of the deceased.

Assign. Annive'RSARY. adj. [anmoverfarius, Lat.] Returning with the

Annive'rsary. adj. [anniverfarius, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its anniversary vicissitudes.

They deny giving any worship to a creature, as inconsistent with christianity; but consess the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they expressed by keeping their anniversary days; and recommending their example.

Stillingsies.

A'NNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, anno domini, or A. D. 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

Anno isance. n. s. [from annoy, but not now in use.]

Anno'isance. n. f. [from annoy, but not now in use.]

It hath a double signification, being as well for any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or such like means; as also, for the writ that is brought upon this transgression. See Nusance, the world now used. the word now used. Blount.

A'NNOLIS. n. f. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTA'TION. n. f. [annotatio, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publish annotations, with-

out the text itself whereunto they relate.

Annorator. n. f. [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

I have not that respect for the annotators, which they generates.

rally meet with in the world.

To Anno'unce. v. a. [annoncer, Fr. annuncio, Lat.]

1. To publish; to proclaim.

Of the Messah I have heard foretold

By all the prophets; of thy birth at length Announc'd by Gabriel with the first I knew.

Parad. Reg. 2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial fentence.

Those, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care, Who model nations, publish laws, announce

Or life or death.

Prior.

To ANNO'Y. v. a. [annoyer, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to teaze; to moleft.

Woe to poor man; each outward thing annoys him He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys him. Her joyous presence and sweet company,

In full content he there did long enjoy; Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealoufy, His dear delights were able to annoy.

Fairy 2.

As one who long in populous city pent, Where houses thick, and sewers annoy the air, Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe Among the pleasant villages, and farms

Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. Milton's Paradife Loft. Insects seldom use their offensive weapons, unless provoked:

let them but alon, and amoy them not.

ANNO'Y. n f. [from the verb.] Injury; molestation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake in joy;

Good angels guard thee from the boar sannoy.

Shakefp.

All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring less annoy
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themselves they cannot stay.

What then remains, but, after past annoy, To take the good vicissitude of joy.

Anno'YANCE. n. f. [from annoy.]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A gr tin, a duft, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,

Any anyloyance in that precious fense. Shakespeare.

Crows ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great anneyunces to Mortimer's Husbandry. corn. The state of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The spit venom of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. Hooker. The greatest annoyance and disturbance of mankind, has been from one of those two things, force or fraud.

South. For the further annoyance and terrour of any belieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies.

Anno Yer. n.-se [from To annoy.] The person that annoys.

A'nnual. adj. [annuel, Fr. from annus, Lat.]

1. That which comes yearly.

The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew.

That which is reckoned by the year.

The king's majelty

Does purpose honour to you; to which

A thousand pounds a year, annua! support,

That which lasts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual, seemeth to be caused by the over-expense of the sap; which being prevented, they will superannuate, if they stand warm. Bacon's Nat. Hift. Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an annual plant,

both leaf, flower, and fruit, proceeding from the coat that was fuperinduced over the wood the last year.

RNUALLY. ads. [from annual.] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it sufficient to lignify a heart; A'NNUALLY. ads. [from annual.] because the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and unto fifty years annually encreaseth the weight of one drachm.

The whole strength of a nation is the utmost that a prince can raise annually from his subjects.

Swift.

ANNU'ITANT. n. f. [from annuity.] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNU'I TY. n. f. [annuité, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. The diffe-

rences between a rent and an annuity are, that every rent is gorences between a rent and an annuity are, that every rent is going out of land; but an annuity charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have affets by descent. The second difference is, that, for the recovery of an annuity, no action lies, but only the writ of annuity against the granter, his heirs, or successors; but of a rent, the same actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an annuity is never taken for assets, because it is no freehold in law; nor shall be put in execution upon a statute merchant, statute staple, or elegit, as a rent may. Cowell.

A vearly allowance.

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the fon of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expence, beyond what his anticomplete the supplied his expence, beyond what his anticomplete to another. nuity from his father would bear. Clarendon.

To ANNU'L. v. a. [fr m nullus.]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever deftroys this authority, does, in effect, annul the law.

Rogers's Sermons.

To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light the pure work of God to me's extinct, And all her various objects of delight

And all her various objects of delight

Annull'd, which might in part my grief have eas'd.

Milton's Sampson Agonistes.

A'NNULAR, adj. [from annulus, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rise up, he hastied them to the bones by annular ligaments. Cheyne.

A'NNULARY. adj. [from annulus, Lat.] In the form of rings.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the wind-pipe is made with annulary cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together.

Ray.

and fall together.

Donne.

Pope.

Dryd. Fab.

and fall together.
A'NNULET. n. f. [from annulus, Lat.]
1. A little ring.
2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.
3. Annules are also a part of the coat-armour of several families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction; it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture per baculum est annulum. baculum & annulum.
[In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick

capital, under the quarter round, are called annulets.

Annulet is also used for a narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column; so called, because it encompasses the column round.

Chambers.

To ANNU'MERATE. v. a. [annumero, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to fomething beforementioned. ANNUMERA'TION. n. f. [annumeratio, Lat.] Addition to a for-

mer number. To ANNU'NCIATE. v. a. [annuncio, Lat.] To bring tid-ings; to relate fomething that has fallen out: a word not in popular use.

Annuncia'Tion-DAY. n. f. [from annunciate.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's falutation of the bleffed virgin; folemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of

Upon the day of the annunciation, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our bleffed Saviour: and so upon all the seftivals of the year.

A'NODYNE. adj. [from a and odown.] That which has the power

of mitigating pain.

Yet durif the not too deeply probe the wound,
As hoping still the nobler parts were found:
But strove with anodynes t' assuage the smart,
And mildly thus her med'cine did impart.

Anodynes, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient substances; those things which destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what deadens

the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. Arbut To ANO'INT. v. a. [oindre, ensindre; part. oint, ensint, Fr.]
1. To rub over with uncluous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom,
And die, ere men can say, God save the queen.

Shak.
Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all thy coasts, but thou shalt not anciet thyself with the oil: for thine olive shall Deut. cast his fruit.

To smear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then in brazen caldrons born,
Are pour'd to wash his body, joint by joint,
And fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs anoint.

Dryd.

3. To confecrate by unction.

I would not fee thy crucl nails

Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce fifter
In his anointed flesh flick boarish fangs.

Anointer. n. f. [from anoint.] The person that anoints.

Ano'MALISM. n. f. [from anomaly.] Anomaly; irregularity;
deviation from the common rule.

Diff.

ANOMALI'STICAL. adj. [from anomaly.] Irregular; applied in aftronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth paffeth through its orbit, diffinct from the tropical year.

ANOMALOUS. adj. [α priv. and ἄμαλος.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things:

It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the com-

It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the com-mon rules of inflection; and, in aftronomy, to the feemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will arise anomalous disturbances not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers. Brown's Vul. Er. He being acquainted with some characters of every speech,

you may at pleasure make him understand anomalous pronun-Holder's Elements of Speech. ciation.

Metals are gold, filver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: to which

we may join that anomalous body, quickfilver or mercury.

Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.

Ano'MALOUSLY. adv. [from anomalous.] Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not folemnly begotten, but suddenly framed, and tomalously proceeded from Adam. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Eve was not folemnly begotten, but fuddenly framed, and anomaloufly proceeded from Adam. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ANO'MALY. n. f. [anomalie, Fr. anomalia, Lat. ἀνωμαλος.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we should chance to find a mother debauching her daughter, as such monsters have been seen, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baseness of nature.

South.

I do not pursue the many pseudographies in use, but intend to the process of these arounds in writing might be avoided.

to shew how most of these anomalies in writing might be avoid-Holder. ed, and better supplied.

A'NOMY. n. f. [ α priv. and νόμος.] Breach of law. If fin be good, and just, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is of fin, no anomy.

Bramball against Hobbes.

no fin, no anony.

Bramball against Hobbes.

Ano'n. adv. [Junius imagines it to be an elliptical form of speaking for in one, that is, in one minute; Skinner from a and nean, or near; Minshew from on on.]

1. Quickly; foon; in a fhort time.
A little frow, tumbled about,

Anon becomes a mountain. Will they come abroad anon? Shall we see young Oberon?

Shakefpeare. B. Johnson.

However, witness, heav'n! Heav'n, witness thou anon! while we discharge

Milton's Par. Loft. Freely our part. He was not without defign at that present, as shall be made out anon; meaning by that device to withdraw himself.
Still as I did the leaves inspire,

With fuch a purple light they shone,
As if they had been made of fire,
And spreading so, would flame anon.

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times,
used ever and anon. Waller. In this fense is

Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill Sometimes, anon in shady vale, each night,

Sometimes, anon in thady vale, each ingles.

Or harbour'd in one cave, is not revealed.

Ano'nymous. adj. [α priv. and δνομα.] Wanting a name.

These animalcules serve also for food to another anonymous Ray on the Creation.

They would forthwith publish slanders unpunished, the authors being anonymous, the immediate publishers thereof sculk-

ing.
Ano'NYMOUSLY. adv. [from anonymous.] Ing.

Ano'Nymously. adv. [from anonymous.] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out anonymously, among complaints of fpurious editions? Swift.

Anore'xy. n. f [ανορηξια.] Inappetency, or loathing of food.

Quincy.

ANO'THER. adj. [from an and other.]

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual disorder, must 

Start eye!
What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom? Anther yet? - a feventh! I'll fee no more. Shakefp.

3. Any other; any one elfe. If one man fin against another, the judge shall judge him. Why not of her? preferr'd above the rest, By him with knightly loads and open love profes'd; So had another been, whe. ws addrefs'd. Dryden's Falie.

4. Not one's felf.

A man shall have diffused his life, his felf, and his whole concernments fo far, that he can weer his forrows with an ther's eyes; when he has another heart be s his own, both to fare, and to support his grief.

Widely different; much altered.

When the foul is beaten from is station, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite another thing from what it was before.

Ano'THERGAINES. adj. [See Anotherguess.] Of another kind. This word I have found only in Sidney.

If my father had not plaid the hafty fool, I might have had

If my father had not plaid the halfy fool, I might have had anothergaines husband than Dametas.

Sidney.

No'THERGUESS. adj. [This word, which though rarely used in writing, is somewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from another guise; that is, of a different guise, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in anotherguess manner in thy time.

A'NSATED. adi. [ausaust. Lat.] Having handles: or sometime.

A'NSATED. adj. [anfatus, Lat.] Having handles; or fomething in the form of handles.

To A'NSWER. v. n. [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had anorpanian, but in another fense; the Dutch have an:wo.rden.]

1. To speak in return to a question.

Are we succourd? are the Moors removed? Answer these questions first, and then a thousand more Answer them altogether. Dryd.

2. To speak in opposition.

No man was able to answer him a word. Matt. If it be faid, we may discover the elementary ingredients of things, I answer, that it is not necessary that such a discovery should be practicable.

Boyle. 3. To be accountable for.

Some men have finned in the principles of humanity, and ust answer for not being men. Brown's Vulgar Errours. must answer for not being men. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

If there be any absurdity in this, our author must answer for it. Locke.

To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of.

The night, so impudently fixed for my last, made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my family. Swift. 5. To give an account.

How they have been fince received, and so well improved, let those answer either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of fuch wife counfel.

He wants a father to protect his youth, And rear him up to virtue. You must bear The future blame, and answer to the world,
When you result the easy honest means
Of taking care of him

Of taking care of him.

6. To correspond to; to suit with. In water face answereth to face: so the heart of man to man. Proverbs.

7. To be equivalent to; to stand for something else.

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry: but money answereth all things. Ecc!.

8. To fatisfy any claim or petition.

Revenge the jeering and distain de ntempt Of this proud king, who studies day and night To answer all the debt he owes unto you,

Ev'n with the bloody payments of your deaths. Shakesp Men no fooner find their appetites unanswered, than the complain the times are injurious. Raleigh.

To act reciprocally upon.

Say, do'ft thou yet the Roman harp command?

Do the ftrings answer to thy noble hand?

Dryd.

To ftand as opposite or correlative to something else.

There can but two things create love, perfection and usefulnes; to which answer, on our part, 1. Admiration; and, 2. Desire: and both these are centered in love.

11. To bear proportion to:

He desired, that proper officers might forces, here for any

He defired, that proper officers might feareh he; for pro-bably I might carry feveral weapons, which wrift needs be dangerous things, if they answered the bulk of fo prodigious a person.

Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent. Our part is, to choose out the most deserving objects, and the most likely to answer the ends of our charity; and when that is done, all is done that lies in our power: the rest must be left to providence. Atterbury.

13. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,

Shakesp.

Temple.

Southern.

Till I and my affairs are an wored.

14. To succeed; to produce the wished event.

Jason followed her counsel, whereto when the event had an-fwered, he again demanded the sleece. Raleigh. We see likewise, that much water draweth forth the juice of

the body infused; but little water is imbibed by the body: and

this is a principal cause, why. in operations upon bodies for their version or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not answer the trial in small; and so deceiveth many.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory. To appear to any call, or authoritative fummons; in which fense, though figuration; the following passage may be perhaps taken.

Thou wert better a thy grave, than to answer, with thy uncovered body, this e. gemity of the skies. Shekespeare.

16. To be over-against any thing.

Fire answers fire, and, by their paly beams,

Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. Shakespeare.

A'NOWER. n. f. [from To anficer.]

1. That which is faid, whether in speech or writing, in return to a question, or position.

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had fore eyes: If you have more pleasure in wine than in your

fight, wine is good.

Lo.ke.

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready anjwer to the questions which he shall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the bungry and the naked, the fick and imprisoned?

Atterbury. 2. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.

A personal answer ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be absolute and

be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be absolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain.

Ayliffe.

A'NSWER-JOBBER. n. f. [from answer and jobber.] He that makes a trade of writing answers.

What disgusts me from having any thing to do with answer-jobbers, is, that they have no conscience.

Swift.

A NSWERABLE. adj. [from answer.]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that which may be answered; as, the argument, though subtle, is yet answerable.

2. Obliged to give an account, or stand the trial of an accusation.

tion.

Every chief of every kindred or family should be answerable, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times to be justified, when he should be required, or charged with

will any treason, felony, &c.

Spenser.

Will any man argue, that if a physician should manifestly prescribe poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to God?

Swift.

ed, but is answerable only to God?

He cannot think ambition more justly laid to their charge, than to other men; because that would be to make church government answerable for the errours of human nature. Swift. 3. Correspondent.

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give, answerable enough in some features and colours, but erring in

The daughters of Atlas were ladies, who, accompanying fuch as came to be registered among the worthies, brought forth children answerable in quality to those that begot them.

4. Proportionate.

Only add Beeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith, Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love By name to come call'd charity, the foul

Of all the reft.

5. Suitable; fuited.

The following, by certain effaces of men, answerable to that which a great person himself professeth, as of soldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies.

Bacon.

If answerable style I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness, who deigns
Her nightly visitation unimplor'd.

Milton.

6. Equal.

There be no kings whose means are answerable unto other Raleigh.

7. Relative; correlative.

That, 7 every petition for things needful, there should be some ansilerable sentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requisite.

Hooker.

A'NSWERA: LY. adv. [from answerable.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

The broader seas are, if they be intire, and free from islands,

they are anfiverably deeper.

Brerewood.

It bears light, and more active forts, into the atmosphere, to a greater or leffer height, answerably to the greater or leffer intensenses of the heat.

Woodward.

intensences of the heat.
A NSWERABLENESS. n. f. [from answerable.] The quality of Diet. being answerable.

A'NoWERER. n. f. [from anjwer.]

1. He hat answers; he that speaks in return to what another has spoken.

2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written firft.

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; because it gives his answers, double work. Swift.

ANT. n. j. [æmeer, Sax. which Junius imagines, not without probability, to have been first contracted to seme, and then soft. VII.

## ANT

tened to ant.] An emmet; a pismire. A small insect that

We'll fet thee to school to an ani, to teach thee there's no lab'ring in the winter.

Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills are;

Where when the several labourers I see

For children, house, provision, taking pain,
They're all but ants, carrying eggs, straw, and grain.
Learn each small people's genius, policies;
The ant's republick, and the realm of bees;

How those in common all their stores bestow;

And anarchy without confusion know: Pope: ANT-BEAR. n. f. [from ant and bear.] An animal that feeds on ants

Divers quadrupeds feed upon infects; and fome live wholly upon them; as two forts of tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in English ant-bears.

ANT-HILL, or HILLOCK. n. f. [from ant and hill.] The small protuberances of earth in which anter make their nests.

Put blue flowers into an ant-bill, they will be stained with

red; because the ants drop upon them their stinging liquour, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol.

Those who have seen ant-hillocks, have easily perceived those small heaps of corn about their nests.

Addison.

An'T. A contraction for and it, or rather and if it; as, an't please you; that is, and if it please you.

Anta Gonist. n. s. [ αν l and αγωνίζω.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies

generally a personal and particular opposition.

Our antagonists in these controversies may have met with some not unlike to Ithacius.

What was set before him;

To heave; pull, draw, and break, he still perform'd,
None daring to appear antagonist.

It is not fit, that the history of a person should appear, till
the prejudice both of his antagonists and adherents be softened and fubdued. Addison:

Raleigh.

Milton.

2. Contrary.

The short club consists of those who are under five feet; ours is to be composed of such as are above six. These we look upon as the two extremes and antagonists of the species; confidering all these as neuters, who fill up the middle space.

3. In anatomy, the antagonist is that muscle which counteracts fome others.

A relaxation of a muscle must produce a spasm in its antagonist, because the equilibrium is destroyed.

Arbuthnot.

To ANTA GONIZE. v.n. [ανίλ and αγωνίζωι] Το contend against

Dist.

ANTA'LGICK. adj. [from avil, against, and anyos, pain.] That

which foftens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLASIS. n. f. [Lat. from ανλανακλασις, from ανλανακλάω, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the fame word is repeated in a dif-A figure in rhetorick, when the fame word is repeated in a dif-ferent, if not in a contrary fignification; as, In thy youth learn fome craft, that in old age thou may'st get thy living without craft. Craft, in the first place, fignifies science or occupation; in the second, deceit or subtilty.

2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis; as, Shall that heart (which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them) shall that heart, I say, &c.

Smith's Rhetorick.

I jay, &c. Smith's Rhetorick. ANTAPHRODI'TICK. adj. [from ανίλ, againft, and ἄφροδίτης Venus.] That which is efficacious againft the venereal difease. ANTAPOPLE'CTICK. adj. [ανίλ, againft, and αποωληξις, an apoplexy.] Good againft an apoplexy. ANTA'RCTICK. adj. [ανίλ, againft, and ἄρκλος, the bear or northern conftellation.] The fouthern pole, so called, as opposite to the northern.

fite to the northern.

Downward as far as antarctick.

They that had fail'd from near th' antarclick pole, Their treasure safe, and all their vessels whole,

In fight of their dear country ruin'd be,

Without the guilt of either rock or fea. Waller: ANTARTHRI'TICK. adj. [avli, against, and de Jellis, the gout.] Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. adj. [from will and do Jua.] Good against

the afthma.

ANTE. A Latin particle fignifying before, which is frequently used in compositions; as, antediluvian, before the flood; ante-

chamber, a chamber leading into another apartment.

A'NTEACT. n. f. [from ante and act.] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. n. f. [from ante and ambulatio, Lat.] A

walking before.

To ANTECE'DE. v. n. [from ante, before, and cedo, to go.]

To precede; to go before. It feems more confonant to reason, that the fabrick of the

world did not long antecede its motion. Hale
ANTECE DENCE. n. f. [from antecede:] The act or state of gs

ing before; precedence.

It is impossible that mixed bodies can be eternal, because there is necessarily a pre-existence of the simple bodies, and an

an antecedence of their constitution preceding the existence, of Hale. mixed bodies.

ANTECE DENT. adj. [antecedens, Lat.]
1. Going before; preceding. Antecedent is used, I think, only with regard to time; precedent, with regard both to time and

Place.

To affert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a fin, and punished it, when, without any antecedent fin of his, it was impossible for him not to fall, seems a thing that highly

reproaches essential equity and goodness.

2. It has to before the thing which is supposed to follow.

No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for existence must be antecedent to merit.

Did the blood first exist, antecedent to the formation of the heart? But that is to set the effect before the cause. Bentley. ANTECE DENT. n. s. [antecedens, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is indeed the never fary antecedent, if not also the direct cause of a sinner is return. South. to God.

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined; as, the man who comes hither.

3. In logick, the first proposition of an enthymeme or argument,

confifting only of two propositions.

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle if; as, if the sun be fixed, the earth must move: if there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the antecedent, the other is called the confequent. Watts's Logick.

ANTECE DENTLY. adv. [from antecedent.] In the state of ante-

We consider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. South.

ANTECE'SSOR. n. f [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads

ANTECHA'MBER. n. f. [from ante before, and chamber; it is generally written, improperly, antichamber.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empress has the antichambers past,
And this way moves with a disorder d haste.

Dryden.

His antichamber, and room of audience, are little square chambers wainscoted. Addifon.

ANTECU'RSOR. n. f. [Latin.] One who runs before. To A'NTEDATE. v. a. [from ante and do, datum, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, fo as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou haft loy'd me one whole day, To-morrow when thou leav'ft, what wilt thou fay?

Wilt thou then antedate some new-made vow,

Or, fay that now We are not just those persons, which we were? Donne. By reading a man does, as it were, antedate his life, and makes himself contemporary with the ages past.

Collier. Collier. 2. To take formething before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve,

And antedate the blis above. Pope. ANTEDILU'VIAN. adj. [from ante before, and diluvium a deluge.]
1. Existing before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the flone and marble of the antiduluvian earth were totally diffolved.

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, conduceable unto the

genealogy of our Saviour, and the antediluvian chronology. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ANTEDILU'VIAN. n. f. One that lived before the flood.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. Bentley.

AN'TELOPE. n. f. [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

The antelo; e, and wolf both fierce and fell. ANTEMERI'DIAN. adj. [from ante, before, and meridian, noon.] Before noon.

ANTEME'TICK. adj. [all], againft, and nuíw, to vomit.] That which has the power of calming the stomach; of preventing

or stopping vomiting.

An TEMU'NDANE. adj. [ante, before, and mundus, the world.]

That which was before the creation of the world.

An TEMU'MBER. n. f. [from ante and number.] The number

that precedes another.

Whatfoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to confent of notes, is rather to be afcribed to the antenumber, than to the entire number, as that the found returneth after fix, or after twelve; so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the mathematical than fixth or the twelfth ter, but the fixth or the twelfth. Bacon.

A'NTEPAST. n. f. [from ante, before, and passum, to feed.] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our blifs only in the fatiating our appe-

tites; it might be reasonable, by frequent antepasts, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal. Decay of Piety. A'NTEPENULT. n. f. [antepenultima, Lat.] The last syllable but two, as the syllable te in antepenult: a term of grammar. ANTEPILE 1 ICK. adj. [αν]ι and ἐπίν μις.] A medicine against

That bezoar is antidotal, lapis je daicus diuretical, coral antipeleptical, we will not deny.

To A'NTEPONE. v. a. [antepono, Laws To fet one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another.

ANTEPREDI'CAMENT. n. f. [antepredicamentum, Lat.] Something to be known in the study of logick, previously to the

doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIO'RITY. n. f. [from anteriour.] Priority; the state of being before in time or fituation.

ANTE'RIOUR. adj. [anterior, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the anteriour or upper part wherein the fenfes are placed, and that the posteriour and lower part, which is oppofite thereunto, there is no inferiour or former part in this anifite thereunto, there is no inferiour or former part in this animal; for the fenses being placed at both extremes, make both ends anteriour, which is impossible. Vulgar Errours.

ANTES. n. f. [Latin.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH. n. f. [from ante, before, and slomach.] A cavity which leads into the stomach.

In birds there is no massication or comminution of the meating the mouth; but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of

in the mouth; but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of antestomach, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. Ray. ANTHELMI'NTHICK. adj. [avil against, and ελμινθω, a worm.] That which kills worms.

Anthelmintbicks, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken u-

pon an empty fromach.

A'NTHEM. n. f. [ &νθυμνος, a hymn fung in alternate parts, and should therefore be written anthymn.] A holy fong; a fong performed as part of divine service.

God Moses first, then David did inspire,

To compose anthems for his heavenly quire. Denham. There is no passion that is not finely expressed in those parts of the inspired writings, which are proper for divine songs and Addijon. anthems.

ANTHO LOGY. n. f. [ andoropia, from andos, a flower, and herw, to gather.]

x. A collection of flowers.

2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.

2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

Anthony's fire.n.f. A kind of eryfipelas.

Anthony's fire.n.f. a burning coal. A fcab or blotch that is made by a corrofive humour, which burns the fkin, and occasions sharp pricking pains.

Quincy.

Anthropology.n.f. [from ανθρωπος, man, and λέγω, to discourse.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man.

form and structure of the body of man.

ANTHROPO PATHY. n. f. [ἄνθρωπος, a man, and ωάθος, paffion.] The fensibility of man; the passions of man.

ANTHROPO PHAGI. n. f. It has no fingular. [ἄνθρωπος, man, and Φάγω, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; those that live upon human flesh.

The cannibals that each cane gat,

The anthropophagi, and men whose heads Do grow beneath their shoulders. Similafreare. ANTHROPOPHAGI'NIAN. n. f. A ludicrous word, formed by Shakespeare from anthropophagi, for the sake of a formidable sound. Go, knock, and call; he'll speak like an anthropophaginian unto thee: knock, I fay.

ANTHROPOPHAGY. n. f. [ανθρωωος, a man, and Φαγω, to cat.]

The quality of eating human seeds.

The quality of eating human flesh, or man-eating.
Upon slender foundations was raised the anthropophagy of

Upon slender foundations was rance Dioomedes his horses.

Nulgar Errours.

Anthropo'sophy. n. f. [ανθρωπος, man, and σοφία wisdom.]

The knowledge of the nature of man.

Anthypno'tick. adj. [from ανδ, against, and τνος, sleep.]

That which has the power of preventing sleep; but which is efficacious against a lethargy.

Anthypochondri'ack. adj. [from αλδ, against, wind, υποχονδρίαπος.] Good against hypochondriack maladies.

Anthypo'phora. n. f. ανθυπόφορα.] A figure in rhetorick, which signifies a contrary illation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence.

Smith's Rhetorick, and υξεξες.] Good ANTHYSTE'RICK. adj. [from all against, and usegus.] Good

against hystericks.

ANTI. [2011.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and fignifies contrary to; as, antimonarchial; opposite to monarchy. ANTIA'CID. adj. [from avl., and acidus, four.] Contrary to

sourness; alkalis.

Oils are antiacids, fo far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony of another fort. Arbuthnot. ANTICHACHE'CTICK. adj. [from all, against, and xxxsxis, a

bad habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad conflitution.

ANTICHA'MBER. n. f. This word is corruptly written for ante-

Chamber; which fee.

ANTICHR'STIAN. adj. [from all, against, and negiciar.]

Opposite to christianity.

That despited, abject, appressed fort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make antichristian, and so deprive them of heaven.

ANTICHRI'STIANISM. n. Poponition or

contrariety to christianity.

Have we not feen many, whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of antichristianism? Decay of Piety.

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY. n. s. [from antichristian.] Contrariety

NTI'CHRONISM. n. f. [αν], against, and χρόνος, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

To ANTI'CIPATE. v. a. [anticipo, Lat.]

1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him

that comes after.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepoffession, and so to engage him in holiness.

Hammond.

To take up before the time, at which any thing might be re-

I find I have anticipated already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it. Dryden. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet; as if it really was.

The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and anticipate the desolations of hell.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Why should we Anticipate our forrows? 'tis like those

Denham.

That die for fear of death.

4. To prevent any thing by crouding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou anticipat's my dread exploits:

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,

Unless the deed go with it. Shake [peare. I am far from pretending to inftruct the profession, or an-ticipating their directions to such as are under their government. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

If our Apostle had maintained such an anticipating principle engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason; what did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of

did he talk of seeking the Lord, teering him was innate and perpetual.

ANTICIPA'TION. n. s. [from anticipate.]

1. The act of taking up something before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid anticipation, and our neglect of it.

Holder on Time.

2. Foretaste.

It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes, unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by anticipation.

L'Estrange.

If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of anticipation and forethought, an image of it will meet our minds often, and ftay there, as all pleafing expectations do. Atterbury.

Opinion implant pefore the reasons of that opinion can be

The east and west, the north and south, have the same antiwipation concerning one supreme disposer of things. Stillingsleet.
What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of anticipation, or preconceived notion of a Deity?

Derham's Physico-Theology.

A'NTICK. adj. [probably from antiquus, ancient, as things out of use appear old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; bustoon in gesticu-

What! dares the flave

Come wither cover'd with an antick face, And flee and fcorn at our folemnity.

Of al, our antick fights, and pageantry, Which English idiots run in crouds to see. Dryden.

The price was to be conferred upon the whiftler, that could go throw h his tune without laughing, though provoked by the antick polaries of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks.

Addison, Freeholder.

1. He that plays antick; he that uses odd gesticulation: a buf-

Within the hollow crown, That rounds the mortal temples of a king, Keeps death his court; and there the antick fits Scoffing his state. Shakespeare. If you should smile, he grows impatient.—
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest antick in the world.

2. Odd appearance.

Shakefa-

A work of rich entail, and curious mold, Woven with anticks, and wild imagery.

Fairy Queen.

Shakespeare.

## ANT

For ev'n at first reflection she espies Such toys, fuch anticks, and fuch vanities, As she retires and shrinks for shame and sear. To A'NTICK. v. a. [from antick.] To make anticks. Davies: Mine own tongue

Splits what it fpeaks; the wild diffusive hath almost Antickt us all.

Share Shakespeare.

Antickt us all.

A'NTICKLY. adv. [from antick.] In an antick manner; with odd postures, or wild gesticulations.

Scrambling, outsacing; fashion-mongring boys;

That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave and flander;

Go antickly, and shew an outward hideousness,

And speak of half a dozen dangerous words.

Shakesa Much ada about Nothing.

Shakefp. Much ado about Nothing.

ANTICLI MAX. n. f. [from o'll and unions.] A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first.

A certain figure which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an anticlimax.

This diffich is frequently mentioned as an example.

Next comes Dalhousley the great god of war,

Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

ANTICONYU'LSIVE. adj. [from ail, against, and convulsive.]

Good against convulsions.

Whatsever produces an inflammatory discostion in the

Good against convulsions.

Whatsoever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the assume, as anticonvussive medicines. F. oyer. ANTICOR. n. s. [from &], against, and cor, the heart.]

A preturnatural swelling of a round figure; occasioned by a fanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An anticor may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies. Farrier's Dies.

ANTICOURTIER. n. s. from anticor may kill and courtier.] One that opposes the court.

that opposes the court.

ANTI'DOTAL. adj. [from antidote.] That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poison.

That bezoar is antidotal, we shall not deny. Brown's V. Err.

A'NTIDOTE. n. s. [22/16/2005, antidotus, Lat. a thing given in opposition to something elic.]

A medicine gives to everal the mischings of excellence of the state of

A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of spison.

Trust not the physician,
His antidotes are poison, and he flays
More than you rob.

Shakespeare.
What fool would believe that antidote delivered by Pierus

against the sting of a scorpion; to sit upon an ass, with one's face towards his tail.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Poison will work against the stars: beware;

Poison will work against the stars: beware;
For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare.

Antidysenterick. adj. [from airli, against, and dysenteria, a bloody flux.] Good against the bloody flux.

Antife'brile. adj. [from airli, against, and febris, a sever.]

Good against severs.

Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition.

Fleyer.

Antilo'Garithm. n. f. [from airli, against, and logarithm.]

The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees.

Chambers.

of ninety degrees. Chambers.

ANTI'LOGY. n. f. [αλιλογία.] A contradiction between any words and passages in an authour.

( [from αλί]), against, and loguer, to speak.]

ANTI'LOQUIST. n. f. [from avli, against, and loquor, to speak.] A contradictor.

Antimona' a chicai. adj. [from all, againft, and μουαοχία, government by a fingle person.] Againft government by a

fingle person.

When he spied the statue of king Charles in the middle of the croud, and most of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an antimonarchical assembly could never choose Addison.

ANTIMONA'RCHICALNESS. n. f. [from antimonarchical.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMONA'RCHICALNESS. n. f. [from antimonarchical.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMO'NIAL. adj. [from antimony.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of antimonial fumes: Grew.

Though antimonial cups prepar'd with art;

Their force to wine through ages should impart;

This dissipation, this profuse expence,

Nor shrinks their fize, nor wastes their stores immense.

Blackmore on the Creation.

A'N'IMONY. n. f. [The flibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called simus. The reason of its modern denomination is referred to Basil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown fome of it to the hogs, ob-ferved, that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore, he imagined, his fellow monks would be the better for a like dose. The experiment, however, succeeded so ill, that they all died of it; and the incidicine was thenceforward called antimoine; antimonk.]

Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metall; except malleability; and may be called a semineral being a fossile slebe of

lity; and may be called a femimetal, being a fossile glebe of fome undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous a stony substance. Mines of all metals afford it; but chiefly

ANTI'QUITY. n. f. [antiquitas, Lat.]

I. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial historian, and the most conphilosopner, the antiquity.

The people of old times; the ancients.

That such pillars were aised by Seth, all antiquity has avowed.

Raleigh's History of the World.

3. The works or remains or ld times.

As for the observation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay to extinguish all heathen antiquities: I do not find that those zeals last long; as it appeared in the fuccession of Sabinian, who did revive the former Bacon's Effays. antiquities.

4. Old age: a ludicrous sense.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with antiquity? and will you yet call yourself young?

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

5. Ancientness; as, this ring is valuable for its antiquity.

ANTUSCII. n. s. It has no singular. [from ανίι and σκια.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who, consequently, at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are Antickit to the so the south: the one projecting the south. tiscii to those of the south; the one projecting their shadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the south

Chambers.

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. adj. [from a'vl., against, and ferrbutum, the feurvy.] Good against the seurvy.

The warm antiscorbutical plants, in quantities, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. Arbuth. on Aliments.

ANTISCORBU'TICK, adj. [from a'vl., against, and scorbutum, the seurvy.] Good against the seurvy.

The warm antiscorbuticks, animal diet, and animal salts, are proper.

ANTISPASIS of a ferrom a'vl., against and animal salts, are proper.

Proper.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

ANTISPASIS. n. f. [from ανίι, against, and σωαω, to draw.]

The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. adj. [from ανίι, against, and σωασμω, the cramp.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. adj. [from ανίι and σωαςικω.] Medicines which cause a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPA'STICK. adj. [from ανίι and splenetick.] Efficacious

ANTISPLENE TICK. adj. [from all and splenetick.] Efficacious

in diseases of the spleen.

Antispleneticks open the obstructions of the spleen. Floyer.
ANTISTROPE. n. s. [ antispopn, from and, the contrary way, and spopn, turning.] In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; fo called because the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. adj. [from all and struma, a scrophulous swelling.] Good against the king's evil.

I prescribed him a distilled milk, with antistrumaticks, and purged him. Wiseman's Surgery.

ANTITHESIS. n. s. in the plural antitheses. [avilitiesis, placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as in these lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull,

Strong without rage, without o'erflowing, full. Denham.

I see a chief, who leads my chosen sons,

All arm'd with points, antitheses, and puns. Pope's Dunciad.

A'NTITYPE. n. s. [aviance.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the pe; that of which the type is the representation. It is a term of theology. See Type.

When once upon the wing, he soars to an higher pitch, from the type to the antitype, to the days of the Messiah, the ascen-

the type to the antitype, to the days of the Messiah, the ascen-fion of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and domi-nion over all the earth.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the antitype, or the substance, Christ himself.

ANTITY'PICAL: adj. [from ontitype.] That which relates to an antitype; that which explains the type.

ANTIVENE AL. adj. [from avil and venereal.] Good against the venereal disease.

If a lues we injured with it was well for

If a lues we joined with it, you will fcarce cure your patient without ex libiting antivenereal remedies. Wifeman's Surgery.

A'NTLER. n f. [andouillier, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stage horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branchest

Grower old, they grow less branched, and first lose their brow antlers, or lowest furcations next to the head.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

High Dryden.

well grown stag, whose antiers rise is front, his beams invade the skies.

Bright Diana

Bright Diana

Brought hunted wild goats i.eads, and branching antlers
Of stags, the fruit and honour of her toil. Prior.

ANTO ECI. n. f. It has no fingular. [Lat. from all and oixíw, to inhabit.] In geography, those inhabitants of the earth, who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the fouth. Hence they have the same longitude, and their latitude is also the same, but of a different denomination. They are in the same No VIII.

femicircle of the meridian, but opposite parallels. They have precisely the same hours of the day and night, but opposite seafons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the

other.

ANTONOMA'SIA. n. f. [from avl. and ovoma, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majesty; a nobleman, his lordship. We say the philosopher instead of Aristotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wise man a Solomon.

Smith's Rhotorick.

A'NTRE. n.f. [antre, Fr. antrum, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den.
With all my travels history:

Wherein of antres vast, and defarts idle, It was my hent to speak. Shakespeare's Othello.

A'NVIL. n. f. [ænpille, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the fmith lays his metal to be forged.

I faw a smith stand with his hammer, thus, The whilft his iron did on the anvil cool. Shak. King John.

On their eternal anvils here he found The brethren beating, and the blows go round.

2. Any thing on which blows are laid. Dryden.

Here I clip The anvil of my fword, and do contest

Hotly and nobly.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

3. Figuratively; to be upon the anvil, is to be in a state of formation or preparation.

Several members of our house knowing, some time ago, what was upon the anvil, went to the clergy, and desired their

judgment.

ANXI'ETY. n. f. [anxietas, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about fome future event; fuspense with un-

easines; perplexity; solicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from anxiety and vexation of spirit; not only to enjoy the pleasures of sense, but peace of conscience, and tranquillity of mind.

In the medical language describes the sense of the sense Tillot fon.

2. In the medical language, depreffion; lowness of spirits,
In anxieties which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and because anxieties often happen by spasms from winds, spices are useful. Arbuthnot. A'NXIOUS. adj. [anxius, Lat.]

1. Disturbed about some uncertain event; solicitous.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,

And anxious thoughts revolving in his mind.
With beating hearts the dire event they wait, Dryden-

With beating hearts the dire event they wait,

Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate.

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone, unhappy m: Is live;

But ah! the mighty blis is fugitive;

Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,

And age, and death's inexorable doom.

Dryden's Virgil.

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

There being no writings we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey, we may be less anxious about the sense of laws we are to obey, we may be less anxious about the sense of other authors.

other authors.

4. It has generally for or about before the object, but sometimes of.

Who anxicus of neglect, suspecting change,

Consults her pride, and meditates revenge. Granville.

A'NXIOUSLY. adv. [from anxious.] In an anxious manner; solicitously; unquietly; carefully.

But where the loss is temporal, every probability of it needs

not put us fo anxiously to prevent it, fince it might be repaired Thou what befits the new lord mayor,

And what the Gallick arms will do,

Art anxiously inquisitive to know.

A'NXIOUSNESS. n. s. [from anxious.] The quality of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

A'NY. adj. [aniz, eniz, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its fenses,

applied indifferently to persons or things.

I know you are now, sir, a gentleman born—Ay and have been so any time these four hours. Shakespeare's Winter's Toke.

You contented yourself with being capable, as much as any whosoever, of defending your country with your sword. Dryd. How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted study? Any one that

2. Whosever; whatsoever; as distinguished from some other.
What warmth is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are already come. Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.
An inverted motion being begun any where below, continues itself all the whole length.

3. It is used in opposition to none.

I wound and I heal: neither is there any that can deliver out.

Duteronomy xxxii. 39. A'ORIST. n. f [ a'oeis . ] Indefinite; a term in the Greek gramAO'RTA. n. f. [dopln.] The great artery which rifes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. Quincy.

APA'CE. adv. [from a and pace; that is, with a great pace.]

I. Quick; speedily: used of things in motion.

Or when the flying libbard she did chace,
She could them nimbly move, and after fly apace. F. Qucen.

Ay, quoth my uncle Glo'ster,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow apace.
And since methinks, I would not grow so fast,
Because sweet slow; and weeds make haste.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

He promis'd in his east a glorious race;

He promis'd in his east a glorious race;

Now sunk from his meridian, sets apace. Dryden's Aurengz.

Is not he imprudent, who, seeing the tide making haste towards him apace, will sleep till the sea overwhelm him. Tillotson.

2. With haste; applied to some action.

The baron now his diamonds pours apace;
Th' embroider'd king who shows but half his face,
And his refulgent queen.

Pope's Rape of the Lock.

Hastily; with speed: spoken of any kind of progression from one state to another.

This fecond course of men,

With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply apace. Milton's Par. Lost.
The life and power of religion decays apace here and at home, while we are spreading the honour of our arms far and wide

while we are ipreading the honour of all wides through foreign nations.

Atterbury's Sermons.

If fensible pleasure, or real grandeur, be our end, we shall proceed apace to real misery. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

APAGO'GICAL. adj. [from ἀπαγωγη; compounded of ἀπὸ, from, and ἀγω, to bring or draw.] An apagogical demonstration is such as does not prove the thing directly; but shews the impossibility, or absurdity, which arises from denying it; and is also called redustion ad imtossibile, or ad absurdum. Chambers. also called reductio ad impossibile, or ad abjurdum. Chambers.

APA'RT. adv. [apart, Fr.]

1. Separately from the rest in place.

Since I enter into that question, it behoveth me to give rea-

fon for my opinion, with circumfpection; because I walk aside,

and in a way apart from the multitude. Raleigh's History.

The party discerning, that the earl of Essex would never serve their turn, they resolved to have another army apart, that should be at their devotion.

2. In a flate of distinction; as, to set apart for any use.

He is so very figurative, that he requires a grammar apart,

to construe him. Dryden.

The tyrant shall demand yon sacred load, And gold and veffels fet apart for God.

3. Diftinctly. Moses first nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth them apart.

Raleigh's History.

4. At a distance; retired from the other company.
So please you, madam,

To put apart these your attendants, I
Shall bring Emilia forth. Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

APA'RTMENT. n. s. [apartement, Fr.] A part of the house allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led,

Not to the foe yet known.

Pale as death, despoil'd of his array,

Into the queen's apartment takes his way.

Dryden's Fables.

Into the queen's apartment takes his way. Dryden's Fables. The most considerable ruin is that on the eastern promontory,

where are still some apartments lest, very high and arched at top.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

A'PATHY. n. s. [α, not, and wάθος, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from passion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,

Paffion, and apathy, and glory, and shame

Milton's Paradife Loft. To remain infensible of such provocations, is not constancy, South.

but apathy.

In lazy apathy let stoicks boast
Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fixed as in frost,
Contracted all, retiring to the breast; But strength of mind is exercise, not rest.

Pope.

Prior.

APE. n. f. [ape, Islandish.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he sees. I will be more newfangled than an ape, more giddy in my fires than a monkey.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

defires than a monkey. Writers report, that the heart of an ape worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increaseth audacity. It is true, that the ape is a merry and bold beast. Bacon's Natural History.

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
But apes and monkeys are the gods within. Granville.

2. An imitator; used generally in the bad sense.

Lulio Romano, who had be himself assented.

Julio Romano, who, had he himself eternity, and could put breath into his work, would beguile nature of her custom: so persectly he is her ape. Sbakespeare's Winter's Tale. perfectly he is her ape.

To Ape. v. a. [from ope.] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dress,
Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less. Dryden.
Curse on the stripling! how he apes his sire!

Ambitiously fententious!

Ape'ak, or Ape'ek. adv. [probably from à pique.] In a poj-Addison's Cate.

ture to pierce the ground.

A'PEPSY. n. f. [απεψία.] A loss of natural concoction. Quincy.

A'PER. n. f. [from ape.] A ridiculo s imitator or mimick.

APE'RIENT. adj. [aperio, Lat. to or en.] That which has the quality of opening; chiefly used a medicine for gently pur-

There be bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of

of the stems of plants, some contain a sine aperient. Bacon.

Of the stems of plants, some contain a sine aperient salt, and are diuretick and saponaceous.

Arbuthnot on A iments.

Ape'ritive. adj. [from aperio, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body.

They may make broth, with the addition of aperitive herbs. Harvey on Conjumptions.

APE'RT. adj. [apertus, Lat.] Open.

APE'RTION. n. f. [from apertus, Lat.]

1. An opening; a paffage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the apertions; under which term

I do comprehend doors, windows, flaircases, chimneys, or other conduits: in short, all inlets or outlets. Wotton's Archit.

2. The act of opening, or state of being opened.

The plenitude of vessels, other ways called the plethora, when it happens causeth an extravasation of blood, either by ruption.

it happens, causeth an extravalation of blood, either by ruption or apertion of them.

Wijeman's Surgery.

APE'RTLY. adv. [aperte, Lat] Openly; without covert.

APE'RTNESS. n. f. [from apert.] Openness.

In general, the freedom, or apertness and vigour of pronouncing, and the closeness and musting, and, as I may say, laziness of speaking, render the sound considerably different. Ho der's Elements of Speech.

A'PERTURE. n. f. [from apertus, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariseth the facility of joining a confonant to a vowel, because from an appulse to an aperture is easier than from one appulse to another.

Holder's Elements of Speech. appulse to another.

2. An open place. If memory be made by the easy motion of the spirits through the opened passages, images, without doubt, pass through the same apertures.

Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, Preface. fame apertures.

3. The hole next the object glass of a telescope or microscope.

The concave metal bore an aperture of an inch; but the aperture was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the mid-Newton's Opticks.

4. Enlargement; explanation: a sense seldom found. It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and, like philosophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the aperture and diffolution of distinctions. Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

APE'TALOUS. adj. [of α, priv. and wεταλου, a leaf.] Without

petala or flower leaves.

APE'TALOUSNESS. n. f. [from apetalous.] Being without leaves.

A'PEX. n. f. apices, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any

The apex, or lesser end of it, is broken off. Woodward.

APHE'KESIS. n. f. [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or fyllable from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION. n. f. aphelia, plur. [from ασσ, and ηλιος, the fun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

The reason why the comets move not in the zodiack, 13,that, in their aphelia, they may be at the greatest distances from one another; and consequently disturb one another's motions the least that may be.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

APHE'TA. n. f. [with astrologers.] The name of the planet, which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity.

Vity.

APHE TICAL. adj. [from opheta] Relating to the apheta.

APHILA'NTROPHY. n. f. [α, without, and φιλα στα love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHONY. n. f. [α, without, and φωνη, speech.] A'closs of speech.

Quincy.

APHORISM. n. f. [¿Φορισμός.] A maxim; a ecc tracted in a fhort fentence; an unconnected political. He will eafily differn how little of truth there.

titude; and though sometimes they are flattered with that aphorifm, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God. Brown's Tulgar Es

I shall at present consider the a horism, that gion and virtue is a more ufeful, and confequent more va-

APHORI'STICALLY, adv. [from aphorifin.] In the form of an aphorifin; in feparate and unconnected fentences.

APHORI'STICALLY, adv. [from aphorifin.]

an aphorism.
These being carried down, do feldom miss a cure of the

former, as Hippocrates doth likeways aphoristically tell us.

Harvey on Confumptions.

APHRO-

APHRODISI'ACAL. adj. [from αφροδίη, Venus.] Relating to APHRODISI'ACR. the venereal difease.
A'PIARY. n. f. [from apis, Lat. a bee,] The place where bees

are kept.

Those who are skilled in bees, when they see a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divost them into some neighbouring apiary, there to make what

havock they please. havock they please.

API'CES of a flower. [Lat. from apex, the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purplish colour. By the microscope they have been discovered to be a fort of capfulæ seminales, or seed vessels, containing in them small globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed.

Quincy. To the API'ECE. adv. [from a for each, and piece, or share.] part or thare of each.

Men, in whose mouths at first sounded nothing but mortification, were come to think they might lawfully have fix or feven wives apiece.

I have to-night dispatched sixteen businesses, a month's length apiece, by an abstract of success.

One copy of this paper may serve a dozen of you, which will be less than a farthing apiece.

Swift.

Shakesp.

Shakefp.

will be lets than a fartning apiece.

A'PISH. adj. [from ape.]

Y. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of fashions in proud Italy,

Whose manners still our tardy, apith nation

Limps after, in base aukward imitation.

2. Foppish; affected.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,

Duck with French nods and apith courtesy. Duck with French nods and apish courtefy, I must be held a rancorous enemy.

3. Silly; trifling; infignificant.

All this is but apith fophitary; and, to give it a name divine and excellent, is abusive and unjust.

Glanville.

4. Wanton; playful. Gloomy fits the queen; Till happy chance reverts the cruel scene;
And apish folly, with her wild resort
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court.
A'PISHLY. adv. [from apish.] In an apish manner; soppishly;

conceitedly.

A'PISHNESS. n. f. [from apife.] Mimickry; foppery; infignificance; playfulness.

API'TPAT. adv. [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.

O there he comes—Ay, my Hector of Troy, welcome my bully, my back: agad my heart has gone apitpat for you.

Congreve: Oid Batchelor.

APLU'STRE. n. f. [Latin.] The ancient enfign carried in fea

The one holds a fword in her hand, to represent the Iliad, as the other has an aplustre, to represent the Odyssey, or voyage of Ulyffes. Addison.

of Ulysses.

APO'CALYPSE. \*\*. f. [from & woxaxiwla.] Revelation; discovery: a word used only of the facred writings.

O for that warning voice, which he who saw
Th' apocalypse heard cry in heav'n aloud.

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as seen in the apocalypse.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

APOCALYSTICAL adj. [from apocalypse.] Concerning reversion; containing revelation.

Hom; containing revelation.

If we could understand that scene, at the opening of this apocalyptical theatre, we should find it a representation of the apocalyptical theatre, we floud and it a top and the majefty of our Saviour.

Apocaly PTICALLY. adv. [from apocalyptical.] In such a manner as to reveal something secret.

APOCOPE. n. f. [αποκοπη.] A figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as, ingeni for

ingenii. APOCRU'S ΓΙCK. adj. [αποκρύς ικα, from αποκρούω, to drive.] Remedies endued with a repelling and aftringent power, by which they prevent the too great afflux of humours to a part disafed.

APO'CRYPHA. n. f. [from awoxpunlw, to put out of fight.]

Books whose authours are not known. It is used for the books needed to the facred writings, which, being of doubt-

ful a.Juls, are less regarded. We hold not the apocrypha for facred, as we do the holy feripture, but for human compositions.

Hooker.

TPOCK in L. adj. [from aperypha.]

1. Not in Mical; of uncertain authority.

First, who faith, that all writings not canonical are aperyphal, uses not the title aperyphal, as the rest of the fathers ordinarily have done, whose custom is so to name, for the most conty such as might not publishly be read or divulged. part, only such as might not publickly be read or divulged.

2. Contained in the apocrypha. To speak of her in the words of the apocryphal writers, win-om is glorious, and never fadeth away. Addison. dom is glorious, and never fadeth away.

3. It is sometimes used for an account of uncertain credit. AFO'CRYPHALLY. adv. [from apacryphal.] Uncertainly; not indifputably.

indisputably.

Apo'CRYPHALNESS. n f [from apocrypkal.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.

Apodi'CTICAL. adj [from awódzizic, evident truth; demonstration.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an apodictical knowledge, and an assured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise, were to make Euclid believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle.

We can say all at the number three; therefore the world is persect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as apcdictical:

Glanville's Scepsis.

Glanville's Scepfis. APOGEON.

APOGEON.

APOGEON.

APOGEUM.

Point in the heavens, in which the fun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient astronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the fystem, chiefly regarded the appearance of the street, which the street as the centre of the fystem, chiefly regarded the appearance of the street, which the street as the centre of the fystem, chiefly regarded the street. the apogæon and perigæon, which the moderns, making the fun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. Chamb.

Thy fin is in his apogaon placed, And when it moveth next, must needs descend. And when it moveth next, must needs descend. Pairjax. It is not yet a reed in what time, precisely, the apogrum abfolveth one degree.

Apologe Tical. \( \) adj. [from ἀπολογίω, to defend.] That which Apologe Tick. \( \) is faid in defence of any thing or person.

I design to publish an essay the greater part of which is applogetical, for one sort of chymists.

B; le.

APOLOGE'TICALLY. adv. [from apologetical.] In the way of de-

Apollogie Tically. and [from apologize.] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To Apollogie. v. n. [from apology.]

1. To plead in favour of any person or thing.

It will be much more seasonable to reform than apologize or

rhetoricate; and therefore it imports those, who dwell secure, to look about them. Decay of Piety.

I has the particle for before the subject of apology.

I ought to apologize for my indiscretion in the whole undertaking.

Wake's Preparation for Death:

The translator needs not apologize for his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood.

Pope's Preface to Statius. A'POLOGUE. n. f. [απόλογος.] Fable; story contrived to teach

fome moral truth.

An apologue of Æsop is beyond a syllogism, and proverbs more powerful than demonstration. Brown's Vul. Er. Some men are remarked for pleasantness in raillery; others

for apologues and apposite diverting stories.

APO'LOGY. n. f. [a ologia, Lat. ἀπολογία.]

1. Defence; excuse. Apology generally signifies rather excuse than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, sometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuse

Came prologue; and apology too prompt; Which with bland words at will she thus address'd.

Milton's Paradife Loft. 2. It has for before the object of excuse.

It is not my intention to make an apology for my poem: fome will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none.

Dryden. I shall neither trouble the reader, nor myself, with any apology for publishing of these sermons; for if they be, in any measure, truly serviceable to the end for which they are designed, I do not see what apology is necessary; and if they be not so, I am sure none can be sufficient.

APOMECO'METRY. n. f. [απο, from, μπκ.ς, distance, and μετράω, to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEURO'S IS. n. f. [from απο, from, and υεῦρου, a nerve.]

An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyff rises near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the aponeurosis that runs over the vessel, which becomes ex-

ceffively expanded.

Sharp's Surgery.

APU'PHASIS. n. f. [Lat. ἀπόΦασις, a denying] A figure in rhetorick, by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to wave what he would plainly infinuate: as, Neither will I mention those things, which if I should, you notwithstanding could neither confute nor speak against them.

Smith's Rhet'rick.

Apophle'GMATICK adj. [ἀπὸ and Φλέγμα.] That which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM. π. f. [απο and Φχέγμα.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the book draw the

And so it is in apophlegmatisms and gargarisms, that draw the rheum down by the palate.

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT. n. s. [απο and Φλέγμα.] Any remedy which causes an evacuation of serous or mucous humour by the nostrils, as particular kinds of sternutatories. Quincy. A'POPHTHEGM. n. s. [απόφθεγμα.] A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim uttered on some sudden occasion.

We may magnify the apophthegms, or reputed replies of wir

dom,

dom, whereof many are to be seen in Laertius and Lycosthenes.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

I had a mind to collect and digest such observations and

apophthegms, as tend to the proof of that great affertion, All is vanity.

APOPHITGE. n f. [ἀποΦυγη, flight, or escape] Is, in architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from splitting, and were afterward imitated in stone work. We sometimes call it the spring of the column.

APO'PHYSIS. n. f. [ἀπόφυσις.] The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process. It differs from an epiphysis, as that is a continuance of the bone itself; whereas the latter is fomewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly

It is the aforbysis, or head of the os tibiæ, which makes
Wiseman's Surgery. APOPLE'CTICAL. adj. [from apoplexy.] Relating to an apo-

We meet with the same complaints of gravity in living bo-dies, when the faculty locomotive seems abolished; as may be observed in supporting persons inebriated, apopletical, or in lipothymics and sweonings.

Brown.

lipothymics and fwoonings.

In an apoplestical case, he found extravasated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain.

Derham.

APOPLE'CTICK. adj. [from apoplexy.] Relating to an apo-

A lady was feized with an apople click fit, which afterward

terminated in some kind of Ichargy.

A'POPLEX. n. f. [See APOPLEXY.] Apoplexy. The last syllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry.

Present punishment pursues his maw,

When surfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw,

He hear, into the bath, where we have

He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, inteffate death.

A'POPLEXED. adj. [from apoplex.] Seized with an apoplexy.

Senfe, fure, you have Dryden.

Else could you not have motion: but sure that sense

Is a; o; b, x'd.

A'POPLEXY. n. f. [από ωληξις.] A fudden deprivation of all internal and external fensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. The cause is generally a repletion, and in-

dicates evacuation, joined with stimuli. Quincy.

Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the senses, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions. Arbuthnot on Diet.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, mulled, deaf, fleepy, in-nfible. Shakesp. Coriolanus. fenfible.

A fever may take away my reason, or memory, and an apoplesy leave neither sense nor understanding.

\*\*Locke.\*\*

\*\*APO'RIA.\*\* n. s. [2wociw.] Is a figure in rhetorick, by which the speaker shews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to say in some strange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the case with himself. Thus Cicero says, It better he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more lajciviously, removed them from the Roman people nore wickedly, or altered them more presumptuously, I cannot well declare.

\*\*Smith's Rhetorick.\*\*

\*\*APORRHO'EA\* n. s. [awospoin.] Essuvium; emanation; something emitted by another.\*\*

The reason of this he endeavours to make out by atomical aporrhwas, which passing from the cruentate weapon to the A fever may take away my reason, or memory, and an apo-

aporrhæas, which passing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve, carry them to the affected part.

Glanville.

APOSIOP E'SIS.n.f. [ἀωσοιώπποις, from ἀωὸ, after, and σιωπάω, to be filent.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, as forrow, bashfulness, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. A figure, when, speaking of a thing, we yet seem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the course of the sentence begun is so stayed as thereby seement of the sentence begun is so stayed as these by severe set of the sentence o Glanville. tence begun is so stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence

not being uttered, may be understood; as, I might say much more, but medify commands silence.

Smith's Rhetorick.

Apo'stasy. n. s. [awosasis.] Departure from what a man has profesed: it is generally applied to religion; sometimes with

the particle from.

The canon law defines apostafy to be a wilful departure from that flate of faith, which any person has professed himself to hold in the christian church. Ayliffe.

The affable archangel had forewarn'd

Adam, by due example, to beware

Atomay, by what befel in heav'n

To those apostates.

Wice in us were not only wickedness, but apostasy, degenerate wickedness.

Whoever do give different worships, must bring in more ods; which is an apostusy from one God. Stilling seet. POSTATE. n.f. [apostata, Lat. awosatns.] One that has forfaken his profession; generally applied to one that has left his religion.

The angels, for disobedience, thou hast reserved to a miserable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally applied from thee and goodness, thou hast given a Saviour.

Rogers's Serimons.

Apostates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law subject unto all punishments ordained against hereticks.

Ayisse's Paragon Juris Canonici.

Aposta Tical. adj. [from apostate.] After the manner of an apostate.

To Apo'statize. v. n. [from aposta v.] To forfake one's profession: it is commonly used of one who departs from his re-

None revolt from the faith; not because they must not look upon a woman to luft after her, but because they are restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the gospel, they would have apostatized nevertheless. Bentley.

To Apo's TEMATE. v. n. [from apoleme.] To become an apo-fleme; to swell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abscesses of the breast and belly,

in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening these too soon, they sometimes apostemate again, and become crude. Wisem

Apostema Tion. n. s. [from apostemate.] The formation of an aposteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature both provided for preventing. Or curing of severs: as yomital.

hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, apostemations, falivations, &c.

A'POSTEME. \[ \int n.f. [ imisτημα. ] \] A hollow swelling, filled with A'POSTUME. \[ \] purulent matter; an abscess.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or absolute of the brain, do happen only in the left side.

or apostemes of the brain, do happen only in the left side.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. The opening of apostemes, before the suppuration be persected, weakeneth the heat; and renders them crude. Wisenam. APO'STLE. n. s. [apostolus, Lat. ἀπόσολος.] A person sent with mandates by another: it is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.

But all his mind is bent to holines;

His champions are the prophets and apostles. Shake sp. I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect

myself into an apostle: a presumption in any one that cannot confirm what he says by miracles.

We know but a small part of the notion of an apostle, by knowing barely that he is sent forth.

Apo'stleship. n. s. [from apostle.] The office or dignity of an apostle. an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree, I thought it some apostleship in me

To speak things, which by faith alone I see. Donne. God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epistles; which

are all confined within the business of his apostleship; and so contain nothing but points of christian instruction.

L'cke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.

Aposto'Lical. adj. [from apostolick.] Delivered or taught by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

They acknowledged not, that the church keeps any thing as aposto'ical, which is not found in the apostles writings, in what other records severit be found.

Hooker. other records foever it be found. Hooker.

Declare yourself for that church, which is founded upon fcripture, reason, apostolical practice and antiquity. Flooktr. Aposto'LICALLY. adv. [from apostolical.] In the manner of the apostles.

Aposto'Licalness. n. f. [from apoflolical.] The quality of relating to the apofles; apoftolical authority.

Aposto'Lick. adj. [from apofle.] Taught by the apofles; belonging to an apofle.

Their oppositions in maintenance of publick superstition against apoflolick endeavours, were vain and frivolous. Hooker.

Or where did I at sure tradition strike. Or where did I at fure tradition strike,

Provided ftill it were apostolick? Dryden. APO'STROPHE. n. f. [αποτροφή, from από, from, and εξέτω, to turn.]

1. In rhetorick, a diversion of speech to another person, there the speech appointed did intend or require; or it is a turning of the speech from one person to another, many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the course of our speech; and speak A figure when we break off the course of our speech; and speak to fome new person, present or absent, as to the peop or witnesses, wheneit was before directed to the judges, or ponent. This diversion of speech is made many ways. 1. God. 2. To Angels. 3. To men in their several ranks, whether absent or present, dead or alive. 4. To the adversary. 5. To the heavenly bodies and meteors. 6. To the ear brands in it. 7. To the sea and things in it. 8. To said of and sistes. 9. To inanimate things.

In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of some

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of comma; as, the for though; rep', for reputation.

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating

words with apostrophes; and by lopping polysyllables, leaving one or two words at most.

To APO'STROPHIZE. v. n. [from apostrophe.] To address by an apostrophe. There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing

Eumæus,

Eumæus; and speaking of him in the second person, it is generally applied only to men of account. Pope.

A'POSTUME. n. f. See APOSTEME. [This word is properly aposteme.] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an apostume in the mesentery breaking, causes a con-

umption in the parts, is apparent.

To A POSTUME. v. n. [from apoflume.] To apostemate. Dia.

A'POTHECARY. n. s. [apotheca, Lat. a repository.] A man whose business it is to keep medicines for sale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination. Shakespeare.

They have no other doctor but the sun and fresh air, and

that such a one as never sends them to the apothecary. South.

Wand'ring in the dark,

Physicians, for the tree, have found the bark;
They, lab'ring for relief of human kind,
With sharpen'd fight some remedies may find;
Th' apothecary, train is wholly blind.

Apo'THEGM. n. f. [properly apophthegm; which see.]

Dryd. A re-

markable faying.

markable faying.

By frequent conversing with him, and scattering short apohegms, and little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, his son was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monsters.

Watjon's Life of Sanderson.

Apothecosis. n. f. [from 2/20] and :: 5.] Deisscation; the fite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an apotheosis.

Allots the prince of his celestial line,

An apotheosis, and rives divine.

Garth.

An apotheofis, and rites divine.

Apo'TOME. n. f. [from amorials, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

2. In musick, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the apotome, is that of 2048 to 21.7. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reason they called the first part are representations.

A'POZEM. n. s. from, and si, to boil.] A decoction; an infusion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and apo-Wifeman.

To APPA'L. v. a. [appalir, Fr. It might more properly have been written appale.] To fright; to thike with fudden fear; to depress; to discourage.

Whilst she spake, her great words did appal

My feeble courage, and my heart oppress,
That yet I quake and tremble over all. Fairy Queen, b. ii.
Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' appalled air
May pierce the head of thy great combatant.
The house of peers was somewhat appalled at this alarum;
but took time to consider of it till next day.

Does neither race instance, nor fear appalled.

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear appal,
Nor the black fear of death that faddens all.
The monfler curls Pope.

His flaming creft, all other thirst appal'd,

Or fliv'ring flies, or choak'd at distance stands: Thomson.

APPA'LEMENT. n. f. [from appal.] Depression; discouragement; impression of fear. impression of fear.

As the furious flaughter of them was a great discouragement and appalement to the rest.

\*PPANAGE. n. s. [appanagium, low Latins probably from panis, bread.] Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance

of their younger children. He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of ap-

panage to Wales, and using to go to the king's son.

Had he thought it fit,

That wealth should be the appanage of wit,

The God of light could ne'er have been so blind,

To deal it to the worst of human kind. Swift.

Ap. Ax. Tus. n. f. [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a house;

certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a house; ammunition for war; equipage; show.

There is an apparatus of things previous, to be adjusted before I sme to the calculation itself. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

Ourse lives are easily provided for; it is nothing but the circumst and, the apparatus or equipage of human life, that costs so much.

APPA'REL, n. s. It has no pl. ral. [appareil, Fr.]

I care og and say, that thou art this and that, like many of sping hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens app el, and smell like Bucklersbury in simpling time.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

2. External habiliments.

2. External habiliments.

Shook off her after to have treated you.

At publick devotion, his refigned carriage made religion to have the pattern of fimplicity.

Tatler, No 54. appear in the natural apparel of fimplicity.
To APPA'REI. v. a. [from apparel, the noun-]
No. VIII.

i. To dress; to cloath.

With fuch robes were the king's daug' ters that were virgins apparelled. 2 Sam. xiii. 18.

To adorn with dress.

She did apparel her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous.

3. To cover or deck, as with dress.

You may have trees ap; a elled with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and setting seeds of vio-Bacon.

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulphs, being apparelled with a verdure of plants, would refemble mountains and valleys. Bentley's Sermons:

APPA'RENT. adj. [apparent, Fr. apparens, Lat.]
1. Plain; indubitable.

The main principles of reason are in themselves apparent. For to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to make away all possibility of knowing any thing. Hooker, b. i.

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellective often corrects the report of phantasy, as in the apparent bigness of the sun, the apparent crook-edness of the staff in air and water. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Visible; in opposition to fecret.

What fecret imaginations we entertained is known to God: this is apparent, that we have not behaved ourselves, as if we preserved a grateful remembrance of his mercies.

Atterbury. The outward and apparent sanctity of actions should flow

from purity of heart.

4. Open; discoverable; known.

As well the fear of harm, as harm apparent,

In my opinion ought to be prevented. Shakesp. Richard III. 5. Certain; not presumptive.

He is the next of blood,

And heir apparent to the English crown. Shakesp. Henry VI. APPA'RENT. n. f. Eliptically used for heir apparent.

Aruse a knight;

And learn this lesson, Draw thy sword in right .-

—I'll draw it as apparent to the crown,
And in that quarrel use it.

Shakesp. Henry VI.

APPA'RENTLY. adv. [from apparent.] Evidently; openly.
Arrest him, officer;

I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should scorn me so apparently. Shakesp. Comedy of Err.
Vices apparently tend to the impairing of men's health. Tillot.
APPA'RITION. n. s. [from appareo, Lat. to appear.]

I. Appearance; visibility.
When suddenly stood at my head a dream,

Whose inward apparition gently mov'd My fancy.

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object.

I have mark'd

A thousand blushing apparitions
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In angel whiteness bear away those blushes.

Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.
A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes. Parad. Lost.
Any thing besides may take from me the sense of what appeared; which apparition, it seems, was you.

3. A spectre; a walking spirit.

Horatio says 'tis but our phantasy,
Touched this dreaded sight twice seen of us;

Touched this dreaded fight twice feen of us; Therefore I have entreated him,

That if again this apparition come,
He may approve our eyes, and speak to it. Shakesp. Hamlet.
Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and apparitions, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. Locke.

One of these apparitions had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandished in the face of all who came up that way. Tatler, Nº. 81.

4. Something only apparent, not real.
Still there's fomething

occultation.

A month of apparition is the space wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly disappeareth; and this containeth but twenty-fix days and twelve hours.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

APPA'RITORS. n. f. [from appares, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such persons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the manifesta or indeed from court of indicators. Alists's Parent.

magistrate or judge of any court of judicature. Aylisse's Parerg.
The lowest officer of the ecclesiatical court.

They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the apparitor.

To APPA'Y. v. a. [appayer, old Fr. to latisfy.] To fatisfy, content; whence well appayed, is pleased; ill as payed, is unea y. It is now obsolete.

Milton.

How well appaid the was her bird to find? Sidne ;. Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill affay'd,

How can bagpipe or joints be well appaid. Spenfer. I am well apteid that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage, you will never be fo stiff in any opi-Cambden. Alilton.

So only well can high justice rest appaid.

To APPE ACH. v. a.

1. To accuse; to inform against any person.

He did, amongst many others, appeach Sir William Stanley the lord chamberlain.

Bacon.

Were he twenty times

My fon, I would appeach him. Shakespeare. Disclose

The state of your affection; for your passions

Have to the full appea, hed. Shakespeare.

2. To censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.

For when Cymochles saw the soul reproach,

Which them appeached; prick'd with guilty shame,
And inward grief, he fiercely gen approach,
Refolv'd to put away that lordly shame.

Nor canst, nor durst thou, traitor, on the pain, Fairy Queen. Appeach mine honour, or thine own maintain. Appeachment. n. f. [from appeach.] Charge Dryden. Charge exhibited a-

gainst any man; accuration.

A busy headed man gave first light to this appearbment; but the earl did avouch it.

The duke's answers to his appeachments, in number thirteen,

I find civily couched.

Wotton.

To APPE'AL. v. n. [appello, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another; with the particle to From the ordinary therefore they appeal to themselves. Hooker.

2. To refer to another as judge.
I orce, or a declared defign of force, upon the person of an for relief, is the flate of war; and it is the want of fuch an appeal to for relief, is the flate of war; and it is the want of fuch an appeal gives a man the flate of war, even against an aggressor, though he be in society and a fellow subject.

They knew no foe, but in the open field, And to their cause and to the gods appealed.

To call another as witness.

3. To call another as witness.
Whether this, that the foul always thinks, be a felf-evident Whether this, that the local proposition, I appeal to mankind.

4. To charge with a crime; to accuse.

One but flatters us. Locke.

As well appeareth by the cause you come,
Namely, t'appeal each other of high treason.

Appe'al. n. f. [from the verb To appeal.]

1. An appea is a provocation from an inferior to a superior judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a while suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being devolved to the superior judge.

Available of Parerson. fuspended, in respect volved to the superior judge. This ring Ayliffe's Parergon.

Deliver them, and your appeal to us There make before them.

Our reason prompts us to a future state,
The last as feal from fortune and from fute,
Where God's all righteous ways will be declar'd. Dryden.
There are distributers of justice, from whom there lies appeal to the prince.

Shake [peare.

Shakefp.

2. In the common law.

An accusation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one thatsets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary; more commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a party who had interest in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplises in the fast. accomplices in the fact.

The duke's unjust, Cowell.

Thus to retort your manifest apteal, And put your trial in the villain's mouth, Which here you come to accuse.

Halt thou, according to thy oath and bond, Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold fon, Here to make good the boilt rous late appeal Against the duke of Norfolk?

Shakespeare.

3. A summons to answer a charge.
Nor shall the facred character of king Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold appeal,

If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal. Dryden.

If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal.

4. A call upon any as witness.

The casting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of affeal to the Deity, the authour of wonders. Bacon.

APPLALANT. n. s. [from appeal.] He that appeals.

Lords appealants,

Your diff'rences shall all rest under gage,

Till we assign you to your days of trial.

Shakesp.

APPLALER. n. s. from appeal.] One who makes an appeal.

To be in sight; to be visible; sometimes with the particle in.

As the legical papeareth in the skin of the sless.

As the le; 10sy appeareth in the skin of the flesh.

And half her knee, and half her breast appear, By art, like negligence, disclos'd and bare. Prior.

2. To become visible as a spirit.

For I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness.

3. To stand in the presence of another; generally used of standing before some superiour.

When shall I come and appear before God?

4. To be the object of observation.

Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children.

Psalms.

5. To exhibit one's felf before a court of justice.

Keep comfort to you, and this morning fee
You do appear before them.

Shakespeare.

6. To be made clear by evidence.
Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue it, as appears out of Beda's complaint against him; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as appears by an ancient record.

To feem in opposition to reality.

His first and principal care being to appear unto his people, such as he would have them be, and to be such as he app ared. Sidtey.

My noble mafter will appear
Such as he is, full of regard and honour.
8. To be plain beyond dispute. Shakesp. From experiments, useful indications may be taken, as will

appear by what follows.

Arbuthnot.

Appe'Arance. n. f. [from To appear.]

1. The act of coming into fight; as, they were surprized by the sudden appearance of the enemy.

2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable appearances in the sky.

3. Pheenomena; that quality of any thing which is visible.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge discloseth fach appearances, as will not lie even in any model extant.

Glanville.

4. Semblance; not reality.

He encreased in estimation, whether by destiny, or whether by his virtues, or at least by his appearances of virtues. Hayw. Heroic virtue did his actions guide,

And he the substance not th'appearance chose. The hypocrite would not put on the appearance of virtue, if it was not the most proper means to gain love.

Addison. Addison.

5. Outfide; show. Under a fair and beautiful appearance there should ever be the real substance of good.

Rogers.

6. Entry into a place or company.

Do the fame justice to one another, which will be done us hereafter by those, who shall make their appearance in the world, when this generation is no more Addijon.

7. Apparition; supernatural visibility.

I think a person terrified with the imagination of spectres, more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits fabulous.

8. Exhibition of the person to a court.

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more Upon this business my appearance make In any of their courts.

Shakespeare. 9. Open circumstance of a case.

Or grant her passion be sincere, How shall his innocence be clear? Appearances were all fo ftrong; The world must think him in the wrong.

10. Presence; mien.

Swift.

Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wif-dom enters the last, and so captivates with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her.

11. Probability; seeming; likelihood.

There is that which hath no appearance, that this priest be-

I here is that which hath no appearance, that this priest being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for him to instruct his player.

APPE'ARER. n. s. [from To appear.] The person that appears.

That owls and ravens are ominous appearers, and prelignisty unlucky events, was an augurial conception. Brown's Vul. Err. APPE'ASABLE. adj. [from To appeare.] That may be pacified; reconcileable.

reconcileable.

APPE'ASIBLENESS. n. f. [from To appeale.] The huality of being easily appealed; reconcileableness.

To APPE'ASE. v. a. [appaiser, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace.

By his counsel he appealeth the deep, and therein.

England had no leifure to think of reformatio

wars were appealed, and peace fettled.

To pacify; to reco ile; to ftill wrath.

So Simon was appeal towards them, and fought no more the civil

against the Maccabees.

O Go . if my deep prayers cannot appeale thee, Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.

The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warn'd Shakespeare.

Their finful state, and to appeale betimes Th' incensed Deity. Milton. APPE'ASK- APPE'ASEMENT. n. f. [ m To appease.] A flate of peace.

Being neither in bers nor in courage great, partly by a sty, they were reduced to some good Hayward. appeascments.

Appe Asar. n. f. [from To appeader] He that pacifies others; he that quiets disturbances.

APPE'LLANT. n. f. [appello, Lat. to call.]

I. A challenger; one that furmions another to answer either in

the liffs, or in a court of justice.

In the devotion of a subject's love, And free from other misbegotten hate, Come I appellant to this princely presence.

Shakefp.

This is the day appointed for the combat, And ready are th' appellant and defendant; Th' armourer and his man, to enter the lifts.

Shakefp.

These shifts refu d, answer thy appellant, Though by his blin is maim'd for high attempts, Who now defies the rice to single fight.

Milson's Samfon Agoniftes. 2. One that appeals from a ler to a higher power.

An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause to the supe-

r judge; fo that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the appellant.

Appe'llate. n.f. [appellatus, Lat.] The person appealed against.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant; the name of him from whose sentences.

appellant; the name of him from whose sentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it is appealed; from what fentence it is appealed; the day of the sentence pronounced, and appeal interposed; and the name of the party appellate, or perfon against whom the appeal is lodged.

Aglisse. fon against whom the appeal is lodged. APPLILATION. n f. [appellatio, Lat.] Name; word by which any t scalled.

always the same plants delivered under the same name and appeliations.

Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man, by respective names or appellations, by which they are notified and

conveyed to the mind.

APPE'LLATIVE. n. f. [appel ativum, Lat.]
Words and names are either common or proper. Common words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special. These are called appellatives. So fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and so are trout, eel, lobster; for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species.

APPE'LLATIVELY. adv. [from appellative.] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, this man is a Hercules. Hercules is used appellatively to signify a strong man.

cules is used appeliatively to fignify a ftrong man.

APPE'LLATORY. adj. [from appeal.] That which contains an appeal. See APPELLATE. APPE'LLEE. n. f. [from appeal.] One who is appealed against, and accused.

To APPE'ND. v. a. [appendo, Lat. to hang to any thing.]
1. To hang any thing upon another; as, the inscription was ap-

pended to the column.

2. To add to fomething as an accessory, not a principal part.

Appe'adage. n. f [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.

Modesty is the appendage of sobriety, and is to chastity, to

temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.

None of the laws of motion now established will serve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their appendages, though they may help us a little to conceive their appearances.

He was so far from over-valuing any of the appendages of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him.

Appe'ndany adj. [French.]

1. Hanging to fomething else.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that despites the world, and all its attendant was its annexed.

He that despises the world, and all its appendant vanities, is Taylor. the most secure.

He that looks for the bleffings appendant to the facrament, must expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communion.

Richesmultiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and theavants appendant to it, naturally dispose men to forget Rogers. God.

3. In lan Appendant is any thing belonging to another, as accessorium nei ali ith he civilians, or adjunctum subjecto, with the lothe civilians, or adjunctum subjects, with the logicial hospital may be oppendant to a manour; a common appendant to a freehold. Cowell.

n. s. That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and appendants of shipping.

A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are appendant to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind.

Grew's Cosmol.

Grew's Cosmol.

To APPE'NDICATE. v. a. [appendo, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the case or fabrick of the structure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things appendicated to it.

Hale's Origin of Mankind. APPENDICA'TION. n. f. [from appendicate.] Adjunct; appen-

dage; annexion.
There are considerable parts and integrals, and appendications unto the mundus aspetiabilis, impossible to be eternal.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

APPE'NDIX. n. f. appendices, plur. [Lat.]

I. Something appended, or added to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the appendices to another thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another

Normandy became an appendix to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the English, than they gave to it.

Hale:

An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent appendices of the action ought to be furveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it.

Watts.

To APPERTA'IN. v. n. [aspertenir, Fr.]

I. To belong to as of right.

The honour of devising this doctrine, that religion ought to be inforced by the fword, would be found appertaining to Mahomed the falle prophet. Raleigh.

The Father, t' whom in heav'n supreme

Kingdom, and power, and glory appertains, Hath honour'd me, according to his will. Parad. Loft.

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the foul of man did ferve only to give him being in this life, then things appertaining to this life would content him, as we fee they do other creatures.

Hooker.

And they roasted the passover with fire, as appertaineth: as for the sacrifices they sod them in brass pots.

1 Estras.

Both of them feem not to generate any other effect, but fuch as appertaineth to their proper objects and fenfes. Is it expected, I should know no secrets

That appertain to you? Shakespeare. APPERTA'INMENT. n. f. [from appertain.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He fhent our messengers, and we lay by

Our appertainments, visiting of him.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

Appertanance. n. s. [appartenance, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controverfy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful appertenancies of arts, and recep-

taries of philosophy?

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

APPE'RTINENT. adj. [from To appertain.] Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord

To furnish him with all appertinents

Belonging to his honour.

A'PPETENCE. ? n.f. [appetentia, Lat.] Carnal defire; fenfual A'PPETENCY. } defire.

Bred only and completed to the tafte

Of luftful appetence; to fing, to dance,
To dress, to troule the tongue, and roll the eye.

Milton's Paradife Loss. APPETIBI'LITY. n. f. [from appetible.] The quality of being defirable.

That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the appetibility of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the fight of a

green bough.

Bramba: l against Hobbes.

PPETIBLE. adj. [appetibilis, Lat.] Defirable; that which may be the object of appetite.

Power both to flight the most appetible objects, and to con-

troul the most unruly passions.

A'PPETITE. n. f. [appetitus, Lat.]

1. The natural desire of good; the instinct by which we are led to feek pleafure.

The will properly and strictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that men desireth, differenth greatly from that inferiour natural desire, which we call appetite. The object of appetite is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for;

the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek.

2. The defire of fenfual pleasure.

Why, she should hang on him, As if increase of appetite had grown

By what it fed on.
Urge his hateful luxury Shakefp. Hamlet.

And bestial appetite in change of lust.

Each tree Shakesp.

Loaden with fairest fruit, that hung to th' eye Tempting, stirr'd in me sudden appetite

Milton's Paradife L. To pluck and eat. There is continual abundance, which creates such an ap t e in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but fati fied with all. Dryden. 3 Vio-

3. Violent longing; eagerness after any thing.
No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier man had an appetite to take the same from him.

Davies on Irel. Hopton had an extraordinary appelile to engage Waller in a Ciarendon.

Power being the natural appe:ite of princes, a limited mo-

narch cannot gratify it.

Swift.

Keenness of itomach; hunger; desire of food.

There be four principal causes of appetite; the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dryness; contraction; vellication, and abstersion; besides hunger, which is an empti-ness. Bacon's Natural History.

5. It has fometimes of before the object of defire.

The new officer's nature needed fome restraint to his immoderate appeti e of power.

6. Sometimes to.

We have generally such an appetite to praise, that we gree-Government of the Tongue. dily fuck it in.

APPETITION. n. f. [appetiti], Lat.] Desire.
The actual appetition or fastening our affections on him.
Frammond's Practical Catechism.

A'PPETITIVE. adj. [from appetite.] That which defires; that which has the quality of defiring.

The will is not a bare appetitive power, as that of the fenfual appetite, but is a rational appetite. H. To At PLA'UD. v. a. [applaudo, Lat.]

1. To praise by clapping the hand. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. To praise by chapping the same.

I would applaud thee to the very echo,

That should applaud again. Shakespeare's Macheth.

Nations unborn your mighty names shall sound,

And worlds applaud that must not yet be found J. Pope.

APPLA'UDER. n. s. [from applaud.] He that praises or commends.

I had the voice of my fingle reason against it, drowned in the noise of a multitude of applauders. APPLA'USE. n. f. [applaufus, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed;

This general applause, and chearful shout,

Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. Shak. R. III.
Sylla wept,

And chid her barking waves into attention; And fell Charybdis murmur'd foft applause. Milten's Comus. Those that are so fond of applause, how little do they take it when they have it? South.

See their wide streaming wounds; they neither came For pride of empire, nor desire of same; Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for applause,

But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cause. Dryden's Fables.

A'PFLE. n f. [æppel, Saxon.]
1. The fruit of the apple tree.

Tall thriving rees confes'd the fruitful mold; The red'ning apple ripens here to gold.

2. The pupil of the eye. Pope's Odyffey.

He instructed him; he kept him as the apple of his eye. Deuteronomy xxxii. 10.

A'PPLE of Love.

Apples of love are of three forts; the most common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, succeeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange shining pulp, and seeds within.

Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.

APPLE-GRAFT. n. f. [from apple and graft.] A twig of apple tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

We have seen three and twenty sorts of apple-grafts upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with sruit. Boyle.

Apple-TART. n. s. strom apple and tart.] A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carv'd like an apple-tart?

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

APPLE-TRIE. n. f. [from apple and tree.]
The fruit of this tree is for the most part hollowed about the foot stalk; the cells inclosing the feed are separated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is fowrish; the tree large and spreading; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanding in form of a rose. There is a great variety of these fruits. Those for the dessert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, fummer pearmain, fummer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, fummer white Colville, fummer red Colville, filver pippin, aromatick pippin, the gray reinette, la haute-bonte, royal ruffeting, Wheeler's ruffet, Sharp's ruffet, spice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil, and l'api. Those for the kitchen use are, codling, summer marigold, summer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentish pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal ruffet, monstruous reinette, winter pearmain, poinme violette, Spencer's pippin, stone pippen, oakenpin. And those generally used for cyder are, Devonshire royal wilding, redstreaked apple, the whitsour, Fierefordshire underleas, John apple, &c. Miller. hus abple trees whose trunks are strong to bear

Their spreading boughs exert themselves in air. Dryden.

Apple-woman. n [ [from apple and woman.] A woman that fell, appl s.

Yonder are two apple women scolding, and just ready to un-Coif one another. Arbutbnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

APPLI'ABLE. adj. [from apply.] That which may be applied.

For this word the moderns use applicable; which see.

Limitations all such principles have, in regard of the varie-

Hoker. ties of the matter whereunto they are appliable.

All that I have faid of the heathen idolatry is appliable to the idolatry of another fort of men in the world. South.

APPLIANCE. n. f. [from apply.] The act of applying; the

thing applied to. Diseases desp'rate grown,

By desp'rate appliance are relieved.

APPLICABI'LITY. n. s. [from applicable.] The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; the one presented in the property of the control of t Shakefpeare's Hamlet.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; the one preffing, the other penetration, which require appricability. Digby.

A'PPLICABLE. adj. [from apply.] That which may be applied, as properly relating to something.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is applicable to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worse likeness; the better is a panegyrick, and the worse a libel Dryden's Duf. esnoy, Pr pate.

It were happy for us, if this complaint were applicable only to the heathen world.

Rogers.

A'PPLICABLENESS. n. f. [from applicable.] Fitness to be ap-

plied. The knowledge of falts may possibly; by that little part which we have already delivered of its applicableness, be of use

which we have already delivered of its applicables, be of the in natural philosophy.

Boyle,

A'FPLICABLY. adv. [from applicable.] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPLICATE. n. f. [from arply.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bifect the diameter thereof.

Chambers.

APPLICA'TION. n. f. [from apply.]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the application of emollients.

The act of applying any thing to another this pain by the application of emollients.
 The thing applied; as, he invented a new application, by which blood might be fraunched.

tioner.

It should seem very extraordinary, that a patent should be passed, upon the application of a poor, private, obscure mechanick. Swift. The employment of any means for a certain end.

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the application of the common rewards and pu-

nishments. 5. Intenseness of thought; close study.

I have discovered no other way to keep our thoughts close to their business, but by frequent attention and application, getting the habit of attention and application.

6. Attention to some particular affair; with the particle to. His continued application to fuch publick affairs, as may conduce to the benefit of his kingdoms, diverts him from pleasures. Addifin's Freeholder.

This crime certainly deserves the utmost application and wildom of a people to prevent it.

Addison. Addison.

7. The condition of being used as means to an end.

There is no flint which can be fet to the value or merit of the facrificed body of Christ; it hath no measured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life at knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of application.

This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst application; and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully

debauches, than that of good men reforms.

A'PPLICATIVE. adj. [from apply.] That which applies.

The directive command for counfel is in the understanding,

and the applicative command for putting in execution, is in the will.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

APPLICATORY. adj. [from a:ply.] That which comprehends

the act of application.

A'PPLICATORY. n. f. That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward applicatory, and if there be any outward, it Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

To APPLY'. v. a. [applico, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He faid, and to the fword his throat apply'd. Dryd. En.

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply some speedy cure, prevent our fate,
And succour nature ere it be too late. Addison's Quid Met. God has addressed every passion of our nature, dies to every weakness, warned us of every enemy

To make use of as relative or suitable to something.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly applied to him.

Dryden's Fables, Dedication.

To put to a certain use.

The profits thereof might be applied towards the support of the year. Clarendon.

To use as means to an end. These glorious beings are instruments in the hands of God,

who applies their services, and governs their actions, and disposes even their wills and affections.

Rogers.

To fix the mind upon; to study; with to.

Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine cars to the words

of knowledge. Proverbs. Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks; and that which his mind is applied about, whilst thinking, is the ideas that are there.

It is a fign of a capacious mind, when the mind can apply itfelf to feveral objects with a swift succession.

Watts.

To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; with to.

I had no thoughts of applying to any but himself; he desired I would fpeak to others.

To endeavour to work upon. Swift.

8. To endeavour to work upon.
God knows every faculty and passion, and in what manner they can most successfully be applied to.

9. To ply; to busy; to keep at work: an antiquated sense.
She was skilful in applying his humours; never suffering sear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assure.

Far away they spy'd

A variet running towards hastily,
Whose stying seet so fast their way apply'd,
That round about a cloud of dust did sty.

Fairy Queen.

To Appo'int. v. a. [appointer, Fr.]

To fix any thing, as to settle the exact time for some transaction.

tion.

The time appointed of the father.

Galatians.

To fettle any thing by compact.

He faid, Appoint me thy wages, and I will pay it. Genefis.

Now there was an appointed fign between the men of Ifrael and the liers in wait. Judges.

To establish any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, to appoint me ruler over the people of the Lord.

Unto him thou gavest commandment, which he transgressed, and immediately thou appointedst death in him, and in his generations. 2 Efdras.

O Lord, that art the God of the just, thou hast not appointed pentance to the just.

Manasses's Prayer. repentance to the just.

To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary: used anciently in speaking of soldiers.

The English being well appointed, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn.

Hayward. APPO'INTER. n. f. [from appoint.] He that fettles or fixes any

thing or place.

APPO'INTMENT. n. f. [appointement, Fr.]

i. Stipulation; the act of fixing fomething in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an appointment together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him.

2. Decree; establishment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all siesh, and unto whose appointment we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves.

Hooker.

That good fellow.

That good fellow,

If I command him, follows my appointment; I will have none so near else.

Shakesteare.

Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven: further on,

Where their appointment we may best discover, And look on their endeavour. Shakespeare:

Here art thou in appointment fresh and fair, Anticipating time with starting courage. Shakespeare. 5. An allowance paid to any man, commonly used of allowances to publick officers.

To APPO'RTION. v. a. [from portio, Lat.] To fet out in just

proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them issue speedily, and which slowly; and, by apportioning the time, take and leave that quality which you defire.

Bacon.

And to these it were good, that some proper prayer were ap-South.

portioned, and they taught it.

An office cannot be apportioned out like a common,

An once cannot be apportioned out like a common, and thated among diffined proprietors.

Collier of Envy.

Appo'retionment. n. f. [from apportion.] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land whence it issues, is divided among two or more proprietors. Chambers.

To Appo'ret. v. a. [appono, Lat.] To put questions to. This word no now in use, except that, in some schools, to put appoint the proprietors of the put of the pu

gran fractal questions to a boy is called, to pose him; and we now our pose for suzzle.

Some procure themselves to be surprised at such times as it is like the party that they work upon, will come upon them: and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhit which they are not accustomed; to the end they may be appeared of these things which of themselves they are desirant to pojed of those things which of themselves they are desirous to

A'PPOSITE. adj. [appositus, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to

time, place, or circumstances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid No VIII.

and grave, and apposite to the times and occasions. Wottom.
Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himself, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and appoint an-

Remarkable instances of this kind have been: but it will administer reflections very apposite to the design of this present folemnity. Atterbury.

A'PPOSITELY. adv. [from apposite.] Properly; fitly; suitably.
When we come into a government, and see this place of honour alloted to a murderer, another filled with an atheist or a blasphemer, may we not appositely and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people?

people?

We may appositely compare this disease, of a proper and improper confumption, to a decaying house.

Harvey.

A'PPOSITENESS. n. s. [from apposite.] Fitness; propriety; suit-

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, appositeness.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

APPOSITION. n. f. [appositio, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first

Urine inspected with a microscope, will discover a black fand; wherever this fand sticks, it grows still bigger, by the apposition of new matter.

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the f me case; as, Liber Mariæ matris, the book of his mother Mary. To APPRAISE. v. a [apprecier, Fr.] To set a price upon any thing in order to sale.

thing, in order to fale.

APPRA'ISER. n. f. [from appraise.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPREHE'ND. v. a. [apprehendo, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it.

Taylor.

To feize in order for trial or punishment.

The governour kept the city with a garrison, desirous to apprehend it.

prebend me. 2 Corinthians. It was the rabble, of which no body was named; and,

which is more strange, not one apprehended. Clarendon.

To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, causeth not action; unless, apprehending it as good, we like and desire it.
Yet this I apprehend not, why to those
Among whom Good will deign to dwell on earth, Hooker.

So many, and so various laws are giv'n.

Milton.

The First Being is invisible and incorruptible, and can only Milton.

The first Being is invisible and incorruptible, and can only be apprehended by our minds.

4. To think on with terrour; to fear.

From my grandfather's death I had reason to apprehend the stone; and, from my father's life, the gout.

APPREHE'NDER. n. f. [from apprehend.] Conceiver; thinker.

Gross apprehenders may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarified sire. Glanville.

APPREHE NSIBLE. adj. [from apprehend.] That which may be apprehended, or conceived. apprehended, or conceived.

The north and fouthern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not apprehenfible in the other.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

APPREHE'NSION. n. f. [apprehensio, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horse, high, swift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c. Watts. Simple apprehension denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction. tion.

Opinion; sentiments; concession.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but apprahension. South.

The expressions of scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar apprehensions and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered.

The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of

conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood Their nature, with such knowledge God indu'd

My fudden apprehension.

4. Fear. It behoveth that the world should be held in awe, not by a vain surmise, but a true apprehension of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand.

And he the future evil shall no less

In apprehension, than in substance, feel. Milton. The apprehension of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged successour to the crown, clouded much

of that prosperity. Clarendon. After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no Adaifes.

fmall apprehension for his own life.

5. Suspicion of something to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memorys

And scourge you for this apprehension.

2 C

Shakespeare. That

That he might take away the apprehension, that he meant suddenly to depart, he sent out orders, which he was sure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages next the house, that they should, by the next day noon, send propertions of corn into Basinghouse. Clarendon.

As they have no apprehension of these things, so they need

no comfort against them. 6. Scizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower:
And go we brothers to the man that took him,
Shakespeare. To question of his apprehension.

APPREHE'NSIVE. adj. [from apprehend.]

1. Quick to understand.

And gives encouragement to those who teach such apprehen-five scholars.

Holder.

If conscience be naturally apprehensive and sagacious, certainly we should trust and rely upon the reports of it. South.

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I passed through it, were extremely apprehensive of seeing Lombardy the seat of Addison.

war.

They are not at all apprehensive of evils at a distance, nor tormented with the fearful prospect of what may befal them Tillotson.

APPREHE'NSIVELY. adv. [from apprehenfive.] In an apprehenfive manner.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS. n. f. [from apprehensive.] The quality of

being apprehensive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the apprehensiveness already gained in learning the consonants.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

APPRE'NTICE. n. f. [apprenti, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to ferve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition, that the artificer, or tradesman, shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art or mys-

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, no, no bond flave could ever be more ready than that young princess was.

He found him such an apprentice, as knew well enough how set up for himself.

This rule fets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself servilely, and be bound like an apprentice to the rules of his art.

Dryden. Dryden.

To APPRE'NTICE. v. a. [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans bleft, The young who labour, and the old who reft. Pope. APPRE'NTICEHOOD. n. J. [from apprentice.] The years of an

APPRE'NTICEHOOD. n. f. [from apprentice.] The years of an apprentice's fervitude.

Must I not serve a long apprenticehood
To foreign passages, and in the end,
Having my freedom, boast of nothing else
But that I was a journeyman to grief?

APPRE'NTICESHIP. n. f. [from apprentice.] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an apprenticeship necessary, before it can be expected one should work it in a fashionable piece.

Digby. fashionable piece. Digby.

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profes, without serving any apprenticeship. South. To APPRIZE. v. a. [apprendre; part. appris, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue or vice; he is well. apprized, that the representation of some of these things

may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience.

It is fit he be apprized of a few things, that may prevent his Cheyne.

Thomfon.

Notes on Ody Jey.

But if appriz'd of the fevere attack, The country be shut up, lur'd by the scent On church yard drear (inhuman to relate,)

The disappointed prowlers fall.
To APPRO'ACH. v. n. [approcher, Fr.]

To draw near locally.
'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom approach apace. Shakespeare. We suppose Ulysies approaching toward Polypheme.

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the found of coaches,

The hour of attack approaches. 3. To make a progress towards, in the figurative sense, as men-Gay.

He shall approach unto me: for who is this that engaged his er emiah.

heart to approach unto me?

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have appreached Homer.

Temple. To have knowledge in all the objects of contempl tion, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, approached towards it. Locke. To Appro'Ach. v. a. To bring near to. This fense is rather French than English.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes, but slowly and not all, if approached unto their roots.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and approaching it to a candle, the spiritous parts will burn, without harming the paper.

Approach'd, and looking underneath the fun,
He faw proud Arcite. Boyle.

Dryden.

Appro'Ach. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the feventh welcome with fo good heart as I can bid the other five farewel, I should be glad of his approach.

'Tis with our fouls

As with our eyes, that after a long darkness Are dazzled at th' approach of sudden light. Denh. Sophy: 2. Access.

Access.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the approach to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a Bacon.

3. Hostile advance.

For England his approaches makes as fierce As waters to the sucking of a gulph. Shakespeare.

4. Means of advancing.

Against beleagur'd heav'n the giants move,
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad appreaches to the sky.

Dryden. APPRO'ACHER. n. f. [from approach.] The person that approaches or draws near.

Thou gav'st thine ears, like tapsters, that bid welcome To knaves and all approaches.

Appro/Achment. n. f. [from approach.] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete, but in the approachment of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze.

APPROBA'TION. n. f. [approbatio, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased.

That not past me, but

By Lawred attraction of my judges.

Shakespeare.

By learned approbation of my judges.

Shakespeare.

The liking of any thing.

There is no positive law of men, whether received by for-Shakespeare.

mal confent; as in councils, or by fecret approbation, as in cuf-The bare approbation of the worth and goodness of a thing,

is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it fo. South.

3. Attestation; support.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in approbation
Of what your reverence shall incite us to.

Approof. n. f. [from approve, as proof from prove.] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

One of perilous mouths.

O most perilous mouths, That bear in them one and the felf-fame tongue Either of condemnation or approof! Shakespeare.
To APPRO'PERATE. v. a. [appropero, Lat.] To hasten; to set forward.

To APPROPI'NQUATE. v. n. [appropinquo, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach. To APPROPI'NQUE, v. n. [appropinque, Lat.] To approach,

to draw near to. The clotted blood within my hofe, That from my wounded body flows, With mortal crifis doth portend

My days to appropriate an end.

APPRO'PRIABLE. adj. [from appropriate.] That which may be appropriated; that which may be restrained to something particular.

This conceit applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more justly appropriable unto its end.

Brown's Yulgar Errours.

To APPRO'PRIATE. v. a. [approprier, Fr. approprie, low Lat.]
I. To confign to some particular use or person.

Things fanctified were thereby in fuch fort appropriated unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. Hooker.

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and appropriated, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use; and I will endure no sharer, no rival or companion in it. South.

Some they appropriated to the gods,
And fome to publick, fome to private ends. Rescommon.

Marks of honour are appropriated to the magistrate, that Atterbury.

he might be invited to reverence himself.

2. To claim or exercise an exclusive right.

To themselves appropriating The spirit of God, promis'd alike, and giv'n To all believers.

Milton.

Why should people engross and appropriate the common benefits of fire, air, and water to themselves? L'Estrange. Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he

cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind.

To make peculiar to fomething; to annex.

He need but be furnished with verses of facred scripture; and his fystem, that has appropriated them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments.

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their appropriated connection one with another.
4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to appropriate the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure; that king redressed that horrid evil.

Ayliffe.

Ayliffe. APPRO'PRIATE. adj. [from the verb.] Peculiar; configned to fome particular use or person.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be ra-her a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence appro-priate to his own case, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession for ever.

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the neces-

fity of some appropriate acts of divine worship. Stillingsset.

APPROPRIATION. n. s. [from appropriate.]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and re-

tain the particular name, with its peculiar appropriation to that Locke.

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and make a great appropriation to his good parts, that he can shoe him himself. Shakespeare.

3. The fixing a particular fignification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an appropriation that disguises its true sense, palliate the absurdity.

Locke.

its true sense, palliate the absurdity.

4. In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean, and chapter, bishoprick, or college; because, as persons ordinarily have no right of see simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the see simple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an appropriation, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's licence may conclude.

Covel. king's licence may conclude. Convel.

APPROPRIA'TOR. n. f. [from appropriate.] He that is possessed

of an appropriated benefice.

These appropriators, by reason of their perpetuties, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. Ayliffe's Parergon.

APPRO'VABLE. adj. [from approve.] That which merits ap-

probation.

The folid reason, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very approvable in what profession soever. Vulgar Errours.

APPRO'VAL. n. f. [from approve.] Approbation: a word not much used.

There is a cenfor of justice and manners, without whose approval no capital sensences are to be executed. Temple. APPRO'VANCE. n. f. [from approve.] Approbation: a word not much used.

Should fhe feem

Soft'ning the least approvance to bellow,
Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd,
Thomson's Spring.

They brisk advance.

To Approve. v. a. [approuver, Fr. approbe, Lat.]

To like; to be pleased with.

There can be nothing possibly evil which God approveth, and

There can be nothing possibly evil which God approveth. What power was that, whereby Medea saw,
And well approv'd, and prais'd the better course,
When her rebellious sense did so withdraw

Her feeble pow'rs, that she pursu'd the worse?
2. To express liking. Davies.

It is looked upon as infolence for a man to fet up his own opinion against that of some learned doctor, or otherwise approved writer. To prove; to show; to justify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could simply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in fuch fort approved his skill, hat he seemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertuning to the science he was skilful in. Hooker.

In religion, What damned errour, but some sober brow

Will bless it, and approve it with a text.
I'm forry Shake Speake.

That he approves the common liar, Fame, Who speaks him thus at Rome. Shakespeare. Would if thou approve thy constancy? Approve

First thy obedience. Milton. Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which

will never end; and this will approve itself to be wildom at the last, whatever the world judge of it now.

To experience.

Oh, 'tis the curse in love, and still approv'd,
When women cannot love, where they're belov'd. Tillot for.

5. To make worthy of approbation.

The first care and concern must be to approve himself to God by righteoufness, holiness, and purity. Rogers. 6. It has of before the object.

Shakespeare.

I shewed you piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to approve of, and be my customer for.

APPRO'VEMENT. n. f. [from approve.] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your approvement.

APPRO'VER. n. f. [from approve.] Hayward.

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial.

Now mingled with their courages, will make known To their approvers, they are people such

As mend upon the world. Shakespeare. 3. In our common law, one that confessing felony of himself, appealeth or a cuseth another, one or more, to be guilty of the fame: and he is called so, because he must prove w...at he hath alledged in his appeal. Cowel.

APPRO'XIMATE. adj. [from ad, to, and pro imus, near, Lat.] Near to.

These receive a quick conversion, containing approximate dispositions unto animation. Vulgar Errours.

APPROXIMATION. n. f. [from approximate.]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter folflice, it had been a fpring; for, unto that position, it had been in a middle been a fpring; for a contraction.

\*\*Volcar Frances\*\*

point, and that of ascent or approximation. Vulgar Errours. he fiery region g ins upon the interiour elements; a ne-ceffary consequent of the son's gradual approximation towards the earth.

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their a proximation to the human shape. Grew.

2. In science, a continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought, without a possibility of ever arriving at it

APPU'LSE. n. f. [a, pulfus, Lat.] The act of firking against any

An hectick fever is the innate heat kindled into a destruc-tive fire, violently absorbing the radical moisture, through the appulse of saline steams.

Harvey.

In vowels, the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulje of an organ of speech to another; but, in all consonants, there is an a pulse of the organs.

Holder. consonants, there is an a pulse of the organs. Holder. To A'PRICATE. v. n. [apricor, Lat.] To bask in the sun. D. APRICITY. n. f. [apricitas, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sun-

fhine. A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOCK. n. f. [from apricus, Lat. funny.] A kind of wail fruit.

The ordinary forts of this fruit cultivated in English gardens are, 1. The masculine apricoc'. 2. The orange apricock.

3. The Algier apricock. 4. The Roman apricock. 5. The Turkey apricock. 6. The transparent apricock. 7. The Breda apricock. 8. The Bruxelles apricock. They are generally propagated by budding them on plum stocks, and will readily take upon almost any fort of plum, provided the stock be free and applications. thriving.

A'PRIL. n. f. [April, Lat. Avril, Fr.] The fourth month of the

year, January counted first.

April is represented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroses and violets, in the other the sign Taurus.

Peacham.

Men are April when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives.

A'PRON. n. f. [A word of uncertain etymology, but supposed by fome to be contracted from afore one.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean.

Give us gold, good I'imon: hast thou more?——
Hold up, you sluts,

Your aprons mountant. Shakespeare. The ne bility think foorn to go in leather aprens. Shail How might we see Falstaff, and not ourselves be seen? Shakefp.

Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table as drawers. Shakespeare.

In both these figures the vest is gathered up before them, like an a ron, which you must suppose filled with fruits, as well as the cornucopiæ.

APRON. [in gun.ery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

AP ON of a Gooje. The fat skin which covers the belly.

APRON-MA. n. f. [from apron and man.] A man that weaks an apron; a workman; an artificer

AQU

You have made good work,

You and your afron-men, that flood so much

Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick-caters.

APRONED. adj. [from apron.] Wearing an apron.
The cobler apron'd, and the parfon gown'd.

Pope.

APSIS. n. f. apfides, plural. [auis.]
Is applied in aftronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greatest, and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher apsis is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogue: the lower, perihelion, or denominated aphelion, or apogce; the lower, perihelion, or

Chambers. If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the affides of these orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of those bodies will be reciprocally as the squares of the dist-Cheyne. ances.

APT. adj. [aptus, Lat.]

This fo eminent industry in making profelytes, more of that this to eminent industry in making profelytes, more of that fex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed apter to ferve as influments in the cause. Apter they are through the eagerness of their affection; apter through a natural inclination unto piety; after through fundry opportunities, &c. Finally, after through a fingular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them stand affected as concerning the same cause. Hoster.

 Having a tendency to.
 Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be apt or inclinable to do otherwise than they do. Hooker.

3. Inclined to; led to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant,
fine is after to do, than confess she does.

Nien are apt to think well of themselves, and of their nation, of their courage and strength. Temple. One, who has not these lights, is a stranger to what he reads,

and aft to put a wrong interpretation upon it. Addijon. Even those who are near the court, are apt to deduct wrong

consequences, by reasoning upon the motives of actions. Swift. What we have always feen to be done in one manner, we are aft to imagine there was but that one way. Bentley.

4. Ready; quick; as, an apt wit.
I have a heart as little apt as yours,

But yet a brain that leads my use of anger

To better vantage. Shakespeare.

5. Qualified for.

All that were strong and ant for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon.

To Apr. v. a. [apto, Lat.]

1. To fuit; to adapt. 2 Kings.

We need a man that knows the feveral graces

Of history, and how to apt their places; Where brevity, where splendour, and where height, Where sweetness is required, and where weight. B. Johnson. 2. To fit; to qualify. The king is melancholy,

Denham.

76 A'PTATL. v. a. [aptatum, Lat.] To make fit.
To aptate a planet, is to firengthen the planet in position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to bring about the defired end. Bailey.

A'PTITUDE. n. f. [French.]

1. Fitness.

This evinces its perfect aptitude and fitness for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nourishing all true virtue among men. Decay of Piety.

Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, besides the frustration of her hopes, acquires an aptitude to miscarry for the future. Decay of Piety.

3. Disposition.

I e that is about children, should study their nature and apwhat their native flock is, and what it is fit for. Locke.

A'rtiy. adv. [from apt.]
1. Properly; with just connection, or correspondence; fitly.

That part
Was aptly fitted, and naturally perform'd.
But what the mass nutritious does divide? Shakespeare.

What makes them aptly to the limbs adhere,

In youth encrease them, and in age repair? Blackmore.

2. Justly; pertinently.

Ireneus very aptly remarks, that those nations, who were not posieft of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour, which are in the Evangelists.

Addison.

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very aptly. A'PTNESS. n. s. [from apt.]

1. Fitness; suitableness.

The nature of every law must be judged of by the aptness things therein prescribed, unto the same end. There are antecedent and independent aptness in things; with respect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. Norris's Mifcel.

 Disposition to any thing.
 The nobles receive to to heart the banishment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe aptness to take all power

from the people.

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn.

What should be the apiness of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech, may be enquired.

Bacon. Bacon.

ed with cases.

\*\*PUA. n. s.\* [Latin.] A word fignifying water, very much used in chymical writings.

\*\*PUA FORTIS.\* [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in sumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre or aqua fortis; which serves as a menstruum for distolving of silver, and all other metals, except gold. But if sea falt, or sal ammoniack, be added to aqua fortis, it commences aqua regia, and will then distolve no metal but gold. Aqua fortis is commonly held to have been invented about the year 1300; though others to have been invented about the year 1300; though others will have it to have been known in the time of Moles. It is ferviceable to refiners, in separating filver from gold and copper; to the workers in mosaic, for staining and colouring their woods; to dyers, in their colours, particularly scarlet; and to other artists, for colouring bone and ivory. With aqua fortis bookbinders marble the covers of books, and diamond cutters separate diamonds from metalline powders. It is also used in etching copper or brafs plates. Chambers.

The diffolving of filver in aqua fortis, and gold in aqua regia, and not vice versa, would not be difficult to know. Locke.

AQUA MARINA, of the Italian lapidaries, is of a sea or bluish green. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny.

Woodward's Meth. of Fossils.

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty four hours, then distilled. It is a good and agreeable cordial.

AQUA REGIA, or AQUA REGALIS. [Latin.] An acid corrosive spirit or water, so called because it serves as a menstrum to distilled cold commonly assembled the lates of metallum.

to diffolve gold, commonly effected the king of metals. Its basis, or effential ingredient, is common sea falt, the only falt in nature which will operate on gold. It is commonly prepared by mixing common sea falt, or fal ammoniack, or the spirit of them, with spirit of nitre, or common aqua fortis.

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedness or solubility in aqua regia.

Locke.

ADUA VITE. [Latin.] It is commonly understood of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromaticks. But some appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape: aqua vita, to that drawn after the same manner from malt. Chambers.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh the Welchman with my cheese, an Irishman with my aqua vithe bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herself.

Shakespeare.

AOUA'TICK. adj. [aquaticus, Lat. from aqua, water.]

1. That which inhabits the water.

The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well terrestrial as aquatick, are taken into their hodies by most and

trial as aquatick, are taken into their bodies by meats and Ray on the Greation.

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatick, or amphibious. Aquatick are those whose constant abode is upon the water.

2. Applied to plants, that which grows in the water.
Flags, and such like aquaticks are best destroyed by draining.

Mortimer's Husbandry. A'QUATILE. adj. [aquatilis, Lat.] That which inhabits the

A'QUEDUCT. n. f. [aquaductus, Lat. A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some aqueducts are under ground, and others above

it, supported by arches. Among the remains of old Rome, the grant highways, aque-monwealth shews itself chiefly in temples, highways, aque-Addison.

Hither the rills of water are convey'd

In curious aqueducts, by nature laid To carry all the humour.

A'QUEOUS. adj. [from aqua, water, Lat.] Watery. The vehement fire requifite to its fusion, forced away all the aqueous and fugitive moisture. Ray on Creation.

A'QUILINE. adj. [aquilinus, Lat.] Waterifhness.
A'QUILINE. adj. [aquilinus, Lat. from aquila, an eagle.] Refembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

His nose was aquiline, his eyes were blue, Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue.

Dryden.

Gryps

Bluckmore.

Gryps fignifies some kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet gryfus for an hooked or aquilling nose. Br. Vul. Err. AQUO'SE. adj. [from aqua, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. AQUO'SITY. n. f. [from aquofe.] Wateriness. Diet. A. R. anno regni; that is, in the year of the reign: as, A. R. G. R. 20. Anno regni Georgii regiz vigetimo, in the twend-th year of the reign of king George.

A'RABLE. adj. [from are, Lat. to plow.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,

Part arable, and tilth; whereon were fheaves

New reap'd.

'Tis good for arable, a glebe that asks

Tough teams of oxen, and laborious tasks. Dryden. Having but very little arable land, they are forced to fetch

Milton.

Prior.

all their corn from foreign countries.

Addison.

AR ACHNO! DES. n.f. [from zeázyv, a spider, and sis , form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineness of the arachnsides, the acute ferse of the retina, &c. Derham.

2. It is also a fine thin transparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain.

\*\*ARA'IGNEE.\*\* n. f. [French.] A term in fortification, which sometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. Diet.

\*\*ARA'NEOUS.\*\* adj. [from aranea, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb.

cobweb.

The curious araneous membrane of the eye constringeth and dilateth it, and so varieth its socus.

\*\*Derham. ARA'TION. n. s. [aratio, Lat.] The act or practice of plow-

A'RATORY. adj. [from are, Lat. to plow.] That which contributes to tillage.

A'REALIST. n. f. [from arens, a bow, and balista, an engine to throw stones.] A cross-bow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubalista, or arbalist, was first shewed to the French by our king Richard the first, who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. Camden. ARBITER. n. s. [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they

voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him arbiter of the peace.

2. One who has the power of decision or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high a biter,

Chance governs all. His majefly, in this great conjuncture, feems to be generally allowed for the fole arbiter of the affairs of christendom. Temple.

A'RRITRABLE. adj. [from arbitror, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is in land, called the globe; in tythe, a set part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such arbitrable proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them.

ARBI'TRAMENT. n. f. [from arbitror, Lat.] Will; determination; choice.

Stand fast! to stand or fall, Free in thine own arbitrament it stands, Perfect within, no outward aid require;

And all temptation to transgress repel.

A'RBITRARILY. odv. [from arbitrary.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed arbitrarily, he was expelled; and came to the deserved end of all tyrants.

Dryden.

ARBITRA'RIOUS. adj. [from arbitarius, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

These are standing and irrepealable truths, such as have no

These are standing and irrepealable truths, such as have no precarious existence, or arbitrarious dependance upon any will or understanding whatsoever.

ARBITRARIOUSLY. adv. [from arbitrarious.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.

Where words are imposed arbitrariously, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misprisson. Glanville.

A'RBITRARY. aij. [arbitrarius, Lat.]

1. Despotick; absolute; bound by no law; following the will without restraint. It is applied both to persons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen resigns her life

For the enaste glory of a virtuous wise,

If lying bards may falte amours rehearse,

And, blait her name with arbitrary verse.

Their regal tyrants shall with blushes hide Their regal tyrants shall with blushes hide Their little lusts of arbitrary pride, Nor bear to see their vassists ty.

2. Depending on no rule; capricions.

It may be perceived, with what infecurity we aferibe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and fuch as vary at pleasure. To A'RBITRATE. v. a. [arbitror, Lat.] Brown's Vulgar Err.

I. To decide; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole,
With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms must

With fearful bloody iffue arbitrate. Shakespeare.

2. To judge of.
Yet where an equal poise of hope and fear Does arbitrate th' event, my nature is

That I incline to hope, rather than fear.

To A'RBITRATE. v. n. To give judgment.

It did arbitrate upon the feveral reports of fense, not like a drowfy judge, only hearing, but also directing their verdict. South.

A'RBITRARINESS. n. f. [from arbitrary.] Despoticalness; ty-

He that by harshness of nature, and arbitrariness of commands, uses his children like servants, is what they mean by a tyrant.

Tempie. ARBITRA'TION. n. f. [from arbitrer, Lat.] The determination of a caute by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties con-

tending.

Arbitra/tor. n. f. [from arbitrate.]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent.

Cowel. Cowel.

Be a good foldier, or upright trustee,

An arbitrator from corruption free. Dryaen.

2. A governour; a prefident.

Though heav'n be flut,

And heav'n's high arbitrator fit fecure

In his own ftrength, this place may be expos'd.

Milton.

3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice without limit or controul.

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates mafters of their own terms, and arbitrators of a peace. Addison on the State of the IVar.

4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.
But now the arbitrator of despairs,
Just death, kind umpire of man's miseries,

With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. Shakesp. The end crowns all;

And that old common arbitrator, time,

Will one day end it.

Arbi'trement. n. f. [from arbitror, Lat.]

1. Decision; determination.

I know the knight is incensed against you, even to a mortal arbitrement; but nothing of the circumstance more.

Shakejp. Twelfth Night. Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the arbitrement of the fword. Hayward.

2. Compromise. Lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and witty reconcilements; as if they would make an arbitrement between God and man. Bacon.

A'RBORARY. adi. [arbirarius, Lat.] Of or belonging to a tree. D.

A'RBORET. n. j. [arbir, Lat. a tree.] A small tree or shrub.

No arboret with painted blossoms dress,

And smelling syear, but there it might be found.

And finelling sweet, but there it might be found, To bud out fair, and her sweet smells throw all around.

Fairy Queen. Now hid, now feen,

Milton.

Among thick woven arborets, and flow'rs, Imbroider'd on each bank.

Arbo'reous. adj. [arboreus, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees.
2. A term in botany, to diffinguish such funguses or mosses as grow upon trees, from those that grow on the ground. Quincy.

They speak properly, who make it an arboreous excrescence, or rather a superplant bred of a viscous and superfluous lopp, which the tree itself cannot assimilate. Brown's Vulgar Err.

A'RBORIST. n. f. [arboifte, Fr. from arbor, a tree.] A naturalist who makes trees his study.

The nature of the mulberry, which the arborists observe to be long in the begetting his buds; but the cold seasons being past, he shoots them all out in a night.

A'RBOROUS. adj. [from arbor, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

From under shady arborous roof

Soon as they forth were come to open fight

Of day-fpring, and the fun.

A'reour. n. j. [from arbor, Lat. a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.

Nay you shall see mine or chard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own graffing.

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice Leads thee, or where most needs, whether to wind

The woodbing round this arbour, or direct

The woodbine round this arbour, or direct

Milton.

The classing ivy where to climb.

For noon-day's neat are closer arbours made,
And for fresh evining air the opiner glade.

A'RBUR VINE. A species of bindweed; which see.
A'RBUSCLE. n. s. [arbuscula, Lat.] Any little shrub. Dryam. -Diet.

A'RBUTE. n. f. [arbutus, Lat.]

Arbute, or strawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raised from the seeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, un-less the weather be very severe, and makes beautiful hedges. Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.

Rough arbute flips into a hazel bough
Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow
Out of a plain tree flock.

Arc. n. s. [arcus, Lat.]

1. A fegment; a part of a circle; not more than a femicircle.

Their fegments, or arcs, for the most part, exceeded not the third part of a circle. third part of a circle. Newton. 2. An arch.

Load some vain church with old theatrick state, Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate;

Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all

On some patch'd dog-hole ek'd with ends of wall. Pope. ARCA'DE. n. f. [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched

Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,
Proud to catch hold at a Venetian door.

Pope.

ARCA'NUM. n. f. in the plural arcana. A Latin word, fignify-

ing a fecret.

ARCH. n. f. [arcus, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an arch of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. Locke. 2. A building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges

and other works. Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tide,

As the recomforted through the gates.

Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide arch.

Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my space.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

The royal squadron marches,

Erect triumphal arches For Albion and Albanius.

Dryden.

3. The fky, or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes
To see this vaulted arch, and the rich cope

Of fea and land. Shakespeare.

4. [from ἄςχ...] A chief. Obsolete.
The noble duke, my master,

My worthy arch and patron comes to night. Shakespeare. To ARCH. v. a. [arcuo, Lat.]

To build arches.

The nations of the field and wood

Build on the wave, or arch beneath the fand. Pope.

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs

Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through. The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, Shakefp. is arched over with such a curious pile of stones, that considering the rapid course of the deep stream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world.

ARCH. adj. [from žex, chief.]

1. Chief; of the first class. Howel.

lad at school.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of.
There is sprung up
An heretick, an arch one, Cranmer.

2. Waggish; mirthful; trissingly mischievous. This signification it seems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy most remarkable for his pranks; as the arch rogue, &c.
Eugenio set out from the same university, and about the same time with Corusades; he had the reputation of an arch lad at school.

Swift.

ARCH, in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class, [from &ex. or &ex.] as, archangel, archbishop. It is pronounced variously with regard to the ch, which before a consonant sound as in cheese, as archdeacon; before a vowel like k, as archangel.

ARCHA'NGEL. n. s. [archangelus, Lat.] One of the highest or-

der of angels.

His form had yet not loft

All her original brightness, nor appear'd Less than archangel ruin'd, and th' excess Of glory obscur'd.
'Tis sure th' archangel's trump I hear,

Nature's great passing-bell, the only call Of God's that will be heard by all.

ARCHA'NGEL. n. f. [lamium, Lat.] The name of a plant, called also Dead nettle.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whose upper lip is hollow like a spoon; but the under one divided into two seg-ments, in the form of a heart, and both end in chaps brimmed and edges; out of the flower cup, which is fiftulous and cut into fegments, rifes the pointal, fixed, like a nail, to the inder part of the flower, with four embryoes, which become triangular feeds inclosed in a hulk formed of the flower The species are fourteen, and seven of them grow wild

on dry banks, or under hedges, two forts of which are used in medicine.

ARCHANGE'LICK. adj. [from archangel.] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd, and th' archangelick pow'r prepar'd For swift descent; with him the cohort bright

Of watchful cherubim.

Archberacon. n. f. [from arch and beacon.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal.

You shall win the top of the Cornish archbeacon Hainbo-

rough, which may for prospect compare with Rama in Pales-

ARCHBI'SHOP. n. f. [from arch and bifhop.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffra-

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,

Install'd lord archbishop of Canterbury. Shakespeare. The archbishop was the known architect of this new fabrick.

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. n. f. [from archbishop.] The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

Tis the cardinal;

And merely to revenge him on the emperor, For not bestowing on him, at his asking, The archbishoprick of Toledo, this is purpos'd.

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing elfe. Clarendon. ARCHCHA'NTER. n. f. [from arch and chanter.] The chief

chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON. n. f. [archidiaconus, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and office in such matters as do belong to the episcopal function. The law stiles him the bishop's vicar,

or vicegerent.

Left negligence might foift in abuses, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings.

Carew. Carew. ARCHDE'ACONRY. n. f. [archidiaconatus, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth subjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only archdeaconry. ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. n. f. [from archdeacon.] The office of an

archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. n. f. [archidux, Lat.] A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

Philip archduke of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth.

Garew's Survey of Cornwall.

ARCHDU'CHESS. n. f. [from arch and duchefs.] A title given to the fifter or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany.

ARCH-PHILO'SOPHER. n. f. [from arch and philosopher.] Chief philosopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the arch-philofopher was of, that the chiefest person in every houshold was al-

ways as it were a king.

ARCH-PRE'LATE. n. f. [from arch and prelate.] Chief prelate:

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Basil's authority and quality, an arch-prelate in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question.

Hooker.

ARCH-PRE'SBYTER. n. f. [from arch and presbyter.] Chief presbyter.

As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according As imple deacons are in subjection to preloyters, according to the canon law; fo are also presbyters, and arch-presbyters in subjection to these archdeacons.

Aglisse.

Arch-pri'est. n. s. [from arch and priest.] Chief priest.

The word decanus was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity,

which included the arch-priests. ARCHAIO'LOGY. n. f. [from aexaio, ancient, and hoyo, a difcourse.] A discourse on antiquity.

ANCHAIOLO'GICK. adj. [from archaiology.] Relating to a difcourse on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM. n. f. [aexaio μος.] An ancient phrase, or mode of I shall never use archaisms, like Milton.

Watts. A'RCHED. participial adj. [from To arch.] Bent in the form of an arch.

I fee how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou haft the right arched bent of the brow.

Shakespeake.

A'RCHER. n. f. [archer, Fr. from arcus, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Fight, gentlemen of England; fight, bold yeomen!
Draw, archers, draw your arrows to the head:
Spur your proud horses hard.
This Cupid is no longer an archer, his glory shall be ours.

for we are the only love-gods.

Thou frequent bring'ft the fmitten deer; Shakespeare.

For feldom, archers fay, thy arrows err. A'RCHERY. n. f. [from archer.]

1. The use of the bow.

Swift.

Milton.

Among the English artillery, archery challengeth the preeminence, as peculiar to our nation. Camden. 2. The act of shooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye, Hit with Cupid's archery,

Sink in apple of his eye!

3. The art of an archer. Shalef. Midf. Night's Dr.

3. The art of an archer.

Bleft feraphims shall leave their quire,
And turn love's soldiers upon thee,
To exercise their archery.

Crashaw's Steps to Temple.

A'RCHES-COURT. n. f. from arches and court.] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiricual causes, so called from Bow Church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone-pillars, built arch-wise. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the arches-court: dean of the arches, because with this office is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed a peculiar jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed a deancry, being exempted from the authority of the bishop of London, and belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; of London, and belonging to the archbinop of Canterbury, which the parish of Bow is one. Some others say, that he was first called dean of the arches, because the official to the archbishop, the dean of the arches, was his substitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. risdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: so that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cause, sends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made.

A'RCHETYPE. n. f. [archetypum, Lat.] The original of which any resumblance is made.

resemblance is made.

Our souls, though they might have perceived images them-selves by simple sense; yet it seems inconceivable, how they should apprehend their archetypes. Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward archetypes or patterns of our ideas; so our sen-fations of hunger, cold, are also inward archetypes or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of these things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas.

Watts's Logick. are in the mind, are the ideas. ARCHE' TYPAL. adj. [archetypus, Lat.] Original; being a pat-

Through contemplation's opticks I have feen Him who is fairer than the fons of men:

The fource of good, the light archetypal. Norris's Mifeell.

ARCHE'US n. f. [probably from Zexos.] A word by which Paracellus feems to have meant a power that prefides over the animal economy, diffine from the rational foul.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. adj. [from archidiaconus, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be censured in an archidiaconal visitation.

ARCHIERI'SCOPAL. adj. [from archimistation.]

to be censured in an archidiaconal visitation.

Archief'scopal.adj. [from archieficopus, Lat. an archifhop.]

Belonging to an archifhop; as, Canterbury is an archieficopal
fee; the suffragans are subject to archieficopal jurisdiction.

A'RCHITECT. n. s. [architectus, Lat.]

1. A prosessor of the art of building.

The architect's glory consists in the designment and idea of
the work; his ambition should be to make the form triumph
over the matter.

Watton. over the matter. Wotton.

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.
The hafty multitude

Admiring enter'd, and the work fome praise, And some the architest: his hand was known In heav'n, by many a tow'red structure high, Where scepter'd angels held their residence,

Milton's Paradife Loft.

And fat as princes. Milton's F. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine architest of the body obviated. Ray on the Greation.

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,

Chief architest and plotter of these woes. Shak. Tit. And on. HITE'CTIVE. adj. [from architest.] That performs the ARCHITE'CTIVE. adj. work of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last mentioned, be furnished with architective materials?

Derham's Phisico-Theology.

Architecto'nick. adj. [from δοχος, chief, and τέκτων, an artificer.] That which has the power or skill of an architect; that

which can build or form any thing.

To fay that fome more fine part of either, or all the hypofratical principle, is the architect of this elaborate structure is to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this architectonick spirit, and what agent made so skilful and happy-a mixture.

[Boyle's Scept. Chym. ful and happy-a mixture.

Architectura. I Boyle's Scept. Chym.

Architectura of feience of building.

Architecture is divided into civil architecture, called by way of

menne architecture, military architecture, called by way of eminence architecture, military architecture, or fortification; and naval architecture, which, besides building of ships and vessels; includes also ports, moles, docks, &c. Some think the Tyrians were the first improvers of architecture; but others contend that the rules of this art were delivered by God himself to Solomon, from whom the Tyrians had their instruction, which they afterwards communicated to the Egyptians; thefe

to the Grecians, and these again to the Romans. Under Augustus architesture arrived to its greated glory; but afterwards dwindled by degrees, and at last fell with the watern empire, in the fifth century, when the Visigoths de troyed all the most beautiful monuments of antiquity; and a new manner of building took its rise called the Gothick, coarse, artless, and massive. Of the same kind was the Arabesk, Mo risk or Moorish architesture, brought from the South by the Moors' and Saracens. The architests of the thirteenth, for unsently, and offerenth centuries, who had some knowledge of findsture. and fifteenth centuries, who had some knowledge of sculpture, feemed to make perfection consist altogether in the delicary and multitude of ornaments, which they frequently be towed on their buildings without any conduct or talte. In the two last centuries, the architects of Italy and Fr. nee were wholly bent upon retrieving the primitive simplicity and beauty of ancient architecture, in which they did not fail of success. This art is divided into five orders; the Tufcan, Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite; which took their rise from the different proportions that the different kinds of buildings rendered page from the dered page from the different kinds of buildings rendered page from the diff dered necessary, according to the bulk, strength, delicacy, richness, or simplicity required.

Our fathers next in architecture skill'd,

Cities for use, and forts for safety build: Then palaces and lofty domes arose,

There for devotion, and for pleasure those. Black
The effect or performance of the science of building. Blackm. Creat.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine archi-

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine architecture, ascribed to a particular providence. Burnet's Theory: A'RCHITRAVE. n. f. [from &&x^n, chief, and trab., Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building architrave doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The architrave is sometimes called the reason piece, or master beam. in timber buildings, as porticos, cloisters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels

of windows, hyperthyron.

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lightness whereof the architrave could not suffer, nor the lightness whereof the being so substantial.

Wotton's Architesture.

the lightness whereof the architrave could not lutter, nor the column itself, being so substantial. Wotton's Architesture.

Westward a pompous frontispiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an architrave of antique mold,
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold.

A'RCHIVES. n. s. without a singular. [archiva, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves. times used for the writings themselves.

Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his archives, as witnesses either for or against us.

Government of the Tongue:

I shall now only look a little into the Mosaick archives, to

Thair now only rook a little into the Motaick archives, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject. Woodward.

A'RCHWISE. adv. [from arch and wi,e.] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called ab arcuata ecclessu, or from Bow church in London, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by reason of the steeple or clochier thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars in fashion of a bow bent archwise. A liste's Par. ARCI'TENENT. adj. [arcitenens, Lat.] Bow-bearing. Diet.

ARCTA'TION. n. s. [from arcto, to streighten.] Streightening; confinement to a narrower compass.

ARCTA'TION. n. f. [from area, to itreighten.] Streightening; confinement to a narrower compass.

A'RCTICK. n. f. [from Apolos, the northern constellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See ARTICK.

Ever during snows, perpetual shades

Of darkness, would congeal their livid blood,

Did not the arctick tract spontaneous yield

A cheering purple berry big with wine.

A'RCTICK Circle. See CIRCLE.
A'RCUATE. adj. [arcuatus, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.
The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the inconfusion of species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines; but founds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. Bacon's Nat. Hift.

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and arcuate. Ray on Creation. Ray on Greation.

heres are inflected and arcuate.

A'RCUATILE, adj. [from arcuate.] Bent; inflected.

Diff.

ARCUATION. n. f. [from arcuate.]

The act of bending any thing; incurvation.

The flate of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.

[In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, or that bear no seed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called from bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets or stools after they are planted.

Chambers.

after they are planted.

A'RCUATURE. n. f. [arcuatura, low Latin.] The bending or curvature of an arch.

Chambers.

Dist.

ARCUBA'LISTER. n. f. [from arcus, a bow, and

gine.] A crossbow man.

King John was espied by a very good arcubalister, who is d, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vi. ?

Philips.

variet, quoth the earl, that we should procure the death of the Camden's Remains. holy one of God.

ARD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural disposition; as, Goddard is a divine temper; Reinard, a fincere temper; Giffard, a bountiful and liberal disposition; Bernard, filial affection, &c.

Gibjon's Gamlen.

A'RDENCY. n. f. [from ardent.] Ardour; eagerness; warinth of affection.

Accepted they shall be, if qualified with humility, and ardency and preserverance, so far as concerns the end immediate to them. Hammond's Prast. Catechism.

The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the ardency of our love for him.

A'RDENT. adj. [ardens, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymists observe, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjoram, &c. distilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning spirits; but, after fermentation, yield ardent spirits without oils; which shews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into spirit.

Newton's Opticks.

2. Fierce; vehement

A knight of fwarthy face, Dryden.

High on a cole-black fleed purfu'd the chace;
With flashing flames his ardent eyes were fill'd.

Passionate; affectionate: used generally of desire.
Another nymph with fatal pow'r may rise,
To damp the finking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confest,
And feorn the ardent yows that I have bleft.

Prior.

A'RDENTLY. adv. [from ardent.] Eagerly; affectionately. With true zeal may our hearts be most ardently inflamed to our religion. Spratt's Sermons.

A'RDOUR. n. f. [ardor, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

2. Heat of affection, as love, defire, courage.

Joy, like a ray of the fun, reflects with a greater ardour and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his South.

The foldiers shout around with gen'rous rage; He prais'd their ardour, inly pleas'd to see His host.

Dryden.

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain ardours of our love restrain'd. Pope's Odysse

3. The person ardent or bright. This is only used by Milton.
Nor delay'd the winged faint, Pope's Ody ffey.

After his charge receiv'd; but from among Thousand celestial ardours, where he stood

Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-fpringing light,
Flew thro' the midft of heav'n. Paradife Loft.

ARDU'ITY. n. f. [from arduous.] Height; difficulty. Dist.

A'R!:UOUS. adj. [arduus, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Parnaffus' top her fons she show'd,

And pointed out those arduous paths they trod.

Pope. 2. Difficult. It was a means to bring him up in the school of arts and po-

licy, and fo to fit him for that great and arduous employment that God defigned him to.

A'RDUOUSNESS. n. f. [from arduous.] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The third person plural of the present tense of the verb to be; as, young men are rash, old are cautious.

ARE, or Alamire. The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of

musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord, Are to plead Hortenlio's passion; B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,

C faut, that loves with all affection.

A'REA. n. f. [Latin.]

1. The furface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The area of a triangle is found by knowing the height and Shakespeare.

Watts's Logick. 2. Any open furface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre.

Closed place, as lists, or a bowling-green, or grass-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or area of goodly length, with the breadth somewhat more than half the longitude.

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the area of tone with amphitheater.

vail amphitheatre.
In areas vary'd with Mofaic art, Addison on Italy.

Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart. Pope's Odyss. To ARE'AD, or AREED. v. a. [aneban, Sax. to counsel.] To advise; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds, Whose praises having slept in silence long, Me, all too meane, the sacred muse areads To blazon broad.

But mark what I aread thee now: avant, rly thither whence thou fled'ft! If from this hour

Within these hallow'd limits thou appear

Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd. Paradife Loft.

AREFAC'TION. n. f. [arefacio, Lat. to dry.] The flate of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally, proceed arefaction, and most of the effects of nature. Bacon's Nat. History. tion, and most of the effects of nature. Basen's Nat. Hijtory. To A'REFY. v. a. [arefacio, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhale moifture.

Heat drieth bodies that do eafily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and fo doth time or age arefy, as in the fame bodies, &c.

ARENA'CEOUS. adj. [arena, Lat. fand.] Sandy; having the qualities of fand.

A piece of the flore of the formation

A piece of the stone of the same mines, of a yellowish brown colour, an arenaceous friable substance, and with some white Woodward on Foffils. fpar mixed with it.

ARENA'TION. n. f. [from arena, Lat. fand.] Is used by some physicians for a fort of dry bath, when the patient sits with his feet upon hot fand.

Areno'se. adj. [from arena, Lat.] Sandy; full of fand. Diff. Are'nulous. adj. [from arenula, Lat. fand.] Full of finall

fand; gravelly.

AREO'IICK. adj. [agaiotina.] Such medicines as open the pores of the skin, so that the morbifick matter may be carried off by

fweat, or infenfible perspiration. Dief.

Areto'Logy. n. s. [from ἀρετη, virtue, and λέγω, to discourse.]

That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it.

A'RGAL. n. s. Hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels,

Dief.

more commonly called tartar. Diet.

A'RGENT. adj. [from argentum, Lat. filver.]

1. The white colour used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, supposed to be the representation of that metal.

Rinaldo flings

As fwift as fiery light'ning kindled new, His argent eagle with her filver wings In field of azure, fair Erminia knew.
In an argent field, the god of war
Was drawn triumphant on his iron car.
2. Silver; bright like filver. Fairfax. Dryden.

Those argent fields more likely habitants, Translated faints, or middle spirits hold,

Betwixt th' angelical and human kind.

Or ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. Pope's Est. on Man.

ARGENTA'TION. n. f. [from argentum, Lat. silver.] An over-

laying with filver. A'RGENTINE. adj. [argentin, Fr.] Sounding like filver. Diet. A'RGIL. n. f. [argilla, Lat.] Potters clay; a fat foft kind of earth of which veffels are made.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. adj. [from argil.] Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; confifting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGI'LLOUS. adj. [from argil.] Confifting of clay; clayish;

containing clay.

Albuquerque derives this redness from the sand and argillous earth at the bottom. Brown's Fulgar Errours. A'RGOSY. n. f. [derived by Pope from Argo, the name of Jason's ship.] A large vessel for merchandise; a carrack.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean;

There where your argosies with portly sail,

Like figniors and rich burghers on the flood, Or as it were the pageants of the sea,

Do overpeer the petty traffickers. Shakef. Merch. of l'enice.

To A'RGUE. v. n. [arguo, Lat.]

1. To reason; to offer reasons.

I know your majesty has always lov'd her So dear in heart, not to deny her what A woman of less place might ask by law

Scholars allow'd freely to argue for her. Shakesp. Hen. VIII. Publick arguing oft ferves not only to exasperate the minds, but to whet the wits of hereticks. Decay of Piety. An idea of motion, not passing on, would perplex any one,

who should argue from such an idea.

Locke.

2. To persuade by argument.

It is a fort of poetical logick which I would make use of, to To dispute; with the particles with or against before the op-

ponent, and against before the thing opposed.

Why do christians, of several persuasions, so fiercely argue against the salvability of each other?

Decay of Patry.

He that by often arguing against his own sense, imposes false hoods on others, is not far from believing himself. Locke. I do not fee how they can argue with any one, without fetting down strict boundaries. Locke.

To A'RGUE. v. a.

Fairy Queen.

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be argued well,

By the fun's fall, which now toward's earth doth bend,

Then we might fear that virtue, fince fhe fell

So low as woman, should be near her end.

2. To debate any question; as, to argue a cause. Donne.

3. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws argue fo many fins
Among them; how can God with fuch refide? Parad. Loft.

It argues distemper of the mind as well as of the body, when a man is continually toffing from one fide to the other. South. This argues a virtue and disposition in those fides of the rays, which answers to that virtue and disposition of the crystal.

Neuton's Opicks.

4. To charge with, as a crime; with of.

I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expressions of mine, which can be truly argued of obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and retract them.

1 Pry ien's Fables, Prefuce.

The acidents are not the same, which would have argued him of a service copying, and total barrenness of invention; yet the seas were the same.

Digden's Fab es, Preface.

A'RGUER. n. s. [from argue.] A reasoner; a disputer; a con-

Men are asnamed to be proselytes to a weak arg: er, as thinking they must part with their reputation as well as their fin. Decay of Picty.

A'ngument. n.f. [argumentum, Lat.]
1. A reason alleged for or against any thing.

We formetimes see, on our theatres, vice rewarded, at least unpunished; yet it ought not to be an argument against the art.

Dryden's Presa e to Tyrannick Love.

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as that thing

is capable of. supposing it were; we ought not in reason to make any doubt of the existence of that thing. Tillotfon's Preface. And thus we have our author's two great and only arguments

to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren.

2. The subject of any discourse or writing.

That she who ev'n but now was your best object, Your praise's argument, balm of your age,

Dearest and best.

Shakespeare's Kin

Shakespeare's King Lear.

To the height of this great argument

I may affert eternal providence,
And justify the ways of God to man.

Sad tak! yet argument

Milten's Paradife Loft:

Not less, but more heroick than the wrath

Of stern Achilles.

A much longer discourse my argument requires; your mer
Spratt's Sermons.

Spratt's Sermons.

ciful dispositions a much shorter.

Spratt's Sermant.

The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract. The argument of the work, that is, its principal action, the economy and disposition of it, are the things which distinguish copies from originals.

Dryden's Eneid, Preface.

4. A controver!y.

This day, in argument upon a case, Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. Sb. H. VI. If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speaker and hearer,

the argument is not about things, but names.

It was much like an argument that fell out last night, where each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses. Sh. Combeline. 5. It has fometimes the particle to before the thing to be proved,

but generally for.
The best moral argument to patience, in my opinion, is the

This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very best a gument for a suture state. Atterbury's Sermons.

6. [In astronomy.] An arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first.

Chambers. ARGUME'NTAL. adj. [from argument.] Belonging to argument; reasoning

Afflicted fense thou kindly dost fet free,

Oppress'd with argumintal tyranny,
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee. Porc. ARGUMENTA'TION. n. f. [from argument.] Reasoning; the

att of reasoning.

Argumentat on is that operation of the mind, whereby we infer one proposition from two or more propositions premised. Or it is the drawing a conclusion, which before was unknown, or doubtful, from some propositions more known and evident; so when we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of man is not matter. Watts's Logick.

I suppose it is no ill topick of argamentation, to shew the prevalence of conempt, by the contrary influences of respect. South.

His thoughts must be mascurine, full of argumentation, and

that fufficiently warm. Dryden. It is certain, that the whole course of his argumentation comes on thing.

ARGUME'NTATIVE. aaj. [from argument.] Consisting of ar-

gument; containing argument.

This omission, considering the bounds within which the argument of my discourse was confined, I could not avoid.

Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons. ARGUTA' FION. n. f. [from argus, Lat.] A proving by argunient; a disputing for and against.

ARGUTA' FION. n. f. [from argus, Lat.] A proving by argunient; a disputing for and against.

D.et.

Subtile; witty; sharp.

2. Shrill.

ARIA. n. f. [Ital. in musick.] As air, fong, or tune.
Arto. adj. [aridus, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up.
Aly complexion is become adust, and my body arid, by visiting lands.

Arbuthaot and P. pe's Martinus Scribleras. ing lands.

## ARI

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy spring, Without him summer were an arid waste. Thoms. Autumn. ARI'DITY. n f. [from arid.]
1. Drynes; ficcity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the greatest extremity of a idit, or dryness. A buth on Alimentic.

2. In the theological fense, a kind of insensibility in devotion,

contrary to melting. Strike my foul with lively apprehensions of thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the greatest aridities and dejections, with the delightful prospect of thy glories.

ARIES. n. f. [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve signs of the

zodiack.

At last from A ier roll, the bounteous fun,
And the bright Bull receives him. Thom; en's Spring.

To ARI'ETATE. v. n. [arieto, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To firike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION. n.f. [from arietate.]

1. The act of butting like a ram.
2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram. The strength of the percussion, wherein ordnance do exceed all ari.tation, and ancient inventions.

Bacon's E. Jays.

3. The act of striking, or considing in general.

Now those heterogeneous atoms by themselves, hit so ex-ARIETTA. n. f. [Ital. in musick.] A short air, song, or tune.

ARIETTA. n. f. [Ital. in musick.] A short air, song, or tune.

ARIETTA. n. f. adv. [from a and right.]

1. Rightly; without mental errour.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;

So thought I eke of him, and think I thought aright. F. 2.

These were thy thoughts, and thou could'it judge aright.

These were thy thoughts, and thou could'it judge aright,
Till interest made a jaundice in thy fight. Dyder's Fables.
The motions of the tongue are so easy, and so subtile, that
you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright. Holder. 2. Rightly; without crime.

A generation that fet not their heart aright. Pf. lxxviii. 8.

A generation that let not their heart aright. Pf. IXXVIII. o.

3. Rightly; without failing of the end defigned.

Guardian of the groves, and go defs of the night,
Fair queen, he faid, direct my dart aright. Drydn's Eneid.

ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLA'TION. n. f [hariolus, Lat. a footh-fayer.] Soothfaying; vaticination.

The priefts of elder time have deluded their apprehensions with ariolation, foothfaying, and such oblique idolaties.

Er was bul, ar propers.

Erain's bul ar Lirours. ARIO'SO. n. f. [Ital. in musick.] The movement of a common air, fong, or tune.

Dist.

To Ari'se. v. n. pret. arose, particip. arisen. [from a and rijs.]

1. To mount upward as the sun.

He rose, and, looking up, beheld the skies With purple blushing, and the day arise. Di Dr, der's Areid.

2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest.
So Esdras arose up, and said unto them, ye have transgressed How long wilt thou fleep, O fluggard; when wilt thou are se

out of thy fleep?

3. To come into view, as from obscurity.

There shall arise false Christs and false prophets. Matt. xxiv:

4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men shall live, together with my body shall they arise: awake and fing ye that dwell in dust.
5. To proceed, or have its original. Ifaiab xxvi. 19.

They which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that arese about Stephen, travelled as far as Phænice. As xi. 19.

I know not what mitchief may arise hereaster from the example of fuch an innovation. 6. To enter upon a new station.

Another Mary then arose, And did rig rous laws impose.

7. To commence hostility. And when he arose against me, I caught him by his beard,

and fmote him. 1 S.imuel xvii. 35.

ARISTOCRACY. n.f. [ Zois & , greatest, and zo zoie, to govern.]
That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclusively of the people.
The aristeracy of Venice hath admitted so many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach.

ARISTOCRATICAL. or ARISTOCRATICE. ad. [from ariste-

ARISTOCRA'TICAL, or ARISTOCRA'TICK. ad'. [from arific-cracy.] Relating to ariffocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockham diffinguishes, that the papacy, or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an arijocracical form of government. A "sire's Par. ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS. n. f. [from arifice atical.]

cratical flate. ARTHMANCY. n. f. [from asi 3 mos, number, and mailing, vination.] A foretelling future events by numbers. Diet.

Proverbs vi. 9.

ARITHME'TICAL. adj. [from arithmetick.] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or affisted sense, but beyond all arithmetical operation or conception. Grew's Colm. Sacra.

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatick colour, were in arithmetical progression, as in the fifth observation.

Newton's Opicks.

ARITHME'TICALLY. adv. [from arithmetical.] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a xestes being a simple fraction, and

arithmetically regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure. A-luthnot on Coins.

ARITHMETI'CIAN. n. f. [from arithmetick.] A master of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good arithmetician, to understand this author's works. His description runs on like a multiplication Addison on Ancient Medals.

ARI'THMETICK. n. f. [221946, number, and µɛleiw, mea-fure.] The science of numbers; the art of computation.

We have very little intelligence about the origin and invention of arithmetick; but probably it must have taken its rise from the introduction of commerce, and consequently be of Tyrian invention. From Asia it passed into Egypt, where it was greatly cultivated. From thence it was transmitted to the Greeks, who conveyed it to the Romans with additional improvements. But, from some treatises of the ancients remaining on this subject, it appears that their arithmetick was much inferiour to that of the moderns. Chambers.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them; But now 'tis odds beyond arithmetick. Shak

But now 'tis odds beyond arithmetick. Shakefp. Coriolanus.
The Christian religion, according to the Apostle's arithmetick, hath but these three parts of it; sobriety, justice, religion. Taylor.

hath but these three parts of it; sobriety, juitice, religion. I aylor.

ARK. n. s. [arca, Lat. a chest]

1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge.

Make thee an ark of gopher wood; rooms thou shalt make in the ark, and shalt pitch it within and without. Gen. vi. 14.

The one just man alive. by his command, Shall build a wond rous ark, as thou beheld st.

To save himself and houshold, from amidst.

A world devote to universal wreck. Milton's Paradise Lost.

A world devote to universal wreck. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each side, through which the save were put for gold on each fide, through which the staves were put for carry-ing it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubim were fastened to the cover. It contained the two tables of stone, written by the hand of God. Calmet.

ARM. n. f. [eanm, eonm, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder.

If I have lift up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my shoulderblade, and mine arm be broken from the bone. Job xxxi. 21.

Like helpless friends, who view from shore

The labouring ship, and hear the tempest roar, So stood they with their arms across. Dryden.

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees fpred out their arms to shade her face,

But she on elbow lean'd.

Hide me, ye forests, in your closest bowers, Where the tall oak his spreading arms entwines, And with the beech a mutual shade combines.

Gay.

3. An inlet of water from the fea.

Full in the centre of the facred wood, An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood. Dryden's Eneid. We have yet seen but an arm of this sea of beauty. Norris . . 4. Power; might. In this sense is used the secular arm,

Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord. Jer. xvii. 5.

O God, thy arm was here! And not to us, but to thy arm alone.

Afcribe we all.

ARM'S END. n. f. A phrase taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from cloting.

Such a one as can keep him at arm's end, need never wish for a better companion. Sidney's Arcadia.

For my fake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the arm's Shakespeare's As you like it.

In ARM. v. a. [armo, Lat.]

I. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive; he armed his trained fervants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan. Gen. xiv. 14.

True conscious honour is to feel no sin; He's arm'd without that's innocent within. Pope. 5 plate with any thing that may add ftrength.
Their wounded fleeds

Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. Sh. H. V. 3 To furnish; to fit up; as, to arm a loadstone, is to case it with iron.

You must arm your hook with the line in the inside of it. Walton's Angler.

Having wasted the callus, I left off those tents, and dressed it with others armed with digeftives. Wifeman's Surgery. To ARM. v. n.

Think we king Harry strong;
And, princes, look you strongly arm to meet him. Sh. H. V. 2. To provide against.

His fervant, throughly arm'd against such coverture,

Reported unto all, that he was fure A noble gentleman of high regard.

Spenfer's Hubb. Tale. ARMA'DA. n. f [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for sea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneously spelt armado.

In all the mid-earth seas was left no road Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines,

Spred was the huge armado wide and broad, From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confines.

Fairfax.

lets.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood, A whole armado of collected fail

Is fcatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship. Shak. King John:

At length refolv'd t' affert the wat'ry ball,

He in himself did whole armados bring : Him aged seamen might their master call,

And choose for general, were he not their king. Dryden.

ARMADI'LLO. n. f. [Spanish.] A four-footed animal of Brasil,
as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and
feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard scales
like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them
like the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them like the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His scales are of a bony or cartilaginous substance; but they are easily pierced. This animal hides himself a third part of the year under ground. He seeds upon roots, sugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himself up in a ball, which the grongest hand cannot open; and he must be brought near the fire before he will shew his nose. His stepler, and more delicate than that of a sucking be brought near the fire before he wan mew me to a fucking is white, fat, tender, and more delicate than that of a fucking Trevoux.

is white, fat, tender, and more desical transported pig.

A'RMAMENT. n. f. [armamentum, Lat.] A force equipped for war; generally used of a naval force.

ARMAME'NTARY. n. f. [armamentarium, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements.

A'RMAN. n. f. A confection for restoring lost appetite in horses. D. A'RMATURE. n. f. [armatura, Lat.] Armour; something to defend the body from hurt.

Others should be armed with hard shells; others with priekles; the rest that have no such armature, should be endued with great swiftness and pernicity.

Ray on the Creation.

A'RMED. adj. [in heraldry.] Is used in respect of beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, seet, beak, talons, or tusks, are of a different colour from the rest; as, he bears a cock or a salcon armed, or.

Chambers.

ARMED Chair. n. f. [from armed and chair.] An elbow chair, or a chair with rests for the arms.

ARME'NIAN Bole. n. f. A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, of considerable use as an absorbent, astringent,

Sidney.

and vulnerary; which takes its name from the country of Armenia, whence it is chiefly brought.

ARMENIAN Stone. n. f. A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near resemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it feems only to differ in degree of maturity, it being softer, and feems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being fofter, and speckled with green instead of gold. Boerhaave ranks it among femimetals; and supposes it composed of a metal and earth. Woodward says, it owes its colour to an admixture of copper. Its chief use is in mosaick work, though it has some place also in phyfick. Chambers.

ARMENTAL. ¿ adj. [armentalis, or armentinus, Lat.] Belong-A'RMENTINE. § ing to a drove or herd of cattle. Dia. ARMENTO'SE. adj. [armentofus, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. D. A'RMGAUNT. adj. [from arm and gaunt.] Stender as the arm.

So he nodded, And foberly did mount an armgaunt steed. Sh. Ant. and Cl. ARM HOLE. n. f. [from arm and hole.] The cavity under the shoulder.

Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the arm les, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in holes, and on the fides. The cause is the thinners of the those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there.

Bacon's Natural History.

ARMI'GEROUS. adj. [from armiger, Lat. ar armour-bearer.]

Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY. adj. [from armilla, Lat. a bracelet.] Resembling

a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be surface, except those parts on which such circles face to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are described; then that sphere is called an armillary sphere, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or brace-

ARO

lets, put together in a due position. Harris's Description of the Giobes. A'RMILLATED. adj. [armillatus, Lat.] Wearing bracelets. Dict.
A'RMINGS. n. f. [in a ship.] The same with wasteclothes, being red clothes, hung about the outside of the ship's upper works fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called top armings. Chambers.

ARMI'POTENCE. n. f. [from arma, arms, and petentia, power, Chambers. Lat. ] Power in war. ARMI'POTENT. adj. [armip:tens, Lat.] Powerful in arms; This is your devoted friend, Sir, the manifold linguist, and mipo: nt foldier. Shakep. All's well that ends well. For if our God the Lord a mipotent, the a mipo nt foldier. Those armed angels in our aid down send, That were at Dathan to his prophet sent, Thou wilt come down with them, and well defend Our host. Fair ax. Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple stood of Mars armipsten:.

ARMISONOUS. adj. [armiforus, Lat.] Rustling with armour.

A'RMISTICE. n f. [armisticium, Lat.] A short truce; a cessation of arms for a short time. A'RMLET. n. f. [from arm.] 1. A little arm; as, an armlet of the fea. 2. A piece of armour for the arm. 3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when she takes thy hand, and doth seem kind,
Doth search what rings and armsets she can find.

Don

ARMONIACK. n. s. [erroneously so written for ammoniac.]
fort of volatile salt. See AMMONIAC.

A'RMORER. n. s. [armorier, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the armorers, and honour's thought
Reigns solely in the breast of every man.

Shake
The armorers make their steel more tough and pliant. 3. A bracelet for the arm. Donne. Reigns folely in the breaft of every man.

Shakefp.

The a morers make their fleel more tough and pliant, by aspersion of water and juice of herbs.

The whole division that to Mars pertains, Bacen. All trades of death that deal in steel for gains Were there: I he butcher, as morer, and smith, Who forges sharpen'd fauchions, or the scythe.
When arm'rers temper in the ford Dryd. The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the shining sword, The red-hot metal hisses in the lake. Pope's Od. 2. He that dreffes another in armour. The armorers accomplishing the knights, With bufy hammers closing rivets up, Give dreadful note of preparation. Shakefp. The morning he was to join battle with Harold, his armorer put on his backpiece before, and his breaftplate behind. Cand. ARMORIAL. adj. [arm.rial, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family, as ensigns armorial. A'RMORIST. n f. [from armour.] A person skilled in heral-A'RMORY n. f. [from armour.] 1. I se place in which arms are reposited for use.

The sword Of Michael, from the armory of God, Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen, Nor folid, might refift that edge. M. With plain heroick magnitude of mind, Milton's Par. Loft. And celestial vigour arm'd, Their armovies and magazines contemns. Sampson Agonist. Let a man consider these virtues, with the contrary sins, and then, as out of a full armory, or magazine, let him furnish his conscience with texts of scripture. 2. Armour; arms of defence. Nigh at hand Celestial armory, shields, helms, and spears, Hung high, with diamond slaming, and with gold. Par. Lost. Enfigns armorial.
 Well worthy be you of that armory,

Wherein you have great glory won this day. Fairy Queen. A'RMOUR. n. f [armateur, Fr. armatura, Lat.] Defensive arms. Your friends are up, and buckle on their armour.

Shakefp. Richard III. That they might not go naked among their enemies, the only ar Jour that Christ allows them, is prudence and innocence.

A'RMOUR-BEARER. n. f. [from armour and bear.] He that carries the armour of another.

His armour-bearer first, and next he kills

His charioteer. Dryden's Eneid. A'RMFIT. n. f. [from arm and pit.] The hollow place under the shoulder. The handles to these gouges are made so long, that the han-

dle may reach under the a: mpi: of the workman.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises. Others hold their plate under the left armpit, the best situation for keeping it warm. Swift's Direct. to the Fostman. ARMS. n. f. without the fingular number. [arma, Lat.] 1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Those arms which Mars before Had giv'n the vanquish'd, now the victor bore. 2. A state of hostility. Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confed'rates are in arms. Share Shak. R. III. 3. War in general. Arms and the man I fing. Him Paris follow d to the dire alarms, Dryd. Virgil.

Both breathing flaughter. both refolv'd in arms. Pope's Il.

Action; the act of taking arms Up rose the victor angels, and to arms The matin trumpet fung. Milton's Par. Loft.

The enfigns armorial of a family.

A'RM v. n. f. [armee, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. Locke. Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the people are of weak courage.

The meanest soldier, that has fought often in an army, has

a truer knowledge of war, than he that has writ whole vo-South.

lumes, but never was in any battle.
The suscan leaders, and their army sing,
Which follow'd great Æneas to the war;

7 heir arms, their numbers, and their names declare. Dryd.

2. A great number.
The fool hath planted in his memory an army of good words.

Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.

AROMA'TICAL. adj. [from aromatick.] Spicy; fragrant; high fcented.

All things that are hot and aromatical do preserve liquors or powders. Bacin's Natural History. -Volatile oils refresh the animal spirits, but likewise are endued with all the bad qualities of such substances, producing all the effects of an oily and aromatical acrimony.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Dryden:

AROMA'TICK. adj. [from aroma, Lat. spice.]

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them sty:

And now their odours arm'd porcelain fall, Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall, And some by a omatick splinters die.

2. Fragrant; strong scented.
Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Dye of a rose in aromatick pain.
Pope's Pope's Effay on Man.

AROMATICKS n. f. Spices.

They were furnished for exchange of their aromaticks, and other proper commodities.

Raleigh's Hist. of the World.

AROMATIZATION. n. f. [from aromatize.] The mingling of

a due proportion of aromatick spices or drugs with any medicine.

To ARO MATIZE. v. a. [from aroma, Lat. spice.]

1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices.

Drink the first cup at supper hot, and half an hour before Supper something hot and aromatized. Bacon's Phys. Remains. 2. To fcent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man impute this unsavoury odour, as though aromatized by their conversion. Brown's Vul. Er. Ro'se. The preterite of the verb arise. See ARISE.

ARO'UND. adv. [from a and round.]

1. In a circle.

He shall extend his propagated sway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'ns around,
And his broad shoulders with their lights are crown'd. Dryd.

2. On every fide. AROUND. prep. About.

From young Iülus' head A lambent flame arose, which gently spread

Around his brows, and on his temples fed. Dryden.

To Aro'use. v. a. [from a and roufe.]
1. To wake from fleep.

To raise up; to excite.

But absent, what fantastick woes arous'd

Rage in each thought, by reftless musing sed, Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life. Thomson. Ar'ow. adv. [from a and row.] In a row; with the breasts all

bearing against the same line.
Then some green gowns are by the lasses worn

In chaftest plays, till home they walk arow. Sidney. But with a pace more fober and more flow,

And twenty, rank in rank, they rode arow. Dryd. ARO'YNT. adv. [a word of uncertain etymology, but very ancient use.] Be gone; away: a word of expulsion, or avoiding.
Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,

He met the night-mare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. Shak. King Lear.
A'RQUEBUSE. n. f. [Fr. spelt falsely harquebuss.] A hand gun.

It feems to have anciently meant much the fame as our carabine or fusee.

A harquebuse, or ordnance, will be farther he. mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the fides.

Bacm's Nat.

A'RQUEBUSIER. n. f. [from arquebuse.] A soldier armed with an arquebule.

He compassed them in with fifteen thousand arquebusiers,

whom he had brought with him well appointed.

Knoller's History of the Turks.

ARRA'CK, or ARA'CK. n. f. A spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies, used by way of dram and in punch. The word a raik is an indian name for strong waters of all kinds; for they cail our spirits and brandy English arack. But what we understand by the name arack, is really no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegerable juice called toddy, which shows by incision out of the cocoa-mut tree. There are which flows by incision out of the cocoa-mut tree. The divers kinds of it; single, double, and treble distilled. double diffilled is commonly font abroad, and is preferred to all other aracks of India.

J fend this to be better known to rack, and other Indian goods.

A'RRACH, O'RRACH, or O'RRAGE. n. f. One of the quickeft plants be h in coming up and running to feed. Its leaves are very good in pottage. It should be used as soon as it peeps out, because it decays quickly. It thrives very well in all forts of coming. See Orrage.

We to set in order.

ground. See ORRAGE. Alortimer's Art of Husbandry. To ARRAIGN. v. a. [ar: anger, Fr. to set in order.]

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place. One is said to arraign a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said to be arraigned, where he is indicted

and brought forth to his trial.

Summon a fession, that we may arraign

Our most disloyal lady; for as she hath

Been publickly accused, so shall she have

A just and open trial. Shakesp. Winter's Tale. 2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in contro-

versy, in a satire.

Reverse of nature! shall such copies then

Arraign th' originals of Maro's pen?

He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he despites him, he arraigns and condemns him in his heart. It has for before the fault.

My own enemies I shall never answer; and if your lordship

has any, they will not arraign you for want of knowledge.

Dryden's Dedication to the Arneid.

ARRA'IGNMENT. n. f. [from arraign.] The act of arraigning; an accusation; a charge.

In the fixth satire, which seems only an arraignment of the whole sex. there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.

whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.

Dryden's Juv. Dedication.

ARRA'NGE. v. a. [arranger, Fr.] To put in the proper To ARRA'NGE. v. a. [arranger, Fr.] order for any purpole.

I chanc'd this day

To fee two knights in travel on my way, (A forry fight!) arrang'd in battle new.

(A forry fight!) arrang'd in battle new. Fairy Queen. How effectually are its muscular fibres arranged, and with what judgment are its columns and surrows.disposed. Cheynes. Arrangement are its columns and surrows.disposed. Cheynes. Arrangement of the parts to be brought about in elastick bodies, which may be facilitated by use.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles. A'rrant. adj. [a word of uncertain etymology, but probably from errant, which being at first applied in its proper fignification to vagabonds, as an errant or arrant-rogue, that is, a rambling rogue, lost, in time, its original fignification, and being by its use understood to imply something bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country solks, who halloo.d and hooted after me, as at the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy.

arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy.

A vain fool grows forty times an arranter fot than before. L'Estrange's Fables.

And let him every deity adore, Dryd. Juv.

A'RRANTL. auv. [from arrant.] Corruptly; shamefully.

Funeral tears are as arrantly hired out as mourning clokes. L'Estrange.

A'RRAS. n. f. [from Arras, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapestry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every side

With rich array and costly arras dight. Fairy Queen.

Fairy Queen.

He's going to his mother's closet; Behind the arras l'Il convey myself,

Jo hear the process.

As he shall pass the galleries, I'll place
A guard behind the arras. Shakefp. Hamlet.

Denham's Sophy. ARRA'UGHT v. a. [a word used by Spenser in the preter tente, of which I have not found the present, but suppose he derived arreach from arracher, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious fons unto them twain

Arrauglt the rule, and from their father drew. Fairy, Q.

RAY. n. f. [arroy, Fr. arreo, Sp. arredo, Ital. from reye, Teut.

order It was adopted into the middle Latin, mille hominum

arraitorum, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The earl elpying them fcattered near the army, fent one to command them to their array.

Wer't thou fought to deeds, Hayward.

That might require th' array of war, thy skill Of conduct would be fuch, that all the world

Could not fustain thy prowefs. Milton. A gen'ral fets his army in array Denham.

In vain, unless he fight and win the day. 2. Drefs.

A rich throne, as bright as funny day, On which there fat most brave embellished With royal robes, and gorgeous urray,

Fairy Queen.

A maiden queen.
In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich array;

Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair. Dryd.

3. In law. Array, of the Fr. array, i. e. ordo, the ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest of men impannelled upon a cause. Thence is the verb to array a pannel, that is, to let forth one by another the men impannelled.

Cow.1.

To ARRAYY. v. a. [arroyer, old Fr.]
1. To put in order.

2. To deck; to dress; to adorn the person; with the particle

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency, and array thyself with glory and beauty.
Now went forth the morn,

Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold

Empyreal. Milton's Paradife Lo ?.

One vest array'd the corps, and one they spread

O'er hi clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head.

3. In law. See Array in law.

Arrayers. J. [from array.] Officers who ancional array in the second second

Officers who anciently had the care of feeing the foldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARRE'AR. adv. [arriere, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive fignification of the word, which, though not now in use, seems to be retained by Spenser. See REAR.

To leave with speed Atlanta swift arrear,
Through forests wild and unfrequented land,

To chafe the lion, boar, or rugged bear. Fairy Queen.

ARRE'AR. n. f. That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See ARREARAGE.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But loft the prize; th' arrears are yet to pay.

If a tenant run away in arrear of tome rent, the land remains: that cannot be carried away, or loft.

mains; that cannot be carried away, or lost.

Locke.

It will comfort our grand-children, when they see a few rags hung up in Westminiter-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boasting as beggars

do, that their grandfathers were rich.

ARIEARAGE. n. f. a word now little used. [from arriere, rr.

Airrearage is the remainder of an account, or a fum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as arrearage of Cirvel.

Paget set forth the king of England's title to his debts and pension from the French king; with all arrearages. Iiayward. I think,

He'll grant the tribute, fend th' arrearages,

Ere look upon our Romans.

The old arrearages under which that crown had long groaned, being defrayed, he hath brought Lurana to uphold and maintain herfelf. Howel's Vocal Foreft.

ARREARANCE. n. f. The fame with arrear. See ARREAR. D. ARRENTA I ION. n. f. [from arrendar, Span. to farm.] Is, in the forest law, the licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to inclose them with a low hedge and small ditch, in consideration of a yearly rent.

ARREPTI'TIOUS. adj. [arreptus, Lat.]

.I. Snatched away.

2. Crept in privily.

Diet.

ARRE'ST. n. f. [from arrester, Fr. to stop.] 1. In law.

A stop or stay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is said to be arrested. To plead in arrest of judgment, is to shew cause why judgment should be stayed, though the verdict of the twelve be passed. To plead in arrest of taking the inquest upon the former issue, is to shew cause why an inquest should not be taken. An arrest is a certain restraint of a man's person, depriving him of his own will and hinding it to become chedient to ing him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of imprisonment.

If I could speak so wisely under an arrest, I would send for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the soppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment. Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

Any caption.

To the rich man, who had promifed himself ease for many years, it was a sad are of, that his soul was surprised the first night.

Toylor's Holy Living.

ARS

3. A flop.

The flop and arrest of the air sheweth, that the air hath little appetite of ascending.

Bacon's Nat. History, N° 24.

To ARREST. v. a. [arrester, Fr. to stop.]

1. Γο seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice. See

ARREST.

Good tidings, my lord Hastings, for the which I do arrest thee, traitor, of high treason. Shak. Hen. IV. Well, well; there's one youder arrested, and carried to prifon, was worth five thousand of you all. Shakes. Meas. for M.

To feize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to master Brook; his horses are arrested for it.

Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

To feize; to lay hands on.

But when as Morpheus had with leaden maze

Arrefled all that goodly company. Fairy Queen, b. i. Age itself, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, shall begin to arrest, seize, and remind us of our mortality.

To with-hold; to hinder.

This defect of the English justice was the main impediment that did arrest and stop the course of the conquest.

Sir Fohn Davies.

Sir John Davies.

As often as my dogs with better speed

Arrest her flight, is she to death decreed.

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows

Of thousand lovers, the relentless hand Dryd. Fables.

Of death arrest. Philips.

To stop motion.

To manifest the coagulative power, we have arrested the sluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance.

ARRE'ST. n. f. [In horsemanship.] A mangey humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. Dia. A'RRETED. adj. [arrestatus, low Lat.] He that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is used sometimes for imputed or laid unto; as, no folly may be arrested to one under age. one under age. Cowel.

To ARRIDE. v. a. [arrideo, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.
2. To fmile; to look pleafantly upon one.

ARRIERE. n. f. [French.] The laft body of an army, for which

we now use rear.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the

foot, and the avant-guard without shuffling with the battail or arriere.

Sir J. Harvard.

ARRI'ERE-BAN. n. f. [Coffeneuve derives this word from arriere and ban; ban denotes the convening of the noblesse or vassals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and a riere, those who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France summons to the war all that bold of him, both his own vassals or the noblesse, and the vasfals of his vasials.

ARRI'ERE FEE, or FIEF. Is a fee dependant on a superior one.
These fees commenced, when the dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary in their families, distributed to

their governments hereditary in their families, distributed to their officers parts of the royal domains, which they found in their respective provinces; and even permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them, in the same manner.

ARRISTON. 1. I he vassal. The vassal. Trevoux.

ARRISTON. 1. [arriso, Lat.] A smiling upon. Dist.

ARRISTON. 1. [from arrive.] The act of coming to any place; and, siguratively, the attainment of any purpose.

How are we changed, since we first saw the queen?

She, like the sun, does still the same appear,

Bright as she was at her arrival here.

The unravelling is the arrival of Illuster upon his arrival.

The unravelling is the arrival of Ulysses upon his own Broome's View of Epick Poetry.

ARRIVANCE. n. f. [from arrive.] Company coming.

Every minute is expectancy

Of more arrivance. Shakefp. Othello.

To ARRIVE. v. n. [arriver, Fr. to come on shore.]

1. To come to any place by water.
At length arriving on the banks of Nile,

Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil, She laid her down. Dryden.

2. To reach any place by travelling.
When we were arrived upon the verge of his estate, we opped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses.

To reach any point.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at;
but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its pro-

To gain any thing.

It is the highest wisdom by despising the world to arrive at heaven; they are blessed who converse with God.

Taylor. The virtuous may know in speculation, what they could never arrive at by practice, and avoid the snares of the crafty.

5. The thing at which we arrive is always supposed to be good. Nº IX.

6. To happen; with to before the person. This sense seems not proper.

Happy! to whom this glorious death a rives,

More to be valued than a thousan! lives. Waller.

To ARR'DE. v. a. [arrodo, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. Dist.

A'RROGANCE. ? n. f. [arro, antia, Lat.] The act or quality of A'RROGANCY. Staking much upon one's felf; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithstanding she's your wife,

And loves not me; be you, good lord, affur'd, I hate not you for her proud arrogance. Shakefp. Rich. III.

Pride hath no other glass To shew itself but pride; for supple knees

Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees. Sh. Tr. and Cr. Pride and arrogance, and the evil way, and the froward Prov. viii. 13. mouth do I hate.

Discoursing of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without arrogancy, entreat a credulity.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.

Humility it expresses by the stooping and bending of the head; arrogance, when it is listed, or, as we say, tolled up.

Dryd. Difresnoy.

A'RROGANT. adj. [arrogans, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the figniory therein, must be vain and arrogant. Spenser on Ireland. An arrogant way of treating with other princes and states, is natural to popular governments.

A'RROGANTLY. adv. [from arrogant.] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may

Our poet may

Himself admire the fortune of his play;

And arrogantly, as his fellows do,

Think he writes well, because he pleases you.

Dryden's Prol. to Indian Emperor.

Another, warm'd

With high ambition, and conceit of prowess
Inherent, arrogantly thus presum'd;

What if this fword, full often drench'd in blood,
Should now cleave sheer the execrable head

Of Churchill. Philips. A'RROGANTNESS. n. f. [from arrogant.] The same with arro-

gance; which see.

To ARROGATE. v. a. [arrogo, Lat.] To claim vainly; to

exhibit unjust claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to describe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to arrogate to the other. Sir f. Hayw. I he popes arrogated unto themselves, that the empire was held of them in homage.

Sir Walter Raleigh's Essays.

Who, not content

With fair equality, fraternal state.

With fair equality, fraternal state, Will arrogate dominion undeferv'd,

Milton's Paradise Lost. Over his brethren. Rome never arrogated to herself any infallibility, but what she pretended to be founded upon Christ's promise. Tillot.Pr. AR OGA'TION. n. f. [from arrogate.] A claiming in a proud

unjust manner.

ARRO'SION. n. f. [from arrefus, Lat.] A gnawing. Diet.

A'RROW. n. f. [anepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand; but in

fhot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand; but in poetry they are confounded.

I fwear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow,
By his best arrow with the golden head.

Shakefp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

Here were boys so desperately resolved, as to pull arrows out of their slesh, and deliver them to be shot again by the archers on their side.

Sir J. Hayward.

A'RROWHEAD. n. s. [from arrow and head.] A water plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow.

Diet.

A'RROWY. adj. [from arrow.] Confifting of arrows. He saw them in their forms of battle rang'd,

How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them shot Sharp sleet of arrowy show'r against the face Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by flight. Paradife Lost. Arse. n. s. [easign, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an ARSE. A vulgar phrase, signifying to be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one spur, As wisely knowing, could he stir

To active trot one side of 's horse,

The other would not hang an arfe. Hudibras.

ARSE-FOOT. n. f. A kind of water fowl, called also a didapper. D. ARSE-SMART. [perficaria, Lat.]

It is a plant with an apetalous flower, having several chives from the multifid calyx: the pointal becomes an oval pointed fmooth feed, inclosed in the capfule, which was before the flower-cup; it hath jointed stalks, and the flowers are produced in spikes. Several species of this plant grow wild upon most followed in the capfule. foils and dunghills.

A'RSENAL. n. f. [arfenale, Italian.] A repository of thin quisite to war; a magazine.

I would

I would have a room for the old Roman instruments of war, where you might see all the antient military surniture, as it might have been in an arsenal of old Rome. Add. on An. Med. NICAL. adj. [from arfenick.] Containing arfenick; confifting of arfenick.

An hereditary confumption, or one engendered by arfenical fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. Harvey.

There are arfenical, or other like noxious minerals lodged

underneath. Woodward.

A'RSENICK. n. f. [ἀρσένικου.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and uninstammable, which gives a whiteness to metals in sussion, and proves a violent corrosive posson; of which there are three forts. Native or yellow arfenick, called also auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper mines, in a fort of glebes or stones of different suggestions. Its colour, though always yellow, yet admire of different suggestions. colour, though always yellow, yet admits of different shades and mixtures, as a golden yellow, a reddish yellow, or a green yellow. It contains a small portion of gold, but not worth the expense of separating it. White or crystalline arfenick is extracted from the native kind, by subliming it with a proportion of sea salt, and is chiefly used among us. It is said to be sound native in some German mines. The smallest quantity of crystalline arguments being mixed with any metal. faid to be found native in some German mines. The smallest quantity of crystalline arjenick, being mixed with any metal, absolutely destroys its malleability; and a single grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful seeming silver, but without dustility. There is a method practised in Hungary, of procuring yellow and white arjenick from cobalt. Red arjenick is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral sulphur. There are several chymical preparations of a senick, in ended to blunt its corrosive salts, and render it a ar jenick, in ended to blunt its corrofive falts, and render it a fafe medicine; but experience proves that it should never be fate medicine; but experience proves that it should never be used inwardly, in any form.

Arjenick is a very deadly posson; held to the fire, it emits sumes, but siquates very little.

AR I. n. f. [arte, Fr. ars, Lat.]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; as, to walk is natural, to dance is an art.

At is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his account.

maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his ac-South.

Blest with each grace of nature and of art.
Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to blot.

2. A science; as, the liberal arts.

Arts that respect the mind were ever reputed nobler than Ben. Johnson. those that serve the body.

A trade.

This observation is afforded us by the art of making sugar. Boyle.

4. Artfulnes; skill; dexterity.

The art of our necessities is strange;

That can make vile things precious. Shakespeare.

Cunning.

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in art as you;

But yet my nature could not bear it so.

ARTE'RIAL. adj. [from artery.] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the springy frame,

The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,

Lind and languishill in the artery.

Blackware.

Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road. Blackmore. As this mixture of blood and chyle passeth through the ar-Blackmore. As this mixture of blood and chyle panelli through the arterial tube, it is pressed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward against the sides of the tube, and the elastick force of the air, pressing it on the opposite sides of those air-bladders; along the surface of which this arterial tube creeps.

Arbithmet.

ARTERIO'TOMY. n. f. [from αρ]ηρία, and τέμνω, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in use among the French.

A'RTERY. n. f. [arteria, Lat.] An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each artery is composed of three coats; of which the first feems to be a thread of fine blood vessels and nerves, for nourishing the coats of the artery; the second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or sewer strata, according to the bigness of the artery. These fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when the power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The third and inmost coat is a fine transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwise, upon the dilatation of an artery, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the arteries grow smaller, these coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins feem only to be continuations of the capillary arteries.

The arteries are elastick tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood still forward; it being

hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. Arb.

A'PTFUL. adj. [from art and full.] rformed with art.

The last of these was certainly the most easy, but, for-the same reason, the least artful.

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous.
O still the same, Ulvsses, she rejoin'd,

In useful craft successfully refin'd,

Artful in speech, in action, and in mind.

A'RTFULLY. adv. [from artful.] With art; skillfully; dex-

The rest in rank: Honoria chief in place,

Was artfully contrived to let her face, To front the thicket, and behold the chace. 5 Dryden. Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. How irre-fiftibly must it prevail, when the seeds of it are artfully fown, How irreand industriously cultivated? Roge. s.

A'RTFULNESS. n. f. [from artful.]

1. Skill:

Pope.

Pope.

Confider with how much artfulness his bulk and fituation is contrived, to have just matter to draw round him these massly bodies.

2. Cunning.

ARTHRITICK. } adj. [from arthritis.]

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the arthritick diseases. Arbuth.

2. Relating to joints.

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though some want lones, and all extended articulations. yet have they arthritical analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and musculous parts, are able to make progression.

Broin.

ARTHRITIS. n. f. [ # 2 fils, from # 2 for, a joint.] Any distemper that affects the joints, but the gout most particularly. Quin.

ARTICHOKE. n. f. [artichault, Fr.]

This plant is very like the thisse but both large scale heads.

This plant is very like the thiffle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each scale, as also at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleshy catable sub-flance. The species are, I. The garden artichoke, with prickly and smooth leaves. 2. Garden artichoke, without prickles, and reddish heads. 3. The wild artichoke of Bocotia. There is at present but one fort of artichoke cultivated in the gardens near London, which is commonly known by the name of the red artichoke. It is propagated from flips or suckers taken from the old roots in February or March.

Miller.

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage let-tuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the flalk, another to the fruit or feed, but the articlooke.

Bacon.

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, stimulating juice. Ar butbnot on Aliments.

A'RTICHOKE of Jerusalem. See SUN-FLOWIR, of which it is a species.

RTICK. adj. [It should be written arches, and RTICK. adj. [It should be written arches, and RTICK. But they would have winters like those beyond the artick circle; for the sun would be 80 degrees from them.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. ARTICK. adj. [It should be written artick, from apxlix .]

In the following example it is, contrary to custom, spelt after the French manner, and accented on the last syllable.

To you, who live in chill degree,

As map informs, of fifty three, And do not much for cold atone, By bringing thither fifty one, Methinks all climes should be alike,

From tropick e'en to pole a tique.

ARTICLE. n. f. [articulus, Lat.]

1. A part of speech, as the, an; the man, an ox.

2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are changeable by the power of the church ; articles concerning doctrine not fo. Hooker.

Have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall serve to shew in articles. Shakespeare.
Many believe the article of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the article otherwise than God intended it.

All the precep's, promifes, and threatenings of the goipel will rife up in judgment against us; and the articles of our faith will be so many articles of accusation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, that we did not obey the gospel which we professed to believe; that we made concentration of the christian faith, but lived like heathers.

Thosper.

You have small reason to repine upon that article

3. Terms; stipulations.

I embrace these conditions; let us have articles between us. bakespeare's Cymocine.

It would have gall'd his furly neture,

Which easily endures not article,

Shake feare.

Tying him to aught.
4. Point of time; exact time.

If Cansfield had not, in that article of time, g ven them that brifk charge, by which other troops were read; the king himfelf had been in danger.

To A'RTICLE. v. n. [from the noun article.] To flip late; to

make terms.

ART

Such in love's warfare is my cafe;

I may not article for grace,
Having put love at last to show this face.

Donne.
He had not infringed the least tittle of what was articled, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. Howel's Vocal Forest.

If it be faid, God chose the successor, that is manifestly not

If it be said, God chose the successor, that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he articled with the people, and they made him judge over them.

Locke.

To ARTICLE. v. a. To draw up in particular articles.

He, whose life seems fair, yet if all his errours and sollies were articled against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

ARTICULAR. adj. [articularis, Lat. belonging to the joints.] Is, in medicine, an epithet applied to a disease, which more immediately infests the joints. Thus the gout is called morbus articularis. arti.ularis.

ARTICULATE. adj. [from articulus, Lat.]

1. Diffinct, as the parts of a limb by joints; not continued in one tone, as articulate founds; that is, founds varied and changed at proper paufes, in opposition to the voice of animals, which admit no such variety. An articulate pronunciation, a manner of speaking clear and distinct, in which one found is not confounded with another. found is not confounded with another.

In speaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the articulate sounds, the words, are not consounded.

Bacon's Nat. Hist. No 195.

The first, at least, of these I thought deny'd

To beasts; whom God, on their creation-day,

Created mute to all articulate sound. Milton's Parad. Lost.

Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in use.

His instructions were extreme curious and articulate: and

His infructions were extreme curious and articulate; and, in them, more articles touching inquifition, than negotiation: requiring from his ambaffadors an answer in diffinite articles. to his questions. Bacon's Henry VII.

To ARTICULATE. v. a. [from article.]

1. To form words; to speak as a man.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in articulating founds into voices. Glanville's Scepfis Scientifica. Parifian academists, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muscles of the tongue, which do most serve to articulate a word, were wholly like to those of man. Ray on Creation.

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive them-felves with a little articulated air. Locke.

2. To draw up in articles.

These things, indeed, you have articulated,
Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion

With some fine colour. Shakesp. Henry IV.
3. To make terms. These two latter significations are unusual. Send us to Rome

The best, with whom we may articulate

For their own good and ours.

Shakelp. Coriolanus.

ARTICULATELY. adv. [from articulate.] In an articulate voice.

The fecret purpose of our heart, no less articulately spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning.

Decay of Piety.

ARTICULATENESS. n. s. [from articulate.] The quality of being articulate.

ing articulate.

ARTICULA'TION. n. f. [from articulate.]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their articulation and tions, there is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrification of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, fupplied by certain glandules feated in the articulations. Ray.

I he act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be articulate, but that the articulation requireth a mediocrity of found.

Bacon's Nat. Hist. No 196.

By articulation I mean a peculiar motion and figure of fome parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips.

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.
ARTIFICE. n. s. [artificium, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem

It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue; none of all these laborious artifices of ignorance; none of all these cloaks and coverings. these cloaks and coverings. ; trade.

ARTI'FICER. n. f. [artifex, Lat.]

1. An artift; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and ftairs, rather directed to the use of the guest, than to the eye of the artifieer.

Sidney.

The great artificer would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture.

So in the practices of artificers, and the manufactures of fe-South.

veral kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways. Lecke. 2. A forger; a contriver.

He foon aware, Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm, Artificer of fraud! and was the first

That practis'd falsehood under faintly shew. Paradise Lost.

Th' artificer of lies Renews th' affault, and his last batt'ry tries. Dryden's Fab. 3. A dexterous or artful fellow.

Let you alone, cunning artificer.

ARTIFI'CIAL. adj. [artificiel, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Basilius used the artificial day of torches to lighten the sports their inventions could contrive.

Sidney, b. i. Sidney, b. i.

The curtains closely drawn the light to skreen, As if he had contrived to lie unscen:

Thus cover'd with an artificial night,

Sleep did his office. Dryden's Fables.
There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder but that it is possible to contrive such an artificial revolu-Wilkins's Dædalus.

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile, And cry, content, to that which grieves my heart, And wet my cheeks with artificial tears. Shakesp. Hen. VI.

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

These seem to be the more artificial, as those of a single perfon the more natural governments, orders, and institutions.

ARTIFICIAL Arguments. [in rhetorick.] Are proofs on confiderations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; such are definitions, causes, effects, &c. which are thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are faid to be inartificial arguments.

ARTIFICIAL Lines, on a fector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmick sines and tangents; which by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactnefs, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. Chambers.

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are the same with logarithms.

ARTIFICIALLY. adv. [from artificial.]

I. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

How curningly he made his faultiness less, how artificially

he fet out the torments of his own conscience.

Sidney.

Should any one be cast upon a desolate island, and find there a palace artificiall: contrived, and curioufly adorned.

a parace artificial: contrived, and curiously adorned. Rey.

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all fides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been artificially sifted. Addison's Remarks on Italy.

ARTIFICIOUS. 1. [from artificial.] Artsuness. Dist.

ARTIFICIOUS. 4dj. [from artifice.] The same with artificial.

ARTIFICIOUS. 6dj. [from artifice.] In same with artificial.

ARTIFICIOUS. 6dj. [from artifice.] The same with artificial.

ARTIFICIOUS. 6dj. [from artifice.] The same with artificial.

ARTIFICIOUS. 6dj. [from artifice.] The same with artificial.

And Jonathan gave his artillery unto his lad, and faid unto him; Go, carry them unto the city.

1 Samuel

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field?

And heaven's artillery thunder in the skies? Shak. T. Shrew.

I'll to the Tower with all the haste I can,

To view th' artillery and ammunition.

Shak. Hen. VI.

Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, being fixteen pieces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways.

He that views a fort to take it,

Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest place. Den. Sophy.

ARTISA'N. n. f. [French.]

1. Artist; professor of an art.

What are the most judicious artisans, but the mimicks of nature!

Wotton's Architessure.

Best and happiest artisan, Best of painters, if you can,
With your many-colour'd art,
Draw the mistress of my heart.
2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

Guardian.

The master painters and the carvers came. Dryden's Fablesi
When I made this, an artist undertook to imitate it; but
using another way, fell much short. Newton's Opticase

2. A skilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himself an artist at this, let him number
the parts of his child's body.

up the parts of his child's body.

Locke.

A'RTLESLY. adv. [from artless.] In an artless manner; naturally; fincerely.

Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar; are yet pleasing when openly and artiefly represented. Pope's Letters.

A'RTLESS. adj. [from art and less.]

1. Unskilful; sometimes with the particle of.

The high-shoe'd plowman, should he quit the land,

Artless of stars, and of the moving sand.

Dryden.

2. Without fraud; as, an artless maid.
3. Contrived without skill; as, an artless tale.
7. A'RTUATE. v. a. [artuatus, Lat.] To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDINA'CLOUS. adj. [arundinaceus, Lat.] Of or like reeds.

ARUNDI'NEOUS. adj. [arundineus, Lat.] Abounding with reeds. As. conjunct. [als, Teut.]

I. In the fame manner with fomething elfe.
When thou dost hear I am as I have been Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

In finging, as in piping, you excel;
And fearce your mafter could perform so well. Dryden.
I live as I did, I think as I did, I love you as I did; but all these are to no purpose; the world will not live, think, or Swift.

room.

2. In the manner that.

Mad as I was, I could not bear his fate

With filent grief, but loudly blam'd the flate. Dryden.

The landlord, in his fhirt as he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn fword in the other, ventured out of the

That; in a consequential sense.
The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, as they thought it best with stricken sails to yield to be goSidney.

He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness.

The relations are so uncertain, as they require a great deal of examination.

God shall by grace prevent fin so soon, as to keep the soul in the virginity of its first innocence.

4. In the state of another.

Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel;
I'd speak my own distress. A. Philips, Distress Mether.

5. Under a particular consideration; with a particular respect.
Besides that law which concerneth men as men, and that which belongs unto men as they are men, linked with others in some society; there is a third which touches all several bodies politick, so far forth as one of them hath publick con-Cerns with another.

I fay 'tis copper. Dar'ft thou be as good as thy word now! Hooker. —Why, Hal, thou knowest, as thou art but a man, I dare; but as thou art a prince, I fear thee; as I fear the roaring of

The objections that are raifed against it as a tragedy, are Gay.

6. Like; of the same kind with.

A fimple idea is one uniform idea, as sweet, bitter. Watts.

7. In the same degree with.

Where you, unless you are as matter blin!,
Conduct and beauteous disposition find.

Well hast thou spoke, the blue-ey'd maid replies,
Thou good old man, benevolent as wise. Blackmore.

Pope.

8., As if; in the same manner.

The squire began nigher to approach, And wind his horn under the castle-wall

That with the noise it shook as it would fall. Fairy Queen. They all contended to creep into his humour, and to do that, as of themselves, which they conceived he desired they should do.

Sir J. Hayward. Contented in a nest of snow

And to the wood no more would go.
So hot th' affault, so high the tumult rose,

As all the Dardan and Argolick race

Had been contracted in that narrow space.

Can mifery no place of fafety know, The noise pursues me wheresoe'er I go,

As fate fought only me. Dryden.

9. According to what.
Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by whom ye believed, even as the Lord gave to every man.

1 Cor. iii. 5.

Their figure being printed, As just before, I think, I hinted, Alma inform'd can try the case,

As she had been upon the place.

The republick is shut up in the great duke's dominions, who at present is very much incensed against it.

The occa-

fion is as follows.

10. As it were; in some fort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought king Richard had said enough for them; and took them to be but as of the king's party, because they were in his power, and at his disposal.

Bacon. Bacon.

11. While; at the same time that.

At either end, it whistled as it flew,

And as the brands were green, so dropp'd the dew; Infected as it fell with sweat of sanguine hue. Dryden.

These haughty words Alceto's rage provoke,
And frighted urnus trembled as she spoke.

o the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains rushing torrents, and descending rains, Dryden.

Works itself clear, and as it runs refines.

Addison.

Waller.

Dryden.

12. Because.

He that commanded the injury to be done, is nrst bound; then he that did it; and they also are obliged who did so affist, as without them the thing could not have been done. Taylor.

13. As being.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nourish the tree, as those that would be trees themselves.

14. Equally.

Before the place A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;
As many voices issue, and the sound
Of Sibyl's word as many times rebound.

Dryden.

Men are generally permitted to publish books, and contradict others, and even themselves, as they please, with as little danger of being consuted, as of being understood.

Boyle.

16. With; answering to like or same.

Sifter, well met; whither away fo fast ?-—No further than the Tower; and, as I guess, Upon the like devotion as yourselves,

To gratulate the gentle princes there. Shakespeare.

17. In a reciprocal fen'e, answering to as.

E ery offence committed in the state of nature, may, in the state of nature, be also punished, and as far forth as it may in a commonwealth.

Locks.

As fure as it is good, that human nature should exist; so certain it is, that the circular revolutions of the earth and planets, rather than other motions which might as possibly Bentley.

18. Going before as, in a comparative sense; the first, as being fometimes understood.

Sempronius is as brave a man as Cato. Addi fon. Bright as the fun, and like the morning fair. Granville.

Answering to such.

Is it not every man's interest, that there should be fuch a governour of the world as designs our happiness, as would go-

vern us for our advantage?

20. Having fo to answer it; in a conditional sense.

As far as they carry light and conviction to any other man's understanding, fo far, I hope, my labour may be of use to

21. So is sometimes understood.

As in my speculations I have endeavoured to extinguish pas-fion and prejudice, I am still desirous of doing some good in this particular.

Speciator.

22. Answering to so conditionally.

So may th' auspicious queen of love,

To thee, O facred ship, be kind;

As thou, to whom the muse commends

The best of poets and of friends,

Doft thy committed pledge reftore.

Dryden. 23. Before how it is sometimes redundant; but this is low language.

As how, dear Syphax?

As how, dear Syphax?

It feems to be redundant before yet; to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath as yet lasted but six, yet there hath been much more action in

the present war. Addijon. 25. In a fense of comparison, followed by so.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copse

On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops; So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head, Wide as a windmill all his figure spread. Pope.

26. As FOR; with respect to.

As for the rest of those who have written against me, they deserve not the least notice.

Dryden. Dryden.

27. As IF; in the same manner that it would be, if. Answering their questions, as if it were a matter that needed

It.

28. As To; with respect to.

I pray thee, speak to me as to thy thinkings,
As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worst of thoughts
The worst of words.

They pretend, in general, to great refinements, as to what regards christianity.

I was mistaken as to the day; placing that accident about thirty-fix hours sooner that it happened.

Swift.

29. As well as; equally with.

Each man's mind has some peculiarity, as well as his face, that distinguishes him from all others.

Locke. It is adorned with admirable pieces of sculpture, as well

modern as ancient.

30. As THOUGH; as if.

These should be at first gently treated, as though we ex-

These should be at first gently treated, as though we expected an imposshumation.

ASA DULCIS. See BBNZOIN.

ASA FOETIDA. \( \) n. f. A gum or resin brought from the East ASSA FOETIDA. \( \) Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell; which is said to distil, during the heat of summer, from a little shrub, srequent in Media, Persia, Assyria, and Arabia. It is at first white, bordering on yellow, then on red, and, lastly, violet; and melts under the singers like wax. It is

Addison.

of known efficacy in some uterine diforders; but the rankness of its smell occasions it to be seldom used but by farriers; yet, in the East Indies, it makes an ingredient in their ragouts.

Chambers.

Chambers.

ASARABACCA. n. f. [afarum, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The flower cup is divided into four parts, and the fruit into fix cells, filled with oblong feeds. The leaves are roundifh, thick, and almost of the colour of those of the ivy tree. There are two forts, the common afarabacca, and that of Canada. The first fort is used in medicine. It delights in a moist shady place, and is increased by parting the roots in autumn.

ASBE'STINE. adj. [from afbestos.] Something incombussible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the lapis afbestos.

ASBE'STOS. n. s. [ado 325 Cor.] A fort of native fossile stone, which

is almost insipid to the taste, indissoluble in water, and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconfumed in the fire, which only whitens it. But, notwithstanding the common opinion, in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this stone was found to lose a dram of its weight each time. Paper as well as cloth has been made of this stone; and Pliny says he had seen napkins of it, which, being taken soul from the table, were thrown into the fire, and better scowered than if they had been washed in water. This stone is sound in many places of Asia and Europe; particularly in the island of Anglesey in Wales, and in Aberdeenshire in Scotland.

thire in Scotland.

ASCARIDES. n. f. [ασκαριδες, from ασκαρίζω, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, fo called from their continual trouble-To ASCE'ND. v. n. [ascendo, Lat.]

1. To mount upwards.

Then to the heav'n of heav'ns shall he ascend Quincy.

With victory, triumphing through the air Over his foes and thine.

2. To proceed from one degree of knowledge to another.

By these steps we shall ascend to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him. Watts.

To fland higher in genealogy.

The only incest was in the ascending, not collateral or descending branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted incest.

To Ascend. v. a. To climb up any thing.

They ascend the mountains; they descend the vallies.

Delane's Revelation examined.

ASCE'NDABLE. adj. [from ascend.] That may be ascended. Dia.
ASCE'NDANT. n. s. [from ascend.]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest ascendant.

Superiority; influence.

By the afcendant he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much. Glaren.

What star I know not, but some star I find,

Has giv'n thee an ascendant o'er my mind.

Dryden.

When they have got an ascendant over them, they should use

When they have got an ascendant over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves scarecrows. Locke.
4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

The most netarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants and descendants in infinitum; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohi-Ayliffe's Parergon.

ASCE'NDANT. adj.

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering.

Christ outdoes Moses, before he displaces him; and shews an afcendant spirit above him.

2. In an aftrological fense, above the horizon.

Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time ascandant. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Asce'ndency. n. f. [from afcend.] Influence; power.
Custom has some ascendency over understanding, and what at

one time scemed decent, appears disagreeable afterwards. Watts.

Asceinsion. n. s. [ascensio, Lat.]

The act of ascending or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then rising from his grave.

Then rifing from his grave, Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs, triumph'd In open shew; and, with ofcension bright, Captivity led captive through the air.

Captivity led captive through.

2. The thing rifing, or mounting.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only fuffer from vaporous ajcensions from the stomach.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Asce'nsion, in aftronomy, is either right or oblique. Right afcen-fion of the fun, or a ftar, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rifes with the sun or star in a right sphere. Oblique ascension is an arch of the Nº IX.

equator intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rifes together with a ftar in an oblique sphere.

ASCE'NSION-DAY. The day on which the afcention of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday;

the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCE'NSIONAL Difference, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension, of the same point to the surface of the fphere. Chambers. ASCE'NSIVE. adj. [from ascend.] In a flate of ascent.

The cold augments when the days begin to encrease, though the fun be then afce five, and returning from the winter tropick. Brown's Fulgar Errours.

ASCE'NT. n. f. [afcenfus, Lat.]

1. Rife; the act of rifing.

To him with fwiit afcent he up return'd,

Into his bliisful boiom reassum'd

In glory, as of old. Milton.

2. The way by which one ascends.

The temple, and the several degrees of ascent, whereby men did climb up to the same, as if it had been a scala cell, be all poetical and fabulous. Bacon.

It was a rock

Confpicuous fat; winding with one afcent Accessible from earth, one entirance high. Par. Loft.

Accessible from earth, one ent'rance high.

3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy erects the fight,

By such a vast ascent, or swells to such a height. Addison.

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be diversified with depressed valleys and swelling ascents. Bentl.

To ASCERTAIN. v. a. [accretence, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish.

The divine law both ascentaineth the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws.

Money differs from uncoined silvers in this that the

Money differs from uncoined filver, in this, that the quan-

tity of filver in each piece is afcertained by the stamp. Locke.

To make confident; to take away doubt; often with of.

If it be on right judgment of myself, it may give me the other certainty, that is, ascertain me that I am in the number of God's children. other certainty, that is, afcertain me that I am in the number of God's children.

This makes us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity, because it ascertains us of the goodness of our Dryden.

ASCERTA'INER. n. f. [from ascertain.] The person that proves or establishes.

Ascerta'inment. n. f. [from ascertain.] A settled rule; an established standard.

For want of ascertainment how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes. Swift.

Asce Tick. adj. [acrasinos.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

None lived fuch long lives as monks and hermits, fequestered from plenty to a constant afcetick course of the severest abflinence and devotion.

ASCE'TICK. n. f. He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending those afceticks, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in desarts. Norris.

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an ascetick in his folitudes. Atterbury.

A'SCII. n. f. It has no fingular. [from α, without, and σκιά, a fhadow.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone,

he cause they have the fun twice a year vertical to them. Diet.

Asci'TES. n.f. [from & xxo5, a bladder.] A particular frecies of dropfy; a fwelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is univerfally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the

manual operation of tapping.

There are two kinds of dropfy, the anafarca, called also leucophlegmacy, when the extravalated matter swims in the cells of the membrana adiposa; and the ascites, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen.

Sharp.

ter possesses the cavity of the addomen.

Asci'tical. adj. [from ascites.] Belonging to an ascites; drop-Asci'tick. sical; hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either Wieman.

Asciti'Tious. adj. [afcititius, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an afcititious name from some accident of his life.

AscRI'BABLE. adj. [from afcribe.] That which may be afcribed. The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a miltaken perfualion, that those phanomena are the effects of nature's abhorrency of a vacuum, which seem to be more fully ascribable to the weight and spring of the air.

To ASCRIBE. v. a. [ofcribo, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause.

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by ascribing it to any other

To this we may justly aferibe those envices, jealousies, and encreachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. Roger's Sermons.

These perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be afcribed to God, in whom we suppose all other Tillesting. perfections to meet, than to any thing else. Tillotson. Ascription. n. f. [ascriptio, Lat.] The act of ascribing. Diet. Ascripti flove. adj. [ascriptitius, Lat.] That which is ascrib-

Ash. n. f. [fraxinus, Lat. ærc, Saxon.]

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote diffance from the fruit, have no petals, but confift of many flamina. The ovary becomes a feed veffel, containing one feed at the bottom, flaped like a bird's tongue. The species are, 1. The common afteree. 2. The striped ash. 3. The manna ash, &c. The first fort is a common timber tree in every part of England. The second is a variety of the first. The third fort is supposed to be the tree from whence the true Calabrian manna is taken. The timber is of excellent use to the wheelwright and cart-The timber is of excellent use to the wheelwright and cartwright.

Let me twine Mine arms about that body, where against My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,

And fear'd the moon with fplinters. Shake With which of old he charm'd the favage train, Shakespeare.

And call'd the mountain afters to the plain. Dryden.

Asit-coloured. adj. [from aft and colour.] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an aften branch.

Clay, aft-coloured, was part of a ftratum which lay above

the strain of slone.

\*\*Moodward.\*\*

Asita Med. adj. [from shame.] Touched with shame; generally with of before the cause of shame.

Profets publickly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being estimated of the word of God, or of any practices enjoined by it.

One would have thought fhe would have stirr'd; but strove With moderly, and was afram'd to move. Dryden. This I have fludowed, that you may not be aframed of that

This I have fliadowed, that you may not be alhamed of that hero, whose protection you undertake.

A shen adj. [from alh.] Made of ash-wood.

At once he said, and threw

His ashen spear; which quiver'd as it flew.

A shes n. f. wants the singular. [area, Sax. asche, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relicks would be left of it, as when ashes remain of hurned bodies.

Dialy.

burned bodies.

This late diffension, grown betwixt the peers,
Burns under feigned ashes of forg'd love,
And will at last break out into a flame.

Shakespeare.

Ashes contain a very fertile falt, and are the best manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away

Mortimer. Mortimer.

2. If he remains of the body; often used in poetry for the carcase, from the ancient practice of burning the dead,
Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster!

Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood! Shakespeare.

To great Lacrtes I bequeath

A task of grief, his ornaments of death;
Left, when the fates his royal ashes claim,
The Grecian matrons taint my spotless name.

Ashwednesday. n. s. The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

Ashlar. n. s. [with masons.] Free stones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths breadly and thinks.

of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thicknesses.

A'SHLERING. n. f. [with builders.] Quartering to tack to in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the underside of the rafters. Builder's Diet.

Asno'RE. adv. [from a and fhore.]

1. On fhore; on the land.

The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither affore would have been undone. Raleigh. Moor'd in a Chian creek, ashore I went,

And all the following night in Chios spent.

2. To the shore; to the land.

We may as bootless spend our vain command, Addison.

As fend our precepts to the leviathan To come aftere.

May thy billows rowl aftere Shakespeare.

The beryl, and the golden ore.

A shweed. I from aft and weed. An herb.

A shy. ani. [from age.] Afth coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish grey.

Oft have I feen a timely parted ghoft

Of after femblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless. Shakesp. ASI DE. a. J. [from a and fide.]

r. To one fide; out of the perpendicular direction. The storm'd rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast;

The flames were blown aside, yet shone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a russed light. Dryden.

2. To another part; out of the true direction.
He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little alide. Bacon.

A'sinary. adj. [from afinus, Lat.] Belonging to an afs.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest youth, our

flocks and stubs, from such nurture, than we have now to hale our choicest and hopefullest wits to that assime feast of fow thiftl's and brambles.

To Ask. v. a. [a] cian, Saxon.]

1. To petitines with for.

When thou dost afk me bleffing, I'll kneel down,

And ask of thee forgiveness.

We have nothing else to ask, but that
Which you deny already; yet will ask,
That, if we fail in our request, the blame

May hang upon your hardness.

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more, but ask pardon for thy former sins.

Ecclus. xxi. 1.

If he ask for bread, will he give him a stone? Matt. vii. 9. In long journies, ask your master leave to give ale to the

To demand; to claim; as, to ask a price for goods.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me; but give me damsel to

Wife.

He faw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and ask'd their quiet graves.

Dryden's Æneid.

To enquire; to question; with for before the thing, and sometimes of before the person.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.

For ask now of the days that are past, which were before thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and ask from the one side of beaven upon the other when the one side of beaven upon the other was the content.

ask from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any fuch thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it.

Deut. iv. 32.

O inhabitant of Aroer, stand by the way and espy, ask him that slieth, and her that escapeth, and say, what is done?

Jeremiah, xlviii. 19.

4. To enquire; with after before the thing.

He faid, wherefore is it that thou doft afk after my name?

And he bleffed him there.

Genesis, xxxii. 29. Genesis, xxxii. 29.

5. To require, as physically necessary.

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be stirred by two men's strength; which, if you bring it to the top of the earth, will ask six men to stir it.

The administration passes into different hands at the end of two ments. Which contributes to dispatch: but any existence.

two months, which contributes to dispatch; but any exigence of state asks a much longer time to conduct any design to its

Addison. Ask, Ash, As, do all come from the Saxon ærc, an ash-tree.

Gibson's Camden.

Aska'nce. } adv. Sideways; obliquely.

Aska'unce. } adv. Sideways; obliquely.

Zelmane, keeping a countenance askance, as the underflood him not, told him, it became her evil.

His wannish eyes upon them bent askance.

And when he saw their labours well succeed,

Lineways for rage, and threatened dire mischance. Fairfax.

He wept for rage, and threatened dire microeact.

He wept for rage, and threatened dire microeact.

Some fay, he bids his angels turn askance
The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more,
From the fun's axle; they with labour push'd
Oblique the centrick globe.

Aska'urt. adv. Obliquely; on one side.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fiv'd on the king askant, and thus realies.

Fix'd on the king askaunt, and thus replies, O, impudent.

Since the space, that lies on either side The folar orb, is without limits wide,
Grant that the fun had happened to prefer
A feat askaunt, but one diameter:
Lost to the light by that unhappy place,
This globe had lain a frozen lonesome mass.

Blackmore.

A'sker. n. f. [from ask.] 1. Petitioner.

Ere now denied the asker? and, now again On him that did not ask, but mock, bestow

Your su'd for tongues. Shakespeare. The greatness of the asker, and the smallness of the thing Shakespeare. asked, had been sufficient to enforce his request.

South. 2. En-

Dryden.

ASP 2. Enquirer. Every after being fatisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the fame.

Digby. Digby. ASKER. n. f. A water newt.

Aske'w. adv. [from a and skew.] Aside; with contempt; contempts outly; distainfully. For when ye mildly look with lovely hue, Then is my foul with life and love inspir'd: But when ye lowre, or look on me askew, Then do I die. Spenfer. Then take it, Sir, as it was writ, Nor look askew at what it faith; There's no petition in it. — Prior.
To ASLAKE. v. a. [from a and flake, or flack.] To remit; to mitigate; to flacken.
But this continual, cruel, civil war, No skill can stint, nor reason can aslake.

Whilst seeking to aslake thy raging fire,

Thou in me kindlest much more great desire.

Asla'nt. adv. [from a and flant.] Obliquely; on one side; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows affant a brook,

That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream. Shakefp. He fell; the shaft Drove through his neck aflant; he spurns the ground, And the foul issues through the weazon's wound.

Aslant the dew-bright earth, and colour'd air, Dryden. He looks in boundless majesty abroad.

Asle EP. adv. [from a and sleep.] Thomfon. AsLE EP. aut. Incut a land of the series of Shakesp. And luxury more late affeet were laid: All was the night's, and, in her filent reign, No found the reft of nature did invade. Dryden. There is no difference between a person asleep, and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be awaked, and the other cannot. Arbuthnot. 2. To fleep. If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall afleep. Bacon's Esfays. Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon lull'd asleep.

Aslo'PE. adv. [from a and slope.] With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly. Set them not upright, but aflope, a reasonable depth under the ground. Bacon. The curse associated Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I must earn My bread: what harm? Idleness had been worse: My labour will fustain me.
The knight did stoop, Milton. And fat on further fide aflope. Hudibras. Aso MATOUS. adj. [from α, priv. and σωμα, a body.] Incorporeal, or without a body.

Asp. [n. f. [aspis, Lat.] A kind of serpent, whose poi-A'SPICK. I so is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. It is said to be very small, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia. Those that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and the man-ner of their dying being by sleep and lethargy, without any pain, Cleopatra chose it, as the easiest way of dispatching herself. Calmet.

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke Of ajp's sting, herself did kill. Fairy Queen. Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbæna dire, Milton.

And dipfas.

Asp. n. f. A tree. See Aspen.

ASPALATHUS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. A plant called the role of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.

I he wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, fomewhat The wood of a prickly tree, neavy, oreaginous, that flarp and bitter to the tafte, and anciently in much repute as an affringent, but now little used. There are four kinds of this wood; the first of the colour of box, hard, solid, heavy, and smelling like roses; which is therefore called rosewood. The finelling like roses; which is therefore called rosewood. The second, red like yew, and of a very agreeable smell. The third, said, twisted, knotty, of a rank smell, like that of a goat, and a disagreeable taste. The sourth has an ash coloured bark, and

a disagreeable taste. The fourth has an ash coloured bark, and the wood is of a purple dye. Aspalathus affords an oil of admirable icent, reputed one of the best persumes. Chambers. I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and aspalathus, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh. Ecclus. xxiv. 15. Asparagus. n. s. [Lat.] The name of a plant. It has a rosaccous shower of six leaves, placed orbicularly, out of whose center rises the pointal, which turns to a fost globular berry, full of hard seeds. The leaves are finely cut. The species are twelve, of which all but the two first are exoticks. 1. Garden affaragus. 2. Wild afparagus, with narrow leaves. The first fort is cultivated for the table, and propagated by the seeds, which should be sown in the beginning of February. The

next year they fhould be planted out; the third spring, after planting, they may be begun to be cut, and, by proper management, a plot of afparagus may be continued ten or twelve years in cutting. The fecond fort grows wild in some parts, but, producing flender shoots, it is rarely cultivated. MI ler

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid fmell, especially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been suspected by some physicians, as not friendly to the kidneys; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality; but then

are older, and begin to rainly, they fole this quality, but their they are not fo agreeable.

A'SPECT. n. f. [aipectus, Lat. It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the laft fyllable, which is now placed on the first ]

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have prefented the tongue under a double afted, fuch as may justify the definition, that it is the best and worst part.

Government of the Tongue.

They are both, in my judgment, the image or picture of a great ruin, and have the true as of a world lying in its rubbish.

Bunet.

2. Countenance; look.

Fairer than fairest, in his faining eye, Whose fole aspess he counts felicity.

Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn falt tears,
Sham'd their aspess with store of childish drops.

I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?

This his aspess of terrour.

All's not well.

Shakesteen Spenfer:

Shakefp. Shakespeare.

Tis his afpect of terrour. All's not well. Shake
Yet had his afpect nothing of fevere,
But fuch a face as promis'd him fincere.
Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)
On the cast ore another Pollio shine;
With a face are another Pollio shine; Dryden.

With aspect open shall erect his head.

Glance; view; act of beholding.

When an envious or an amorous aspect doth infect the spirits of another, there is joined both affection and imagination. Bacon.

The fetting fun Slowly descended; and with right aspect Against the eastern gate of paradife,

Levell'd his ev'ning rays.

4. Direction towards any point; view; position.

I have built a strong wall, faced to the south aspess with Swift.

5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation.

The light got from the opposite arguings of men of parts, shewing the different sides of things, and their various aspects and probabilities, would be quite lost, if every one were obliged to affent to, and fay after the speaker.

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

There's some ill planet reigns,

I must be patient till the heavens look

With an aspett more favourable. Shake Speare. Not unlike that which astrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign affect the one to the other. Wotton.

To the blank moon

Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five

Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite.
Why does not every single star shed a separate influence, and have aspects with other stars of their own constellation?

Entley's Sections. Bentley's Sermons.

To Aspe'cr. v. a. [aspicio, Lat.] To behold.

Happy in their mistake, those people whom

The northern pole a/pesis; whom fear of death (The greatest of all human fears) ne'er moves. Temple.

Aspe'ctable. adj. [aspesiabilis, Lat.] Visible; being the object of fight.

He was the sole cause of this aspectable and perceivable univerfal.

universal.

To this use of informing us what is in this aspessable world, we shall find the eye well need.

Aspection. n. s. [from aspest.] Beholding; view.

A Moorish queen, upon aspestion of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a sair onc.

Brown.

A'spen, or Asp. n. s. [e pe, Dutch; asp, Dan. cripe, trembling, Sax. Somner.] See Poplar, of which it is a species. The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The apen or asp tree hath leaves much the same with the poplar, only much smaller, and not so white.

Abortimers

The builder oak, sole king of forests all,

The asfen, good for statues the cypress suncral. Scenser.

A'spen. adj. [from asp or a pen.]

1. Belonging to the asp tree.

Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands

Tremble like a pen leaves upon a lute.

Shalespeare.

Tremble like a pen leaves upon a lute. Shalespeare.

No gale disturbs the trees, Nor aften leaves confeis the gentlest breeze.

Made of aften wood.

ASPER. adj. [Latin.] Rough; rugged. This word I have found only in the following paffage.

All base notes, or very treble notes, give an after found, for that

the base striketh more air than it can well strike equally. Bacon.

To A'SPERATE. v. a. [afpero, Lat.] To roughen; to make

rough or uneven Those corpuscles of colour, infinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may asperate its superficies, according to the bigness and texture of the corpuscles. Boyle.

according to the bigness and texture of the corpuscles. Boyle.

ASPERATION. n. j. [from asperate.] A making rough. Dist.

ASPERIFO'LIOUS. adj. [from asper, rough, and solium, a leaf,
Lat.] One of the divisions of plants, so called from the
roughness of their leaves.

ASPERITY. n. j. [asperitas, Lat.]

1. Unevenness; roughness of surface.

Sometimes the pores and asperities of dry bodies are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide
over the surface.

Boyle.

Roughness of found; harshness of pronunciation.

3. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness;

crabbedness.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will defeend in showers of bleffings; but the rigour and afperity of the other, in a severe doom upon ourselves. Govern. Tongue.

Avoid all unseemliness and apperity of carriage; do nothing

that may argue a peevish or froward spirit. Rogers

ASPERNA'TION. n. f. [aspernatio, Lat.] Neglect; disregard. D. A'SPEROUS. adj. [asper, Lat.] Rough; uneven.

Black and white are the most asperous and unequal of colours; so like, that it is hard to distinguish them: black is the most rough.

To ASPE'RSE. v. a. [aspergo, Lat.] To bespatter with censure

or calumny.

In the business of Ireland, besides the opportunity to asperse

the king, they were fafe enough.

Curb that impetuous tongue, nor rashly vain,

And singly mad, asperse the sovereign reign.

Unjustly poets we asperse,

Truth shines the brighter clad in verse. Pope. Swift.

ASPE'RSION. n. f. [aspersio, Lat.]

1. A fprinkling.

If thou dost break her virgin knot, before

All fanctimonious ceremonies,

No fweet afpersions shall the heav'ns let fall, To make this contract grow.

Shakespeare.

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the instauration gives the new unmixed, otherwise than with some little aspersion of the old, for taste's sake. 2. Calumny; censure.

The same appersions of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion.

ASPHA'LTICK. adj. [from asphaltos.] Gummy; bituminous.

And with asphaltick slime, broad as the gate,

Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach

They saften'd.

ASPHA'LTOS. n. f. [ασφαλτος, bitumen.] A folid, brittle,

black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch,
and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom tites, or Dead sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is cast up from time to time, in the nature of liquid pitch, from the earth at the bottom of this fea; and, being thrown upon the water, swims like other fat bodies, and condenses gradually by the heat of the sun, and the salt that is in it. It burns with great vehemence. The Arabs use it for pitching their ships; and much of it was employed in the

embalming of the ancients.

ASPILTLTUAL. n. f. [Lat.] A bituminous ftone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; supposed to be the mortar so much celebrated among the ancients, with

which the walls of Babylon were laid.

A'sphodell. n. f. [lilis a phodelus, Lat.] Day-lily.

The characters are; It hath a root like kingspear; the flower confilts of one leaf, which is deeply cut into fix segments, and expands in form of a lily; the flower is succeeded ments, and expands in form of a lily; the flower is succeeded by an oval fruit, which contains several roundish seeds. The species are, 1. The yellow as should be solved. The red as should feeds. These two sorts are very common in most of the English gardens; the first is often called by the gardeners the yellow tuberose, from its having a very agreeable scent; but the other is called the day-lily, or the tuberose orange-lily, in most places. They are both hardy plants, and multiply exceedingly, if suffered to remain two or three years undilturbed; especially the red fort, which sends forth offsets. The best time to transplant their roots is in September or October. They will grow in any soil or situation; the yellow produces its slowers in May and foil or fituation; the yellow produces its flowers in May and foil or fituation; the yellow produces its flowers in May and June; the red a month later.

Affloid were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to fupply the manes of the dead with nourifhment.

By those happy souls who dwell

In yellow meads of affolded.

Pope.

A spice. n. f. [See Asr.] The name of a serpent.

Why did I 'scape th' invenom'd aspick's rage,
And all the nery monsters of the defart,

To see this day?

Addison.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a confonant, or what is its equivalent; for our to and h of. Dryden. pirate. A'spirate. adj. [aspiratus, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them, if you please,
perspirate; but yet they are not aspirate, i. e. with such an

To A'SPIRATE. v. a. [aspiro, Lat.] To pronounce with afpiration, or full breath; as we aspirate borse, bonse, and beg.
To A'SPIRATE. v. n. [aspiro, Lat.] To be pronounced with

aspiration as b.

full breath.

ASPIRA'TION. n. f. [aspiratio, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wish; used generally of a wish for spiritual blessings.

A foul inspired with the warmest aspirations after celestial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive.

2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gate;

He rises on his toe; that spirit of his

In aspiration lists him from the earth.

Shakespeare Shalespeare.

In afpiration lifts him from the earth.

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

H is only a guttural afpiration, i. e. a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs.

To ASPI'RE. v. n. [aspiro, Lat.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher; sometimes with the particle to.

Most excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himself, could aspire to a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praised by you.

Sidney.

worthy to be praifed by you.

Hence fprings that universal strong desire,
Which all men have of immortality: Sidney.

Not some few spirits unto this thought aspire, But all mens minds in this united be. Sir J. Davies.

Horace did ne'er aspire to epic bays: Nor losty Maro stoop to lyric lays.

Roscommon.

Till then a helples, hopeles, homely swain; I fought not freedom, nor aspir'd to gain.

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,

Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. Dryden. Pope.

2. Sometimes with after.

Those are raised above sense, and aspire after immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their souls. Tillotson. Tillotson. There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole course of his life, to aspire after immortality. Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.

3. To rife higher.

There is betwixt that smile we would aspire to,

That sweet aspect of princes and our ruin,

More pangs and fears than war or women have.

My own breath ftill foment the fire,

Which flames as high as fancy can afpire.

Waller.

Asportation. n. f. [asportatio, Lat.] A carrying away. D.

Asquint. adv. [from a and squint.] Obliquely; not in the strait line of vision.

A fingle guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look asquint, or shut their eyes.

Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.

Ass. n. s. [asinus, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for sluggishness, patience, hardiness, coarsenss of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd flave, Which, like your affes, and your dogs and mules, You use in abject and in slavish part,

Because you bought them.

2. A flupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an afs. Shakespeare.

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.

That fuch a crafty mother
Should yield the world to this a/s!—a woman that
Bears all down with her brain; and her fon Cannot take two from twenty for his heart,

And leave eighteen.

To ASSA'IL. v. a. [affailler, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hostile manner; to affault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he faw his flatt'ring arts to fail

With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' affail. Spenfer. To attack with argument; censure; or motives applied to the passions.

e passions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us assail the family of York.

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of assailing eyes.

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it most,
When love assail you on the Libyan coast.

Dryden.

When love affail'd you on the Libyan coaft.

All books he reads, and all he reads affails,
From Dryden's Fables down to D-y's Tales. In vain Thalestris with reproach affails; For who can move when fair Belinda fails?

Pota. Assa'ILABLE. adj. [from affail.] That which may be attacked.

Pope.

Shake Speare:

Banquo, and his Fleance, lives .-But in them nature's copy's not eternal.—

There's comfort yet, they are affailable. Shakespeare.

Assa'IZANT. n. s. [affaillant, Fr.] He that attacks; in opposition to defendant. The same was so well encountered by the defendants, that the obstinacy of the affailants did but increase the loss. Sir J. Hayward. I'll put myself in poor and mean attire, And with a kind of umber smirch my face, The like do you: fo shall we pass along,
And never sti affailants.

Assa'ILANT. adj. Attacking; invading.
And as ey'ning dragon came, Shake Speare.

Affailant on the perched roofts Of tame villatick fowl.

Assar'ler. n. f. [from affail.] One who attacks another.

Palladius heated, fo purfued our affailers, that one of them Milton. Assapa'nick. n. f. A little animal of Virginia, which is faid to fly by firetching out its fhoulders and its fkin, and is called in English the flying squirrel.

Assapaa'cca. See Asabacca.

Assaraba'cca. See Asarabacca.

Assart. n. s. [effart, from effarter, Fr. to clear away wood in a forest.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them as plain as arable land. Cowel.

To Assa'rt. v. a. [effartir, Fr.] To commit an affart. See

ASSA'SSIN. ? n. f. [affaffin, Fr. a word brought originally ASSA'SSINATE. } from Afra, where, about the time of the body war, there was a fet of men called affaffine, as is supposed for Arfacide, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or fudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke,

this affaffinate gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left fide. Wotton.

The Syrian king, who, to furprize
One man, assassin'd like, had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd.
Here hir'd assassing for their gain invade,

Milton.

Here hir'd assassinate.

And treach'rous pois'ners urge their fatal trade.

When she hears of a murder, she enlarges more on the guilt of the suffering person, than of the assassinate.

Orestes brandish'd the revenging sword,

Slew the dire pair, and gave to fun'ral flame

The vile assassinate, it serves what life requires,

But dreadful too, the dark assassinate.

Assa'ssinate. n.s. [from assassinate.] The crime of an assassinate.

murder.

Were not all affaffinates and popular infurrections wrong-fully chafted, if the meanness of the offenders indemnified them from punishment? To Assa'ssinate. v. a. [from affaffin.]

10 ASSA SSINATE. v. a. [from affaffin.]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be affaffinated.

What could provoke thy madness

To affe.finate so great, so brave a man!

2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to Millon.

Such user as your honourable large.

Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, assignmented and betray'd,
Who durst not, with your whole united pow'rs,

Who durst not, with your whole united powrs,
In fight withstand one single and unarm'd.

Assassina'tion. n. s. [from assassina'tion. The act of affassinating; murder by violence.

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well It were done quickly: if th' assassination

Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With its surcease, success.

Shakespeare.

With its surcease, success.

With its surcease, success.

The duke finish'd his course by a wicked assistance. Clar.

Assassina'Tor. n. s. [from assistance.] Murderer; mankiller; the person that kills another by violence.

Assa'Tion. n. s. [assistance.] Roasting.

The egg expiring less in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the assistance or roasting, it will sometimes abate a drachm.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ASSA'ULT n. f. [assault, French.]

1. Attack; hostile onset; opposed to defence.

Her spirit had been invincible against all assaults of affection.

Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.

Not to be shook thyself, but all assaults

Bassing, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea wave. Thomson.

2. Storm; opposed to sap or siege.

Jason took at least a thousand men, and suddenly made an assault upon the city.

After some days siege, he resolved to try the fortune of an assault: he succeeded therein so far, that he had taken the prinaffault: he succeeded therein so far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort.

3. Violence.

Themselves at discord fell, And cruel combat join'd in middle space,

With horrible affault, and fury fell. Fairy Queens 4. Invasion; hostility; attack.

After some unhappy affaults upon the prerogative by the par-liament, which produced its dissolution, there followed a compofure.

Theories built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be supported against the assaults of opposition.

1 ocke.

In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful formula.

To Assa'ult. v. a. [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and to stand for their life, to destroy all the power that would assay them. Efth. viii. II.

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born, Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,

Affault his ears.

Curs'd fleel, and more accurfed gold, Dryden:

Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bord:
And double death did wretched man invade,
By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd.

Assa'ulter. n. s. [from assault.] One who violently assaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we efteemed few fwords in a just defence, able to resist many un-

ASSA'Y. n. f. [effaye, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed affay, according to the found, and the latter, effay, according to the writing; but the fenses now differing, they may be considered as two words.]

I. Examination.

This cannot be
By no affey of reason. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in false gaze.

2. In law. The examination of measures and weights used by Shake peare. the clerk of the market. Cowel.

3. The first entrance upon any thing; a taste.

For well he weened, that so glorious bait

Would tempt his guest to take thereof assay.

Fairy Queen. 4. Attack; trouble.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And ftrove to mafter forrowful assay.

The men he press from Tours and Blois but late,

The unfortunity unsure at need,

Fairy Queens

To hard assess unfit, unfure at need, Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. Be fure to find, Fairfax.

What I foretel thee, many a hard affay Of dangers, and adverfities, and pains, Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold.

A Tritan-

To Assay. v. a. [effayer, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of.

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to affay them; and so with some horsemen charged them home.

Sir J. Mayward.

What unweighed behaviour bath this drunkard picked out of

my conversation, that he dares in this manner alor me?

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in a sain metals.

Whom thus afflicted, when sad Eve beheld,

Defolate where the sat, approaching nigh,

Soft words to his fierce passion she assay.

Milton.

Soft words to his herce painon the allay a.

3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his fword upon his armour, and he as a d to go, for he had not proved it.

Assa'ver. n. f. [from as a y ] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of illver, appointed between the master of the mint and the merchants that bring filver thither for exchange.

The smelters come up to the affayers within one in twenty. Woodward on Foffils.

Assect A'TION. n. S. [affectatio, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting

Assecu'TION. n. f. [from affequor, affecutum, to obtain.] Acquirement; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a person, after he has been in full posses-sion of a second benefice, cannot return again to his first; because it is immediately void by his a jecution of a second.

Asse'MBLAGE. n. f. [assemblage, Fr.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from assemble, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; assembly being used only, or generally, of persons.

All that we amass together in our thoughts is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration.

Locke.

2 H

O Hartford, fitted or to shine in courts With unaffected grace, or walk the plains,

With

With innocence and meditation join'd In foft assemblage, listen to my song.

To ASSEMBLE. v. a. [assembler, Fr.] To bring together into one place. It is used both of persons and things.

And he shall set up an easign for the nations, and shall assembler.

fer ble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed

He wonders for what end you have affembled

Such troops of citizens to come to him.
To ASSEMBLE v. n. To meet together. Shake Speare.

These men assembled, and sound Daniel praying. Daniel.

Assembler. n. s. [assembled, Fr.] A company met together.

Having heard, by same,

Of this so noble, and so sair assembly,

This night to meet here, they could do no less,

Out of the great respect they bear to beauty. Shakespeare.

Asse n. s. [as enjus, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.

All the arruments on both sides must be laid in balance, and

All the arguments on both fides must be laid in balance, and, upon the whole, the understanding determine its affent. Locke.

2. Consent; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious a, ent of christian belief, wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to shew it in scripture; this did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural affent of reason concerning the certainty of them, doth

not a little comfort and confirm the fame.

Without the king's affent or knowledge, You wrought to be a legate. Shakespeare. Faith, on the other side, is the assent to any proposition, not thus made out by the deduction of reason, but upon the credit

of the propofer. To ASSENT. v. n. [affentire, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jews also affented, saying, that these things were Acts.

Assenta'tion. n. f. [affentatio, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or diffimulation. Diff.

Asse'ntment. n. f. [from affent.] Confent.

We may thrink at their bare testimonies, whose arguments

are but precarious, and subsist upon the charity of our affent-ment.

B. own's Vulgar Errours.

To ASSERT. v. a. [affero, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.

Your forefathers have af creed the party which they chose till death, and died for its defence. Dryden. To affirm.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to:

Nor can the grovelling mind, In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,

Affe t the native skies, or own its heav'nly kind. Dryden.

Asse'RTION. n. f. [from affert.] The act of afferting.

If any affirm the earth doth move, and will not believe with us it standeth skill; because he hath probable reasons for it, and the standard of the standard is I will not appear. I no infallible sense or reason against it, I will not quarrel with his affection.

Vulgar Errours. with his affertion.

Assf'RTIVE. adj. [from affert.] Positive; dogmatical; peremptory. He was not so fond of the principles he undertook to illustrate, as to bo. ft their certainty; proposing them not in a confident and affertive form, but as probabilities and hypotheses. Glan. Asse'RTOR. n. f. [from affert.] Maintainer; vindicator; supporter; affirmer.

Among th' affertors of free reason's claim,

Our nation's not the least in worth or fame. Dryden.

Faithful affertor of thy country's cause, Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious wound. Prior. It is an usual piece of art to undermine the authority of sundamental truths, by pretending to fhew how weak the proofs are, which their affertors employ in defence of them. Atterbury. To Asse'RVE. v. a. [affervio, Lat.] To ferve, help, or fecond.

AS E'SS. v. a. [from assessare, Ital. To make an equilibrium, or balance.] To charge with any certain fum.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they were affeffed

by the affidavit from the time of the inquisition found. Bacon. Asse'ss on. n. s. [a effic, Lat.] A fitting down by one; a giving affistance or advice.

Assessment. n. f [from to affess.]

1. The sum levied on certain property.

2. The act of affelling.

What greater immunity and happiness can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make them-felves? To be subject to no contribution, affelment, or any pecuniary levy whatfoever, but what they vote, and volunta-rily yield unto themselves?

Howel

Asse'sson. n. f. [anefor, Lat.]

The persons that fits by another; generally used of those who affit the judge.

Minos, the first inquisitor, appears; And lives and crimes, with his affeffors, hears.

Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls, Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. Drider. 2. He that fits by another as next in dignity.
To his Son,

Th' affester of his throne, he thus began.
Twice stronger than his sire, who sat above,
Assessor to the throne of thundring Jove. Wliston.

Dryden.

3. He that lays taxes; derived from affels.
A'ssets. n. f. without the fingular. [affez, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in fatisfying the testators or ancestors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads affets, fayeth nothing; but that the person against whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to discharge what is in demand. To ASSE VER. v. a. [a][a]

To ASSE'VER. \ v. a. [affevero, Lat.] To affirm with great To Asse'verate. \ folemnity, as upon oath.

Assevera'tion. n. f. [from affeverate.] Solemn affirmation,

as upon oath.

That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwise than by your own only probable collection; and therefore such bold assertations, as in him were admirable, should, in your mouths, but argue rashness. Hooker.

Another abuse of the tongue I might add; vehement affeverations upon flight and trivial occasions.

The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his affeveration.

A'sshead. n. f. [from afs and head.] One flow of apprehenfion; a blockhead.

Will you help an afshead, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a

thin-faced knave, a gull.

Assiduite, Fr. affiduitas, Lat.]

Shakejpeure.

Diligence;

closeness of application.

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the necessity of his utmost vigour and assiduity to acquit himself

of it?

We observe the address and aff.duity they will use to corrupt

Rogers.

I have, with much pains and affiduity, qualified myself for a nomenclator.

ASSI'DUOUS. adj. [affiduus, Lat.] Conftant in application.
And if by pray'r
Inceffant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can I would not coafe

Of him who all things can, I would not cease To weary him with my assiduous cries.

Milton-The most affiduous talebearers, and bitterest revilers, are often half-witted people. Government of the Tongue.

In summer, you see the hen giving herself greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the feafon would chill the principles of life, and destroy the young one, she grows more assiduous in her attendance, and stays away but half the time.

Each still renews her little labour,

Nor justles her assiduous neighbour.

Assi'Duously. adv. [from assiduous.] Diligently; continually.

The trade, that obliges artificers to be assiduously conversant.

with their materials, is that of glass-men.

Boyle.

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, feeing it is affiduously drained and exhausted by the seas.

Bents.

To Assi'EGE. v. a. [affieger, Fr.] To befiege.

Diet.

ASSIENTO. n. f. [In Spanish a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spanish and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves. This contract was transferred from the French to the English South Sea company, by the treaty of 1713, for thirty years; who were likewise permitted to send a register ship, of 500 tuns, yearly to the Spanish settlements, with European goods.

Chambers.

ropean goods.

To ASSI GN. v. a. [affigner, Fr. affigno, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.

He affigned Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. 2 Samuel.

Both joining, As join'd in injuries, one enmity

Against a foe by doom express assign'd us, That cruel serpent.

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppressed, and vice tri-umphant. The last day will assign to every one a station suitable to his character. Addifon.

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no fuch intrinfick, natural, fettled value in any thing, as to make any affigned quantity of it constantly worth

any affigned quantity of another.

Lacke.

3. In law. In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or fet forth, as to affign error, is to shew in what part of the process error is committed: to affign falle judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjust; to affign the cessor, is to shew how the plaintiff had cessed, or given over: to affign waste, is to shew wherein especially the waste is committed.

Cowel. wherein especially the waste is committed.

Assi'GNABLE. adj. [from affign.] That which may be marked out, or fixed.

Ariftotle

Aristotle held that it streamed by connatural result and cmanation from God; so that there was no instant assignable of God's eternal existence, in which the world did not also coexist.

Assignation. n. f. [affignation, Fr.]

1. An appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real assignation. Speciator.

Or when a whore, in her vocation,

Keeps punctual to an affignation.

2. A making over a thing to another.

Assigner'n. f. [afficine, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an affignee may be either in deed or in least affigure in deed, is he that is appointed by a particular. law; assignce in deed, is he that is appointed by a person; assignce in law, is he whom the law maketh so, without any appointment of the person.

Assi'GNIR. n. f. [from affign.] He that appoints.

The Gospel is at once the affiguer of our tasks, and the magazine of our strength.

Dear of Piety.

magazine of our ftrength.

Assi'GNMENT. n. f. [from affign.] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person.

The only thing which maketh any place public, is the Hooker.

public affignment thereof unto such duties.

Hooker.

This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an affignment to no body at all.

Assi'MILABLE. adj. [from affimilate.] That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

The spirits of many, long before that time, will find but na-ked habitations; and meeting no assimilables wherein to react their natures, must certainly participate such natural deso-Brown's Vulgar Errours. lations.

To ASSIMILATE. v. a. [affinile, Lat.]

1. To convert to the fame nature with another thing.

Birds affimilate less, and excern more, than beafts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their flesh generally more

dry.

Birds be commonly better meat than beafts, because their flesh doth affimilate more finely, and secerneth more subtlely.

Bacon.

Tafting concoct, digeft, affimilate,
And corporeal to incorporeal turn.

Milton.

Hence also animals and vegetables may affimilate their nourishment; moist nourishment easily changing its texture, till it becomes like the dense earth.

Neuron.

2. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life would easily assimilate at least the next generation to barbarism and ferineness

Hale's Origin of Mankind. They are not over patient of mixture; but such, whom they cannot affinished, soon find it their interest to remove. Swift.

Assimilateness. n. f. [from affinished.] Likeness. Dist.

Assimilation. n. f. [from affinished.]

The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another.

It furthers the very act of affinilation of nourishment, by fome outward emollients that make the parts more apt to affi-Bacon.

The state of being assimilated.

A nourishment in a large acceptation, but not in propriety, conserving the body, not repairing it by affimilation, but pre-ferving it by ventilation. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

3. The act of growing like some other being.

It is as well the inflinct as duty of our nature, to aspire to an affimilation with God; even the most laudable and generous ambition. Decay of Picty.

To Ass 'MULATE. v. a. [assimulo, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. Diet.

Assimula'TION. n. f. [affimulatio, Lat.] A diffembling;

Counterfeiting.

To ASSIST. v. a. [affilter, Fr. affifte, I at.] To help.

Receive her in the Lord, as becometh faints, and affif her in whattoever business she hath need.

Romans. It is necessary and affifting to all our other intellectual faculties.

Acquaintance with method will affif one in ranging human

She no sooner yielded to adultery, but she agreed to assist in the murder of her husband.

Assistance. n. s. [assistance, Fr.] Help; furtherance.

The council of Trent commends recourse, not only to the

prayers of the faints, but to their aid and affistance: What doth this aid and affifiance fignify?

You have abundant affifiances for this knowledge, in excellent books. Wake.

Let us intreat this necessary affistance, that by his grace he would lead us.

Assi'STANT. adj. [from affift.] Helping; lending aid.
Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were affiftant to him openly, or at least under hand.

Assi'sTANT. n. f. [from affift.]

1. A person engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxili-

ary or ministerial.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as affectors or attendants, according to the quality of the Bacon.

2. Sometimes it is only a foster word for an attendant.

The pale a inflants on each other star'd,

With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd.

ASSI'ZE. n. s. [assign, Fr.]

1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.

An ordinance or statute.

The court, place, or time, where and when the write and processes of affize are taken.

The law was never executed by any justices of affize, proving the law was never executed by any justices of affize, begins the people left to their own laws. Davies.

At each affize and term we try A thousand rascals of as deep a dye.

Dryden.

A thouland raicals of as deep a dye.

5. Any court of justice.

The judging God st. all close the book of fate,
And there the last assignment of the property of the property

An hundred cubits high by June 2.

With hundred pillars.

To Assi'ze. v. a. [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an affize or writ.

Assi'zer, or Assiser. n. f. [from affize.] Is an officer that has the care and overlight of weights and measures. Chambers.

Asso'Clarie. adj. [afficiabilis, Lat.] That which may be Asso'CIABLE. adj. [affociabilis, Lat.] That whice joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE. v. a. [affocier, Fr. affocio, Lat.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate.

A fearful army led by Caius Marcius,

Affociated with Aufidius, rages Upon our territories. Shakespeare. 2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.

Associate in your town a wand'ring train, And strangers in your palace entertain. Dryden. 3. To accompany; to keep company with another. Friends should affociate friends in grief and woe.

Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

4. It had generally the particle with; as, he affociated with his mafter's enemies.

Associate. adj. [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in interest or purpose.

While I descend through darkness,

To my associate pow'rs, them to acquaint

With these successes.

Milton.

Asso'CIATE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A perfon joined with another; a partner.

They perfuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his affectate in government with him.

Sidney. Sidney. 2. A confederate.

Their defender, and his affociates, have fithence proposed to the world a form such as themselves like. Hooker.

3. A companion; implying some kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unfuitable affociate. Wotton. Sole Eve, a Cociate fole, to me beyond

Compare, above all living creatures dear. Milton's Paradife Loft.

But my affociates now my stay deplore, Impatient.

Associa'Tion. n. f. [from affeciate.]

1. Union; conjunction; fociety.

The church being a fociety, hath the felf fame original grounds, which other politick focieties have; the natural inclination which all men have unto fociable life, and confent to forme certain hand of affeciation; which hand is the law that fome certain bond of affociation; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they shall be affociated in.

2. Confederacy; union for particular purposes.
This could not be done but with mighty opposition: against which, to strengthen themselves, they secretly entered into a league of association.

Hooker.

3. Partnership.

Seif-denial is a kind of holy affociation with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness. Boyle.

Afficiation of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use.

5. Apposition; union of matter.
The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in

the various separations, and new affociations and motions of Newton. these permanent particles.

A'ssonance. n. f. [affonance, Fr.] Reference of one found to another refembling it.

A's onant. adj. [affonant, Fr.] Sounding in a manner refembling another found.

To Asso'rt. v. a. [affortir, Fr.] To range in classes, as one thing suits with another.

thing fuits with another.

To Asso'T. v. a. [from jot; affoter, Fr.] To infatuate; to befor: a word out of use.

But whence they fprung, or how they were begot,
Uneath is to assure, uneath to weene
That monstrous errour which doth some affet. Spenser.
To ASSUA'GE. v. a. [The derivation of this word is uncertain; Minshew deduces it from adjuadere, or assistance; funius, from præt, sweet; from whence Skinner imagines appæran might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to fosten; to allay.

Refreshing winds the summer's heats assuage,
And kindly warmth difarms the winter's rage.

2. To appease; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rancour ne'er the less,
Since nought assuageth malice when 'tis told.

This was necessary for the securing the people from their search, which were capable of being assuaged by no other means. fears; which were capable of being affuaged by no other means. Glarendon.

Shall I, t' affuage. Their brutal rage,

The regal stem destroy?

3. To ease; as, the medicine assures pain. To Assure CE. v. n. To abate.

God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters affuaged.

Assua'Gement. n. f. [from affuage.] What mitigates or fof-

Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end, Or shall their ruthless torment never cease?

But all my days in pining languor spend,
Without hope of affuagement or release.

Assua'Ger. n. j. [from affuage.] One who pacifies or appeales.

Assua'sive. adj. [from affuage.] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breaft tumultuous joys arife,

Musick her fost affuasive voice applies.

To Assu'BJUGATE. v. a. [subjugo, Lat.] To submit to.

This valiant lord

Must not so state his palm, not by accepted.

Must not so state his palm, nobly acquir'd; Nor by my will assurate his merit, By going to Achilles.

Assuefaction. n. f. [assuefacio, Lat.] The state of being accustomed to any thing.

Right and lett, as parts inservient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from use and assuesation, or according whereto the one grows stronger. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Assue Tude. n. s. [assuetudo, Lat.] Accustomance; custom.

We see that assuetude of things hurtful, doth make them lose. the force to hurt.

To ASSU'ME. 20. Costant To Market Harden.

To ASSU'ME. v. a. [affumo, Lat.]

I. To take.

This when the various God had urg'd in vain,

He strait affum'd his native form again. Pope.

2. To take upon one's felf.

With ravish'd ears,

The monarch hears, Affumes the God, Affects to nod,

And feems to shake the spheres. Dryden. 3. To arrogate; to claim or feize unjustly.

This makes him over-forward in business, assuming in con-

versation, and peremptory in answers.

 To suppose something granted without proof.
 In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be assumed. Boyle.

 To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.
 His majesty might well assume the complaint and expression.
 of king David. Assu'MER. n. f. [from affume.] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.

Claims more than his due.

Can man be wife in any course, in which he is not safe too?

But can these high assumers and pretenders to reason, prove themselves so?

South.

Assu'MING. participial adj. [from assume.] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his assuming air,

The son of Isis could no longer bear.

Dryden.

ASSU MPSIT. n. f. [assumo, Lat.] . A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another: It contains any verbal promise made upon consideration.

Assu'MPTION. n. 1. [assumptio, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's self.

The personal descent of God himself, and his assumption of our sich to his divinity, more familiarly to infinuate his pleasure to us, was an inforcement beyond all methods of wisdom.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

2. The supposition, or act of supposing of any thing without farther proof.

These by way of assumption, under the two general propositions, are intrinsically and naturally good or bad. Norris.

For the assumption, that Christ did such miraculous and supernatural works, to confirm what he said, we need only repeat the message sent by him to John the Baptist.

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.

Hold, says the Stoick, your assumption's wrong:

I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd.

Dryden:

4. The taking up any person into heaven, which is supposed by the Romish church of the Blessed Virgin.

Upon the feast of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers.

Stillingsleet.

Had Adam done this after a certain period of years, he would

Dryden.

Collier.

Had Adam done this after a certain period of years, he would have been rewarded with an assumption to eternal selicity.

Wake's Preparation for Death.

Assu'mptive. adj. [assumptives, Lat.] That may be assumed.

Assu'mance. n. s. [assumptives, Fr.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be, indeed, a lower and lesser thing than assumance, yet, as to all the purposes of a pious life, it may prove more useful. more uteful.

What encouragement can be given to goodness, beyond the hopes of heaven, and the assurance of an endless selicity? Tillot. 2. Secure confidence; trust.

What man is he, that boafts of fleshly might, And vain affurance of mortality,

Which all so soon as it doth come to fight

Against spiritual soes, yields by and by.

Stenser.

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

I grant that proof from the authority of man's judgment, is not able to work that assurance, which doth grow by a stronger proof. Hooker. 'Tis far off,

And rather like a dream, than an offurance That my remembrance warrants. That my remembrance warrants.

Shakespeare.
The obedient, and the man of practice, shall outgrow all their doubts and ignorances, till persuasion pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into affur ance.

South.
Hath he found, in an evil course, that comfortable affurance of God's favour, and good hopes of his suture condition, which a religious life would have given him.

Tillosson.

Firmness; undoubting steadiness.

Men whose consideration will relieve our modelly and since Shakespeare.

Men whose consideration will relieve our modesty, and give us courage and office ance in the duties of our profession. Rogers.

us courage and offur ance in the duties of our profession. Rogers.
5. Confidence; want of modesty; exemption from awe and fear.

My behaviour ill governed, gave you the first comfort; my affection ill hid, hath given you this last assurance. Sidney.

Conversation, when they come into the world, will add to their knowledge and assurance.

Locke.
6. Ground of confidence; security given.

The nature of desire itself is no easier to receive belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as desire is glad to embrace the first shew of comfort, so is desire desirous of perfect assurance.

Sidney.

As the conquest was but slight and superficial, so the pope's donation to the Irish submissions were but weak and fickle af-

furances. Davies. None of woman born

Shall harm Mackbeth.

Then live, Macduff, what need I fear of thee? Then live, Macduff, what need I lear of thee?

But yet I'll make affurance double fure,

And take a bond of fate; Thou shalt not live. Shakesp.

I must confess your offer is the best;

And, let your father make her the affurance,

She is your own, else you must pardon me,

If you should die before him, where's her dower?

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew:

7. Spirit; intrepidity.

With all th' affurance innocence can bring,
Fearless without, because secure within;
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see
This pomp, a shame to you, a pride to me.

Dryden. 8. Sanguinity; readiness to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural affurance or confidence, which Aristotle observes young men to be full of, and old men not fo inclined to. Hammond.

9. Testimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,

And from some knowledge and assurance of you,

Shakespeare. We have as great affurance that there is a God, as we could

expect to have, supposing that he were.

Conviction. Tillot fon.

Such an affurance of things as will make men careful to avoid

a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. Tillet.

11. The same with infurance. See Insurance, low Latin.]

1. To give considence by a firm promise.

So when he had assured them with many words, that he would restore them without hurt, according to the agreement, they let him so for the saving of their hyether. they let him go for the faving of their brethren. 2 Mac.

2. To fecure to another.

And, for that dowry, I'll affure her of Her widowhood, be it that she survives me, In all my lands and leases whatsoever.

Shake peare's Taming of the Shrew. Se trefiftible an authority cannot be reflected on, without

the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety assures its favour to them. Rogers. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall affure our hearts before him. 1 Felen, iii. 19.

I revive

At this last fight; affir'd that men shall live

With all the creatures, and their feed preferve. Parad. Loft.

4. To make secure.

But what on earth can long abide in flate?

Or who can him affare of happy day? Spenf. Muiopetmes.

5. To affiance; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dromio, fwore I was affared to her.

Assurate to her.

Assurate participial adi. [from affare.] Assu'RED. participial adj. [from affure.]

r. Certain; indubitable.

It is an affured experience, that fiint laid about the bottom Bacon's Natural History. of a tree makes it prosper.

Shak. King John.

of a tree makes it prosper.

2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes, close your hands,

——And your lips too; for, I am well assur'd

That I did so, when I was first essur'd. Shak. I

As when by night the glass

Of Galilæo, less assur'd, observes

Imagin'd lands, and regions, in the moon. Par

3. Immodest; viciously consident. Paradife Loft.

Assu'REDLY. adv. [from affured.] Certainly; indubitably. They promis'd me eternal happiness,

And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall assuredly.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

God is absolutely good, and so, assuredly, the cause of all that is good; but, of any thing that is evil, he is no cause at all.

Raleigh's History of the World.

Assuredly he will stop our liberty, till we restore him his worthin.

Assu'REDNESS. n. f. [from affured.] The state of being affured;

Assu'RER. n. f. [from affure.]

J. He that gives affurance.

He that gives fecurity to make good any lofs.
 ASSWAGE. See ASSUAGE.
 A'STERISK. n. f. [αςτερίσκ.] A mark in printing or writing, in form of a little ftar; as \*.

He also published the translation of the Septuagint by itself, having first compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by after rifks what was defective, and by obelifks what was redundant.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.

A'STERTSM. n. f. [afterifmus, Lat.]
1. A conftel ation.

Poetry hath filled the skies with afterifme, and histories belonging to them; and then astrology devises the feigned virtues and influences of each.

Bentley's Sermons. Bentley's Sermons.

2. An afterisk, or mark. This is a very improper use.

Dwe!l particularly on passages with an asterism\*; for the observations which follow such a note, will give you a clear light.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

ASTHMA. n. f [2002.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough, especially in the night time, and when the body is in a prone posture; because then the contents of the lower belly bear so against the diaphragm, as to lessen the capacity of the breast, whereby the lungs have less room to move.

An ajihma is the inflation of the membranes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the muscles of the thorax, but

does not continue long.

ASTHMA'TICAL adj. [from afilma.] Troubled with an ASTHMA'TICK. afthma.

In afilmatical persons, we often see, that though the lungs be very much stuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live some months. if not some years.

be very much stuffed with tought pure.

Boyle.

After drinking, our horses are most assume and, for avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay.

Floyer on the Humours.

ASTE'RN. adv. [from a and flern.] In the hinder part of the fhip; behind the fhip.

The galley gives her fide, and turns her prow,
While those aftern descending down the steep,

Thro; gaping waves behold the boiling deep.

To Astre Rr. v. a. [a word used by Spenser, as it seems, for flart, or flarts.] To terrify; to startle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of ill defert;

But knew we fools what it us brings until,

Die would we daily, once it to expert; No danger there the shepherd can aftert.

Sp nfer's Past. Nº X.

Asto'NIED. particip. adj. A word used in the version of the bible for assonished.

Many were associated at thee.

To ASTONISH. v. a. [estonner, Fr. from attentus, Lat.] To confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to furprife.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,

When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful heralds to associate us. Shatesp. Julius Casar.

Associated at the voice, he stood amaz'd,

And all around with inward horror gaz'd. Add fin's Ovid. A genius univerfal as his theme,

Attonishing as chaos.

Asto'nishingness. n. f. [from aftonish.] Of a nature to ex-

ASTO'NISHMENT. n. f. [estonnement, Fr.] Amazement; con-

fusion of mind from fear or wonder. We found, with no less wonder to us, than aftenishment to

themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous bro-Sidney. She esteemed this as much above his wisdom, as assonishment

is beyond bare admiration.

To ASTO'UND. v. a. [eftonner, Fr.] To aftonish; to confound with fear or wonder. This word is now somewhat obsolete.

These thoughts may startle well, but not est and The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended By a strong siding champion, conscience. Paradise Regain'd.

ASTRA'DDLE. adv. [from a and straddle.] With one's legs across any thing.

A'STRAGAL. n. f. [αςράγαλος, the ankle, or ankle-bone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, ferving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms or columns. Build. Diff.

We see none of that ordinary confusion, which is the result of quarter rounds of the astragal, and I know not how many other intermingled particulars.

A'STRAL. adj. [from aftrum, Lat.] Starry; relating to the stars.

Some aftral forms I must invoke by pray'r,

Dryd. Tyran. Love.

Fram'd all of purest atoms of the air;
Not in their natures simply good or ill;
But most subservent to bad spirits will. Dryd. Tyran. L.
ASTRA'Y. adv. [from a and stray.] Out of the right way.
May seem the wain was very evil led,
When such an one had a widing of the right.

When such an one had guiding of the way,
That knew not, whether right he went, or else astray. F. Q.
You run astray, for whilst we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland.

Spenser on Ireland.

Like one that had been led aftray

Through the heav'n's wide pathless way. Milt. Il Penseroso.

To ASTRICT. v. a. [astringo, Lat.] To contract by applications, in opposition to relax: a word not so much used as con-Milt. Il Penferofo.

The folid parts were to be relaxed or astricted, as they let the humours pass either in too small or too great quantities.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Aftringent

Astri'ction. n. f. [officialio, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Astriction is in a substance that hath a virtual cold; and it

worketh partly by the same means that cold doth. Bacon.
This virtue requireth an assistant cold doth. Bacon.
This virtue requireth an assistant grateful to the body; for a pleasing assistant grateful to the body; for a pleasing assistant in the nerves than expel them: and therefore such assistant in the nerves than expel them: and therefore such assistant in the nerves than expel them: and therefore such assistant in the nerves than expel them: and therefore such assistant in the nerves than expel them: and therefore such assistant in the nerves than expel them:

Such lenitive substances are proper for dry atrabilarian constitutions, who are subject to assistant assistant in the nerves as a substance of a binding one.

ASTRI'CTIVE. adj. [from astrict.] Stiptick; of a binding qua-

lity.
Astri'ctory. adj. [astries.rius, Lat.] Astringent; apt to Dies.

ASTRI'DE. adv. [from a and firide.] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms afide,
Their modefty, and ride affride.

I faw a place where the Rhone is fo straitened between two rocks, that a man may stand aftride upon both at once. Boyle.

ASTRI'FEROUS. adj. [aftrifer, Lat.] Bearing, or having stars. D.

ASTRI'GEROUS. adj. [aftriger, Lat.] Adorned with stars. Diet.
To ASTRI'NGE. v. a. [astringo, Lat.] To press by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

Tears are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain; which contraction, by consequence, astringeth the mostly end

which contraction, by consequence, astringeth the moisture of the brain, and thereby fendeth tears into the eyes. Bacon.

ASTRINGENCY. n. s. [from astringe.] The power of contracting the parts of the body; opposed to the power of relaxa-

Aftriction prohibiteth dissolution; as, in medicines, astringents inhibit putrefaction: and, by aftringency, fome small quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying. Bacon's Natural Hiftory. Acid, acrid, austere, and bitter substances, by their allrin-

gency, create horrour, that is, stimulate the fibres. Artustinot. ASTRI'NGENT. adj. [astringens, Lat.] Binding; contracting; opposed to laxative.

2 I

Aftringent medicines are binding, which act by the asperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up closer.

The juice is very aftringent, and therefore of flow motion. Bacon's Natural Hift ry:

What diminisheth sensible perspiration, encreases the infensible; for that reason a strengthening and astringent diet often conduceth to this purpose.

A'strography. n. s. [from α's ρου and γραφω.] The science of describing the stars.

of describing the stars.

A'STROLABE. n. f. [άςρολάβιου, of ας no, and λαβιίν, to take.]

1. An inftrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the fun or stars, at fea.

A stereographick projection of the circles of the sphere upon

the plain of some great circle.

Astro'loger. n. f. [astrolegus, Lat. from asgov and 20'yo.]

1. One that, supposing the influences of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foreted or discover events depending on those influences.

Not unlike that which aftrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very b nign aspect the one to the other.

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends on the influence of the stars, say the aftrologers; on the organs of the body,

fay the naturalists; it is the particular gift of heaven, say the divines, both Christians and Heathens. Dryd. Dufresnoy, Pres.

Astrologers, that suture fates foreshew.

I never heard a finer satire against lawyers, than that of astrologers, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a suit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiss or defendant. defendant.

2. It was antiently used for one that understood or explained the

A worthy aftrologer now living, who, by the help of perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients, affirms much to have been discovered in Venus.

Raleigh's History of the World.
ASTROLOGIAN. n. s. [from astrology.] The same with astrolo-

The twelve houses of heaven, in the form which astrologians Camden.

The stars, they fay, cannot dispose,

No more than can the astrologian. Hudibras. ASTROLO'GICAL. adj. [from aftrology.] Relating to aftrology;
ASTROLO'GICK. | professing aftrology.

ROLO'GICK. | professing astrology.
Some seem a little astrological, as when they warn us from places of malign influence.
No aftrologick wizard honour gains, Wetton.

Who has not oft been banish'd, or in chains. Dryd. Fuv. Aftrological prayers feem to me to be built on as good reason the predictions. Stilling feet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idolutry. The poetical fables are more ancient than the astrological inas the predictions. fluences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great. Bentley's Sermons.

ASTROLOGICALLY. adv. [from aftrology.] In an aftrological manner.

To ASTROLO'GIZE. v. n. [from aftrology.] To practife aftro-

logy.
ASTRO'LOGY. n. f. [astrologia, Lat.] The practice of fore-telling things by the knowledge of the stars; an art now generally as without reason.

know it hath been the opinion of the learned, who think of the art of astrology, that the stars do not force the actions or Swift.

Astronomer. n. s. [from &see, a flar, and vonco, a rule or law.] He that fludies the celestial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings, ought to be like the motions, as the aftronomers speak in the inferior orbs.

The old and new astronomers in vain Bacon.

Attempt the heav'nly motions to explain.

Blackmore.

Since astronomers no longer doubt of the motion of the pla-Blackmore: nets about the fun, it is fit to proceed upon that hypothefis.

Locke. ASTRONO'MICAL. ? adj. [from astronomy.] Belonging to astronomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the fun's progress through the zodiack, they registrate and set them down in their astronomical canons. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Can he not pass an astronomick line, Or does he dread th' imaginary fign,

That he should ne er advance to either pole. Blackmore. ASTRONO MICALLY. adv. [from aftronomical.] mical manner.

ASTRONOMY. n. f. [ & seovenía, from & seov, a star, and vonas, a law, or rule.] A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. The origin of astronomy is uncertain; but from Egypt it travelled into Greece, where Pythagoras was the first European who taught that the earth and planets turn round the fun, which stands immoveable in the center; as he himself had been instructed by the Egyptian priests. From the time of Pythagoras, astronomy funk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens, after their conquest of that country, having acquired fome knowledge of it, brought it from Africa to Spain, and again reflored this science to Europe, where it has since received very confiderable improvements.

To this must be added the understanding of the globus, and Cowley. the principles of geometry and aftronomy. Cowley. A'STROSCOPY. n. f. [25 no, a ftar, and σχοπίω, to view.] Obfervation of the stars.

Diel.

A'STRO-THEOLOGY. n. f. [from aftrum, a flar, and theologia, divinity.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of That the diurnal and allitude fun, I shew in the presace of the terraqueous globe, not of the sun, I shew in the presace of Derham's Physico-theology. Asu'NDER. adv. [ajunonan, Sax.] Apart; icparately; not together.

I'wo indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the

Sense thinks the planets spheres not much a funder;
What tells us then their distance is so far? Sir J. Davies. Greedy hope to find

His wish, and best advantage, us ajunder Paradife Loft.

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state, Seeks hid advantage to betray us worse;

Which, when a funder, will not prove too hard,
For both together are each other's guard.

Born far a funder by the tides of men,
Like adamant and ficel they meet agen.

Dryd. Dryd. State of In.

Dryden's Fables. All this metallick matter, both that which continued afunder, and in fingle corpuscles, and that which was amassed and

der, and in fingle corputcies, and that which was amaticed and concreted into nodules, fubfided. Woodward's Nat. Hift. Asy'LUM. n.f. [Lat. &συλου, from α, not, and συλέω, to pillage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a fanctuary; a refuge.

So facred was the church to fome, that it had the right of an african, or fanctuary.

Asy'MMETRY. n. f. [from α, without, and συμμεξία, fymmetry]

metry ]

1. Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion.

The asymmetries of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. Grew's Cosm. Sucre.

2. This term is sometimes used in mathematics, for what is a simple called incommensurability; when between two more usually called incommensurability; when between two quantities there is no common measure.

A'SEMPTOTE. n. f. [from α, priv. σύν, with, and πίώω, to fall s which never meet; incoincident.] Asymptotes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite distance.

Chambers.

Asymptotical, when they continually approach, without a possibility of marriage.

Asymptotical, when they continually approach, without a possibility of marriage. bility of meeting.

ASY'NDETON. n f. [ἀσύνδε] 22, of α, priv. and συνδέω, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a fentence; as in veni, vidi, vici, & is left out.

AT. prep. [æt, Saxon.]

1. At before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, a man
is at the house before he is in it.

This custom continued among many, to say their prayers at antains. Stilling ficet's Def. of Disc. on Romish Idolatry.

To all you ladies now at land, fountains.

We men at sea indite. 2. At before a word fignifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; the word time is sometimes included in the adjective.

We thought it at the very first a fign of cold affection. Hooker.

How frequent to defert him, and at last To heap ingratitude on worthiest deeds. Milt. Samp. Agon: At the same time that the form beats upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another. Addison's Spett.
We made no efforts at all, where we could have most wea-Addison's Spect. kened the common enemy, and, at the same time, enriched ourfelves.

3. At before a casual word fignifies nearly the same as with. At his touch,

Such fanctity hath heav'n giv'n his hand, They presently amend. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.

O fir, when he shall hear of your approach,

If that young Arthur be not gone already, Ev'n at this news he dies. Shakespeare's King John: Much at the fight was Adam in his heart

Difmay'd. Milton's Paradife Loft.

High o'er their heads a moulding rock is plac'd, That promises a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast. Drydens At before a superlative adjective implies in the flute, as at most, in the state of most perfection, &c.

Consider any man as to his personal powers, they are not great; for, at greatest, they must still be limited.

We bring into the world with us a poor needy uncertain life, short at the longest, and unquiet at the best.

Temple.

Me before a person, is seldom used otherwise than ludicrously; as, he longed to be at him, that is, to attack him.

Me before a substantive sometimes signifies the particular condition or circumstances of the person; as, at peace, in a state

dition or circumstances of the person; as, at peace, in a state of peace.

Under pardon, You are much more at task for want of wisdom,

Than prais'd for harmful mildness. Shakefp. It bringeth the treasure of a realm into a few hands: for the usurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end of the game most of the money will be in the box.

Hence walk'd the fiend at large in spacious field. P. Loft. The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed,

May run in pastures, and at pleasure seed.
Deserted, at his utmost need, Drylen.

By those his former bounty sed.
What hinder'd either in their native soil, Dryden.

At case to reap the harvest of their toil.

Wise men are sometimes over-borne, when they are taken Cillier of Confidence.

These have been the maxims, they have been guided by: take these from them, and they are perfectly at a loss, their compass and pole-star then are gone, and their understanding

one man manages four horses at once, and leaps from the back of another at full speed. Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.

They will not let me be at quiet in my bed, but pursue me

to my very dreams. 7. At before a substantive sometimes marks employment or at-

We find some arrived to that sottishness, as to own roundly what they would be at.

South.

How d'ye find yourself, says the doctor to his patient? A little

while after he is at it again, with a pray Low d'ye find your body?

L'Estrange. But she who well enough knew what,
Before he spoke, he would be at,
Pretended not to apprehend.

Hudibras.

The creature's at his dirty work again.

Pope.

8. At fometimes the same with furnished with, after the French à.

Insuse his breast with magnanimity,

And make him naked foil a man at arms.

9. At sometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acls. Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet. Shakesp.

He that in tracing the vessels began at the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation, yet made he the first true step towards the discovery.

Grew's Cosmologia Sucra.

flep towards the discovery. Grew's Cosmolo.
There various news I heard, of love and itrife,

Of storms at sea, and travels on the shore.

10. At sometimes signifies in consequence of.

Impeachments at the profecution of the house of commons, have received their determinations in the house of lords. Hale.

Those may be of use to confirm by authority, what they will not be at the trouble to deduce by reasoning. Arbuthnet.

12. At fometimes is nearly the same as in, noting situation. She hath been known to come at the head of these rascals, and beat her lover. Swift.

13. At fometimes marks the occasion, like on.

Others, with more helpful care,
Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware!
At this he turn'd, and, as the buil drew near,
Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed spear.

Dryden. 14. At fometimes feems to fignify in the power of, or obedient to. But thou of all the kings, Jove's care below,

But thou of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art least at my command, and most my foe.

Art fometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

To make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor at it in

Collier of Friendship.

good carnest.

10. At sometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat.

Not with less ruin than the Bajan mole,

Dryden's Hand.

Dryden's Hand.

17. At, like the French chez, means sometimes application to, or

dependence on. The work authors might endeavour to please us, and in that endeavour deserve something at our hands.
18. At all. In any manner; in any degree. Pope.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall,

Most women have no characters at all.

A'TABAL. n. f. A kind of tabour used by the Moors.
Children shall beat our atabals and drums,
And all the noisy trades of war no more

Dryden's Don Schaftian. Shall wake the peaceful morn.

ATARAXIA. \ n. f. [araeagía] Exemption from vexation; A'TARAXY. \ tranquility.

The feepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia, and treedom from paffionate diflurbances. G'anville.

ATE. The preterite of eat. See To EAT.

ATE. The preterite of eat. See To EAT.

And by his fide, his fleed the graffy forage ate. Fairy Q.

Even our first parents ate themselves out of paradise; and

Job's children junketted and seasted together often. South.

ATHA'NOR. n. s. [a chymical term, borrowed from 29202165;

or, as others think, 7137.] A digesting surnace, to keep heat
for some time; so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleafure, by opening or flutting fome apertures made on pur-

his ordinary works convince it.

Bu.on's Effays.

It is the common interest of mankind, to punish all those who would feduce men to atheijm. A'THEIST. n. f. [a 9 105, without God.] One that denies the existence of God.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives

Religious titled them the fons of God, Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame, Ignobly! to the trains, and to the smiles

Of these fair atheists. Alilton's Paradife Loft. Though he were really a speculative asheift, yet if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical atheift, nor live without God in this world.

South.

Atheist, use thine eyes,

And having view'd the order of the skies, Think, if thou can's, that matter blindly hurl'd, Without a guide, should frame this wond rous world. Creech. No atheist, as such, can be a true friend, an affectionate re-lation, or a loyal subject.

A'THEIST. adj. Atheistical; denying God.

Nor stood unminded Abdiel to annoy

The atheist crew.

A filton's Paradise Lest.

The atheist crew.

ATHEI'STICAL. adj. [from atheist.]

Alilton's Paradise Lost.

Given to atheism; impious.

Men are atheiftical, because they are first vicious; and question the truth of christianity, because they hate the practice.

South.

ATHEI'STICALLY. adv. [from atheislical.] In an atheislical

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great finner talk atheislically, and fcoff profanely at religion, should, instead of vindicating the truth, tacitely approve the scoffer. South.

I entreat such as are atheistically inclined, to consider these

things. ATHE STICALNESS. n. f. [from atheistical.] The quality of

being atheistical. Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneness and ath iffice iness.

Hannond's Ponsumertais.

ATHEI'STICK. adj. [from atheist.] Given to the im.

This argument demonstrated the existence of a Deity, and

convinced all atheistick gainsayers. Ray on the Contains.

THEL, ATHELING, ADEL, and ÆTHEL. [from add, noble, Germ.] So Æthelred is noble for counsel; Æthelard, a noble genius; Æthelbert, eminently noble; Æthelward, a noble protessor.

Gibjon's Camdens

A'THEOUS. adj. [& 9205.] Atheistick; godless.

Thy Father who is holy, wife, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite, or atherus priest,

To tread his facred courts.

Paradife Regained.

ATHERO MA. n. f. [αθέρωμα, from αθερα, pap or pulse.] A fpecies of wen, which neither causes pain, discolours the skin,

nor yields easily to the touch.

If the matter forming them resembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if it be like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a suety substance, steatons.

Sharp: ATHERO'MATOUS. adj. [from atheroma.] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it atheromatou:

Il ifeman' . Surgery

With scanty measure then supply their food;

And when athirs, restrain 'em from the flood. Dryden.

ATHLE'TICK. udj. [from athleta, Lat. and not a wrestler.]

 Belonging to wreftling
 Strong of body; vigorous; lufty; robuft
 Seldom shall one see in rich samilies that athletick soundness and vigour of constitution, which is seen in cottages, where nature is cook, and necessity caterer.

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those

Atherial brutes, whom undefervedly we call heroes. Dryden.

Atherial brutes, whom undefervedly we call heroes. Dryden.

Atherial brutes, prop [from a and thwart.]

1. Acros; transverse to any thing.

Themistocles made Xerxes post out of Grecia, by giving out a purpose to break his bridge athwart the Hellespont Bacon's Effeys.

Execrable

Execrable shape!

That dar'ft, though grint and terrible, advance

Thy miscreated front atinvart my way. Paradije Loft. 2. Through.

Now, ethwart the terrors that thy vow Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair. Aid. Cato. ATHWA'RT. adv.

I. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; crossly.

All athwart there came

A post from Wales, loaden with heavy news. Sh. Hen. IV.

2. Wrong.
The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum. Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.
ATI'LT. ad . [from a and tilt.]

1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thrust at an antagonist.

In the city Tours,

Thou ran'ft atilt, in honour of my love,

And stol'st away the ladies hearts from France. Sh. Elen. VI.
To run atiit at men, and wield

Their naked tools in open field. Hudila as. 2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it

Such a man is always atiit, his favours come hardly from him. Speciator.

A'TLAS. n. f.

1. A collection of mape, fo called probably from a picture of Atlas

fupporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.

2. A large square folio; so called from these folios, which, containing maps, were made large and fquare.
3. Sometimes the supporters of a building.

4. A rich kind of filk or ftuff made for women's cloaths.

I have the conveniency of buying Dutch atlaffes with gold

and filver, or without.

A'TMOSPHERE. n. f. [άτμος, vapour, and σφαῖρα, a fphere.]

The exteriour part of this our habitable world is the air, or atmosphere; a light, thin, fluid, or springy body, that encompasses the solid earth on all sides.

Locke.

It is generally supposed to be about forty-five miles high. Immense the whole excited atmosphere

Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world.

ATMOSPHERICAL. adj. [from atmosphere] Thomfon's Aut. Confisting of the

ATMOSPHERICAL. any. [from atmosphere] Conniting of the atmosphere; belonging to the atmosphere.

We did not mention the weight of the incumbent atmospherical cylinder, as a part of the weight refisfed.

Boyle.

A'TOM. n. f. [atomus, Lat. &τομος.]

1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided: and these are the first rudiments, or the component parts of all bodies. Quin. Innumerable minute bodies are called atom, because, by rea-

fon of their perfect folidity, they were really indivisible. See plastick nature working to this end,

The fingle atoms each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. Pope.

2. Any thing extremely fmall.

It is as easy to count atoms, as to resolve the propositions of a lover. Shakefreare's A. you like it. ATO'M CAL. adj. [from atom.]

1. Confifting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer in their continuities, than in powders and atomical divisions. Brown's l'ulgar Err. 2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the atomical philofophy. Bentley's Sermons.

A TOMIST. n. f. [from atem.] One that holds the atomical philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The atimists, who define motion to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another?

Locke. Locke.

Now can judicious atomist conceive,

Chance to the fun could his just impulse give? A'TOMY. n f. An obsolete word for at m. Blackmore.

Drawn with a team of little atomies,

Athwart mens nofes as they be afleep. Shak. Rom. and Jul. To ATONE. v. n. [from at one, as the etymologists remark, to be at one, is the same as to be in concord. This derivation is much confirmed by the following paffage.]

To agree; to accord. He and Aufidus can no more atone,

2. To fland as an equivalent for fomething; and particularly used of expiatory facrifices; with the particle for before the throng a mean stock the pieur.

From a mean flock the pious Decii came;
Yet fuch their virtues, that their loss alone.
For Rome and all our legions did atone. Dryden's Juvenal.
The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend. feldom atones for the uneafiness produced by his grave representations. Locke.

Let thy fublime meridian courfe For Mary's fetting rays atone: Our luftre, with redoubl'd force, Must now proceed from thee alone.

His virgin fword May Chus' veins imbru'd;
The murd'rer fell, and clood aton'd for blood. Proc's Odyf.
To Arone. v.a. To expiate; to answer for.
Soon should you' boasters cease their haughty strife,

Or each atone his guilty love with life, Pope's Odyffey.

ATONEMENT. n. f. [from atone.]

1. Agreement; concord.

He feeks to make atmement
Between the duke of Glo'fter and your brothers. Sh. R. III.

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent; with for.
And the Levites were purified, and they washed their cloaths: and Aaron offered them as an offering before the Lord; and Aaron made an atonement for them to cleanse them. Num. viii. 21.
Surely it is not a sufficient atonement for the writers, that they prosess loyalty to the government, and sprinkle some arguments in favour of the differences, and, under the shelter of popular politicks and religion, undermine the soundations of all piety and virtue. Switt on the Sent ments of a Church of England-man. and virtue. Swift on the Sent ments of a Church of England-man.

Aro'r. adv. [from a and trf.] On the top; at the top.

Atop whereof, but far more rich, appear'd

The work as of a kingly palace-gate. Paradife Lot.

What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often fwims atop of the decoction. Arluthnet on A. ment.

Atrabilation. adj [from atra tilis, black choler.] Melancholy; replete with black choler.

The atrabilation conflitution, or a black, viscous, pitchy confishence of the fluids, makes all fecretions difficult and sparing.

Abuthnot on Diet.

ing. A butbnot on Diet.

ATRABILA'RIOUS. adj. [from atra biii , black choler.] Melancholick.

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of ferum, or finer and more volatile parts, is atrabilarious; whereby it is rendered groß, black, unctuous, and earthy.

Suincy.

From this black adust state of the blood, they are atrabila-

Arbuthnet on Air.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. n. f. [from atrabilarious.] The flate of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAME'N FAL. adj. [from atramentum, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

If we enquire in what part of vitriol this atramental and de-

nigrating condition lodgeth, it will feem especially to lie in the more fixed fult thereof.

ATRAMENTOUS. adj [from atramentum, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.
I am not fatisfied, that those black and atramentous spots, which seem to represent them, are ocular. Brown's I'ulg. Err.

ATRO'CIOUS. adj. [atrox, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.

An advocate is necessary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending causes, unless it be an atracious offence.

Ay iffe's Parergon.

ATROCIOUSLY. adv. [from atrocious.] In an atrocious man-ner; with great wickedness.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS. n. f. [from atrocious.] The quality of being enormously criminal.

ATRO'CLEY. n. f. [atrocitas, Lat.] Horrible wickedness; excess of wickedness.

of wickedness.

I never recall it to mind, without a deep association of the very horrour and atrocity of the fact in a Christian court. It often.

They defired justice might be done upon offenders, as the atrocity of their crimes deserved.

A TROPHY. n. f. [270012.] Want of nourishment; a disease in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the support of the body.

fuppo:t of the body.

Pining atr:pby,

Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. Paradise Less.

The mouths of the lacteals may be shut up by a viscid mucus, in which case the chyle passeth by stool, and the person falleth Arbuthnot on A.inents.

into an atrophy.

To ATTACH. v. a. [attacher, Fr.]

1. To arrest; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ.

Efstoons the guard, which on his flate did wait,

Attach'd that traitor false, and bound him strait. Fairy 2.

The lower was chosen, that if Clifford should accuse great ones, they might, without suspicion or noise, be presently at-B.con's Henry VII.

Bohemia greets you,

Defires you to attach his fon, who has His dignity and duty both caft off. Shakelp. Winter's Tale.

2. Sometimes with the particle of, but not in present use.
You, lo d archbishop, and you, lord Mowbray,
Of capital treason I attach you both. Shak sp. H Shak. fp. Hen. IV. 3. To feize.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd

Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux.. Shakejp. Hen. VIII. 4. To lay hold on.

Priar .

I cannot blame thee, Who am myfelf attach'd with wearinefs, To th' dulling of my spirits. Shakefreare's Tempel.

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour Songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming fymphonies, attach'd the heart
Of Adam. Milton's Paradife Loft. 6. To

6. To fix to one's interest. The great and rich depend on those whom their power or their wealth attaches to theni. Rogers.

ATTACHMENT. n. f. [attachement, Fr.]
1. Adbaence; attention; regard.

The Jews are remarkable for an attachment to their own Addison.

The Romans burnt this last fleet, which is another mark of their small attachment to the sea.

2. An apprehension of a man to bring him to answer an action; and fometimes it extends to his moveables. Foreign attachment, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods

3. Foreign attachment, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to fatisfy creditors within a city.

To ATTACK. v. a. [attaquer, Fr.]

1. To affault an enemy; opposed to defence.

The front, the rear

Attack, while Yvo thunders in the center.

A. Philips:

Those that attack generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground.

Cane's Campaign.

To impugn in any manner, as with fatire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer attacked the reputation of his adver-

ATTA'CK. n. f. [from the verb.] An affault upon an enemy. Hector opposes, and continues the attack; in which, after many actions, Sarpedon makes the first breach in the wall. Pope's Iliad.

If appriz'd of the fevere attack,

Thomfon.

The country be flut up.

I own 'twas wrong, when thousands call'd me back,
To make that hopeless, ill-advis'd attack.

ATTA'CKER. n. f. [from attack.] The person that attacks.

To ATTA'IN. v. a. [atteindre, Fr. attineo, Lat.] Young.

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I can-te attain unto it. Pfalms. not attain unto it.

Is he wise who hopes to attain the end without the means, nay by means that are quite contrary to it? Tillotson.

To overtake; to come up with: a fense now little in use.

The earl hoped to have overtaken the Scottish king, and to have given him battle; but not attaining him in time, set down before the castle of Aton.

Bacon.

To come to; to enter upon.

Canaan he now attains; I fee his tents

Pitch'd above Sichem.

4. To reach; to equal.

So the first precedent, if it be good, is feldom attained by Bacon.

To have knowledge in most objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly attain unto. Locke.

To ATTA'IN. v. n.
1. To come to a certain state.

Milk will foon separate itself into a cream, and a more serous liquor, which, after twelve days, attains to the highest degree of acidity. Arbuthnot.

2. To arrive at.

ATTA'IN. n. f. [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment: a word not in use.

Crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene attains, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut Glanville.

ATTA'INABLE. adi. [from attain.] That which may be at-

tained; procurable.

He wilfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable good, which he is persuaded is certain and attainable.

Tillotson.

None was proposed that appeared certainly attainable, or of value enough. Rogers.

ATTA'INABLENESS. n. f. [from attainable.] The quality of be-

ing attainable.
Persons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its possession, or its attainablenejs by them. Cheyne.

ATTA'INDER. n. f. [from to attaint.]

1. The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. See

To ATTAINT.
The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the attainders of all of his party reversed; and, on the other fide, to attaint by parliament his enemies. 2. Taint.

So fmooth he daub'd his vice with fhew of virtue,

He liv'd from all attainder of suspect.

ATTA'INMENT. n. f. [from attain.]

1. That which is attained; acquisition.

We dispute with men that count it a great attainment to be able to talk much, and little to the purpose. Glanville.

Our attainments are mean, compared with the persection of

2. The act or power of attaining.

The Scripture must be sufficient to imprint in us the character of all things necessary for the attainment of eternal life.

Education in extent, more large, of time shorter, and of attainment more certain. Milton. N.X.

Government is an art above the attainment of an ordinary

If the fame actions be the inftruments, both of acquiring fame and procuring this happiness, they would nevertheless fail in the attainment of this last end, if they proceeded from a defire of the first. Addition.

fire of the first.

The great care of God for our salvation must appear in the concern he expressed for our attainment of it.

Royers.

To ATTAINT. v. a. [attenter, Fr.]

1. To attaint is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence, and especially of selony or treason. A man is attainted two ways, by appearance, or by process. Attainder by appearance is by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indistment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers guilty, never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner in sanctuary, where he, upon his confession, was in some times constrained where he, upon his confession, was in former times constrained where he, upon his confetion, was in former times conftrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and chufing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Itainder by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment not guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by process is, where a party slies, and is not found till five times called publickly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default. and at last outlawed upon his default.

Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be attainted, but a parliament must be called. Spenjer. I must offend before I be attainted. Shake peare.

To taint; to corrupt.

Milton.

My tender youth was never yet attaint
With any passion of instaming love.

ATTA'INT. n. f. [from the verb.]

I. Any thing injurious, as illness, weariness. This sense is now obsolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour Unto the weary and all-watched night; But freshly looks, and overbears attaint

With chearful femblance.

2. Stain; spot; taint. No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any

man an attaint, but he carries some stain of it.

Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida: 3. In horsemanship. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of an horfe. Farrier's Diet.

ATTAI'NTURE. n. f. [from attaint.] Reproach; imputation.
Hume's knavery will be the duchefs's wreck,
And her attainture will be Humphry's fall.

Shakespeare's Henry VI. at.] To corrupt; to To ATTA'MINATE. v. a. [attamino, Lat.] fpoil.

To ATTE'MPER. v. a. [attempero, Lat.]

To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to

Nobility attempers fovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal.

Bacon. Attemper'd funs arise,

Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft thro' lucid clouds

A pleafing calm.
2. To regulate; to soften. His early providence could likewife have attempered his na-

Bacon.

Those smiling eyes, attemp'ring ev'ry ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day.

3. To mix in just proportions.
Alma, like a virgin queen most bright,
And to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,

Attentor'd goodly well for health and for delight.

4. To fit to something else.

Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight. Spenser. Phemius! let acts of gods and heroes old,

Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. Pope. To ATTEMPERATE. v. a. [attempero, Lat.] To proportion to fomething.

Hope must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope. Hammond.

and tympany or nope.

To ATTE'MPT. v. a. [attenter, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He flatt'ring his displeasure,

Tript me behind, got praites of the king, For him attempting who was felf-fubdu'd. Who, in all things wife and just,

Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind

Of man; with strength entire, and free-will, arm'd. Milton's Parad. Loft.

I have been so hardy to attempt upon a name, which among fome is yet very facred. To try; to endeavour. Glunville

I have nevertheless attempted to fend unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship. I Mac.

Shakespeare.

Pope.

Shak.

ATTE'MPT. n. f. [from the verb.] 1. An attack. If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we shall long live in peace, without any attempts upon us.

2. An effay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid, they have awak'd,

And 'tis not done; th' attempt, and not the deed, He would have cry'd; but hoping that he dreamt, Dryd. Shakespeare. Amazement ty'd his tongue, and stopp'd th' attempt. I subjoin the following attempt towards a natural history of foffils. Woodward. ATTE'MPTABLE. adj. [from attempt.] Liable to attempts or attacks. The gentleman vouching his to be more fair, virtuous, wife, and less attemptable than the rarest of our ladies.

ATTE'MPTER. n. s. [from attempt.]

1. The person that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endu'd Against th' attempter of thy Father's throne.

Milton. 2. An endeavourer. You are no factors for glory or treasure, but disinterested attempters for the universal good.

Glanville. To ATTEND. v. a. [attendre, Fr. attendo, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The crow doth fing as fweetly as the ftork, When neither is attended. Shakespeare. To wait on; to accompany as an inferiour.
 His companion, youthful Valentine,
 Attends the emperour in his royal court.
 To accompany as an enemy. Shakespeare. He was at present strong enough to have stopped or attended Waller in his western expedition. Clarendon. To be present with, upon a summons.

If any minister refused to admit a lecturer recommended by him, he was required to attend upon the committee, and not discharged till the houses met again.

Clarendon. 5. To accompany; to be appendant to.
England is fo idly king'd, Her sceptre so fantastically born, That fear attends her not. Shakespeare. My pray'rs and wishes always shall attend The friends of Rome. Addison. A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in the stomach, attended with a fever.

6. To expect. This fense is French. Arbutbnot. So dreadful a tempest, as all the people attended therein the very end of the world, and judgment-day. Raleigh. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge fick persons to attend, And comfort those in point of death which lay. Spenser. 8. To be consequent to.

The duke made that unfortunate descent upon Rhée, which was afterwards attended with many unprosperous attempts. Clar. 7. To remain to; to await; to be in flore for. To him, who hath a prospect of the flate that attends all men after this, the measures of good and evil are changed. Locke. To wait for infidiously.

Thy interpreter, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end. Shakespeare. Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care attends
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. Dryden. To stay for. I died whilst in the womb he staid, Attending nature's law. Shake speare. I hasten to our own; nor will relate Great Mithridates, and rich Cræsus' fate; Whom Solon wifely counfell'd to attend
The name of happy, till he knew his end. Dryden. To ATTE'ND. v. n.

1. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now! for I attend,

Pleas'd with thy words. Milton. Since man cannot at the lame time and solding labour, you employ your spirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you Taylor. Since man cannot at the same time attend to two objects, if have no room left for fenfual temptation. 2. To stay; to delay.

This first true cause, and last good end, She cannot here fo well, and truly fee; For this perfection she must yet attend, Sir J. Davies. I ill to her Maker she espoused be. Plant anemonies after the first rains, if you will have flowers very forward; but it is furer to attend till October, or the month after. Evelyn. ATTENDANCE. n. f. [attendance, Fr.]
1. The act of waiting on another; or of ferving.

I dance attendance here,

For he, of whom these things are spoken, pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave attendance at the al-

Shakespeare.

Heb. vii. 13.

I think the duke will not be spoke withal.

TT The other, after many years attendance upon the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. Clarendon. 2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From those that she calls servants? Stule Speare. 3. The persons waiting; a train.

Attendance none shall need, nor train; where none
Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd, Those two. Milton. 4. Attention; regard. Give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. 1 Tim. iv. 13. 5. Expectation; a fense now out of use.

That which causeth bitterness in death, is the languishing attendance and expectation thereof ere it come. Hooker ATTE'NDANT. adj. [attendant, Fr.] Accompanying as fubordinate. Other funs, perhaps, With their attendant moons, thou wilt descry, Communicating male and female light. Milton. ATTE'NDANT. n. f. I will be returned forthwith; difmiss your attendant there; look it be done. Shake/peare. 2. One that belongs to the train. When fome gracious monarch dies, Soft whifpers first and mournful murmurs rife Among the fad attendants. Dryden. 3. One that waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent. I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my meaning: to give an attendant quick dispatch is a civility. Burnet's Theory. 4. One that is present at any thing. He was a constant attendant at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing.

5. In law. One that oweth a duty or fervice to another; or, after a fort, dependent upon another.

6. That which is united with another; a concomitant; a con-Beware. And govern well thy appetite, left fin Surprize thee, and her black attendant, death. ATilt. They secure themselves first from doing nothing, and then They secure themselves first from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being so close an attendant on the other, that it is scarce possible to sever them. Decay of Picty.

He had an unlimited sense of fame, the attendant of noble spirits, which prompted him to engage in travels.

It is hard to take into view all the attendants or consequents that will be concerned in the determination of a question.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

ATTE'NDER. n. s. [from attend.] Companion; associate.

The gypsies were there,

Like lords to appear,

With such their attenders,

As you thought offenders.

Ben Johnson. As you thought offenders. Ben Johnson. ATTE'NT. adj. [attentus, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears attent unto the prayer that is made in this place.

What can then be less in me than desire,

Cathon and approach thee, whom I know,

To fee thee, and approach thee, whom I know, Declar'd the Son of God, to hear attent
Thy wifdom, and behold thy godlike deeds. Read your chapter in your prayers; little interruptions will make your prayers less tedious, and yourself more attent upon

To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leifure to apply their minds to such a serious and attent consi-

deration. Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are

Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, attent, and heedful.

A'TTENTATES. n. f. [attentata, Lat.] Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending fuit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out; those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewite be stilled attentates.

Ayliff.

ATTE'NTION. n. f. [attention, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They say the tongues of dying men

Inforce attention like deep harmony.

Shakespeare.

He perceived nothing but silence, and signs of attention to

He perceived nothing but filence, and figns of attention to what he would further fay. Bacon.

But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his attention thus recall'd.

By attention the ideas, that offer themselves, are taken notice of, and, as it were, registered in the memory.

Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth not always firske the foul at first fight.

Watts.

ATTE'NTIVE. adj. [from astent.] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.

Being moved with these and the like your effectual discourses, whereunto we gave most attentive ear, till they entered even unto our fouls. Hooker.

I'm

I'm never merry when I hear fweet mufick. The reason is, your spirits are attentive. Shakespeare.

I saw most of them attentive to three Sirens, distinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleasure. Tatler.

A catick is a man who, on all occasions, is more attentive to what is wanting than what is present.

Musick's force can tame the furious beast; Can make the wolf, or foaming boar reftrain His rage; the lion drop his crefted main, Attentive to the fong.

ATTE'NTIVELY. adv. [from attentive.] Heedfully; carefully. If a man look sharply and attentively, he shall see Fortune; for though she be blind, she is not invisible.

Bacon. The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold body; as will appear to any that shall attentively consider of nature. Bacon.

ATTE'NTIVENESS. n. s. [from attentive.] The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention. At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confessed and lamented by the king, how attentiveness wounded his daughter. ATTE'NUATE. v. a. [attenuo, Lat.] To make thin, or The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being attenuated and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. Boyle.

Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only dissolves the shell, but also attenuates the white contained in it into a limpid water. Wifeman's Surgery It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or attenuate, and of ralies to precipitate or incrassate.

Newton. alkalies to precipitate or incrassate. The ingredients are digested and attenuated by heat; they are stirred and constantly agitated by winds.

ATTE'NUATE. adj. [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender.

Vivisication ever consistent in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. Bacon. ATTENUA'TION. n. f. [from attenuate.]. The act of making any thing thin or flender; leffening.

Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the found will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the elifon or attenuation of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outlide of the bell.

A'TTER. n. f. [aten, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter.

A word skinner. To ATTE'ST. v. a. [atteflor, Lat.]

1. To bear witness of; to witness.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, attested by articular pagan authors. Addison. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious. The facred streams, which heav'n's imperial state Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. Dryden.

ATTE'ST. n. f. [from the verb.] Witness; testimony; attestation. With the voice divine Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man, to whom Such high attest was giv'n, a while survey'd With wonder. Milton. ATTESTA'TION. n. f. [from attest.] Testimony; witness; evi-There remains a fecond kind of peremptoriness, of those who can make no relation without an attestation of its certainty.

Government of the Tongue. The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give attestation to what I write, these are so obvious that I need not
feek for a compurgator.

Woodward. We may derive a probability from the attestation of wise and honest men by word or writing, or the concurring witness of multitudes who have seen and known what they relate. Watts. ATTIGUOUS. adj. [attiguus, Lat.] Hard by; adjoining. Dist. To ATTI'NGE. v. a. [attingo, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. To ATTI'RE. v. a. [attirer, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to ar-With sweet insusion, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now those leaves attire,

Spenser. Let it likewise your gentle breast inspire

Finely attired in a robe of white.

Now the fappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms.

With the linnen mitre shall he be attired.

And will have no attorney but myfelf; in use. 1 My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies;

Shakespeare. Leviticus. Philips. ATTI'RE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; dress; habit.

It is no more disgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for nature to have left it to the mix of man to device his own attire.

Hazier be ordered by the church, than for nature.

Wit of man to devife his own attire.

After that the Roman attire grew to be in account, and the gown to be in use among them.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,

Hath cost a mass of publick treasury.

Shakesbeare's Henry VI

And in this coarse attire, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muses I conser.
When lavish nature, with her best attire,
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire.
I pass their form, and ev'ry charming grace,
But their attire, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is fresh within my mind.
Dr. In hunting. The horns of a buck or stag.
In botany. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the attire, which is either florid or semisorm. Florid attire, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marigold and tansey, consist sometimes of two, but commonly of three parts. The outer part is the sloret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the co. slip slower, into siye distinct parts. Semisorm attire consists of two parts, the chieves and apices; one upon each attire.

Diet.

Attirer. n. s. [from attire.] One that attires another; a dresser. patent, or by our appointment before justices in eyes, in open court: Attorney special or particular, is he that is employed in one or more causes particularly specified. There are also, in respect of the divers courts, attorneys at large, and attorneys special, belonging to this or that court only.

Attorneys in common law, are nearly the same with processing the civil law, and solicitors in courts of equity. in the civil law, and folicitors in courts of equity. Attorneys. fue out writs or process, or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other persons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having served a clerkship for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The attorney general pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, &c. and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown.

Chambers. I am a subject,

And challenge law: attorneys are deny'd me, And therefore personally I lay my claim To mine inheritance. Shake Speare. The king's attorney, on the contrary Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions, Of divers witnesses. Shakespeare. Despairing quacks with curses fled the place, And vile attorneys, now an useless race. Pope.

2. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another; now only in law. Pope. I will attend my husband; it is my office;

And therefore let me have him home.
Why fhould calamity be full of words? Shakespeare. —Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy succeeders of intestate joys.

To ATTO'RNEY. v. a. [from the noun; the verb is now not

I. To perform by proxy. Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attornied with interchange of gifts. Shakespeare.

2. To employ as a proxy.

As I was then Advertifing, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attornied to your service.

Shatefpeare. ATTO'RNEYSHIP. n. f. [from attorney.] The office of an at-

But marriage is a matter of more worth, Than to be dealt in by attorneyship.

Shakespeare.

Atto'urnment. n. s. [attournement, Fr.] An yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord; for, otherwise, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third,

To ATTRA'CT. v. a. [attrabo, attractum, Lat.]

1. To draw to fomething.

A man should scarce persuade the anectades or that jet and amber attracteth straws and light bodies.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. A man should scarce persuade the affections of the loadstone,

The fingle atoms each to other tend, Attract, attracted to, the next in place, Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. Potc. 2. To allure; to invite. Adorn'd She was indeed, and lovely, to attract Thy love; not thy subjection. Milton. Shew the care of approving all actions fo, as may most effectually attract all to this profession.

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue!

What nymph could e'er attract such crowds as you! Pope.

ATTRACT. n. f. [from to attract.] Attraction; the power of drawing. drawing. Feel darts and charms, attracts and flames, And woe and contract in their names. Hudibras. ATTRA'CTICAL. adj. [from attract.] Having the power to draw to it. Some stones are endued with an electrical or attractical virtue. Ray on the Creation. ATTRA'CTION. n. f. [from attract.]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electrick bodies, and the attraction in gold of the spirit of quickfilver at diftance; and the attraction of heat at distance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of some herbs to water, though at dis-Loadstones and touched needles, laid long in quickfilver, have not admitted their attraction. Brown s Vulgar Errours.

Attraction may be performed by impulse, or some other means; I use that word, to signify any force by which bodies tend towards one another. tend towards one another. 2. The power of alluring or enticing.
Setting the attraction of my good parts afide, I have no other charms.

ATTRA'CTIVE. adj. [from attract.]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the fun Shakespeare. Be centre to the world; and other stars, By his attractive virtue, and their own, Incited, dance about him various rounds. Milton. Some the round earth's cohesion to secure, For that hard task employ magnetick power; Remark, say they, the globe, with wonder own
Its nature, like the fam'd attractive stone.

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetism, and electricity; and these instances make it not improbable but there may be more attractive powers than thefe. Newton. 2. Inviting; alluring; enticing. Happy is Hermia, wherefoe'er she lies; For she hath blessed and attractive eye

Shakefp. Midfum. Night's Dream. I pleas'd, and with attractive graces won, The most averse, thee chiefly.

ATTRA'CTIVE. n. f. [from attract.] That which draws or incites allurement; except that attractive is of a good or indifferent fense, and allurement generally bad.

The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but attractives and invitation. South.

ATTRA'CTIVELY. adv. [from attractive.] With the power of attracting or drawing. ATTRA'CTIVENESS. n. f. [from attractive.] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR. n. f. [from attract.] The agent that attracts; If the straws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes

the straws to adhere so, that they cannot rise unto the attrac-Brown's Vulgar Errours. A'TTRAHENT. n. f. [attrahens, Lat.] That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the steel to its attrahent. Glanville.

ATTRECTA'TION. n. f. [attrectatio, Lat.] Frequent handling. D.
ATTRI'BUTABLE. adj. [attribuo, Lat.] That which may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans seems to be attributable to the migrations of the Seri.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

To ATTRIBUTE. v. a. [attribue, Lat.]

1. To ascribe; to give; to yield.

To their very bare judgment somewhat a reasonable man would attribute, notwithstanding the common imbecillities which are incident unto our nature. Hooker.

We attribute nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wisdom have no repugnancy in them.

2. To impute, as to a cause.

I have observed a campaign determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were attributed to his infirmities.

"Temple.

"The impersection of telescopes is attributed to spherical

glasses; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical sections.

Newton. Newton.

A'TTRIBUTE. n. f. [from to attribute.]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme

Being. Power, light, virtue, wisdom, and goodness, being all but attributes of one simple essence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part difcern. Raleigie.

Your vain poets after did mistake,
Who ev'ry attribute a god did make.

Dryder.
All the perfections of God are called his attributes; for he cannot be without them. Watts. Quality; adherent.

They must have these attributes; they must be men of courage, searing God, and hating covetousness.

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant.

His septre shews the force of temporal pow'r,

The attribute to awe and majesty; But mercy is above this scepter'd sway, It is an attribute to God himfelf.

Shatespeare. I he sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him, what the medallists call his proper attributes, a spear and a shield. Addison. 4. Reputation; honour.

It takes From our atchievements, though perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our attribute. Shakefped
ATTRIBU'TION. n. f. [from to attribute.] Commendation.

If fpeaking truth, Shake Speare.

In this fine age, were not thought flattery, Such attribution should the Douglas have, As not a foldier of this feafon's flamp Should go fo general current through the world.

Shakesp. Henry IV. ATTRI'TE, adj. [attritus, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.
Or by collision of two bodies, grind

The air attrite to fire.

The air attrite to fire.

ATTRITENESS. n. f. [from attrite.] The being much worn.

ATTRITION. n. f. [attritio, Lat.]

I. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another.

This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the abys, and pervading the strata of gravel, and the rest, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in those strata; this sluid, by its continual attrition, fretting the said bodies.

Woodward.

The change of the aliment is effected by attrition of the inward stomach, and dissolvent liquor affished with heat.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. [With divines.] Grief for fin, arifing only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance. To ATTU'NE. v. a. [from tune.]

1. To make any thing mufical.

Airs, vernal airs,

Breathing the smell of field and grove, attune The trembling leaves. Milton. To tune one thing to another; as, he attunes his voice to his harp.

ATTU'RNEY. n. f. See ATTORNEY.

ATTUE'EN. adv. or prep. [See BETWEEN.] Betwixt; between; in the midft of two things.

Her loofe long yellow locks, like golden wire, Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers atween, Do, like a golden mantle, her attire.

Spenfer. ATWI'XT. prep. [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things. But with outrageous ftrokes did him reftrain, And with his body barr'd the way atwist them twain.

Fairy Queen. To AVA'IL. v. a. [from valoir, Fr. to avail being nearly the fame thing with faire valoir.]

1. To profit; to turn to profit; with of before the thing used.

Then shall they seek t' avail themselves of names,

Places, and titles; and with these to join

Secular pow'r.

Milton.

Both of them avail themselves of those licences, which Apollo has equally bestowed on them. Dryden.

Pope.

pollo has equally beltowed on them.

2. To promote; to prosper; to affist.

Meantime he voyag'd to explore the will

Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill,

What means might best his safe return avail.

To Ava'il. v. n. To be of use; to be of advantage.

Nor can my strength a: ail, unless by thee

Endu'd with force, I gain the victory.

When real merit is wanting, it avails nothing to be Dryaen: When real merit is wanting, it avails nothing to have been encouraged by the great.

Ava'ıl. n. f. [from to avail.] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that elfe did come, were fure to fail;

Yet would he further none but for avail.

Spenfer's Hubbard's Tale. I charge thee,

As heav'n shall work in me for thine avail, To tell me truly. Shakespeare. Truth, light upon this way, is of no more avail to us than errour.

Ava'ILABLE. adj. [from avail.]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

All things subject to action, the will does so far incline unto.

as reason judges them more available to our blifs. Hooker. 2. Powerful; in force. Laws human are available by confent. Hooker. Mighty is the efficacy of fuch intercessions to avert judgments how much more available then may they be to ecure the co vinuance of bleffings? Atterbury. AVA'ILABLENESS. n. f. [from available.] Power of promoting the end for which it is used. We differ from that supposition of the efficacy or availableness, or suitableness of these to the end. AVA'ILABLY. adv. [from available.] Powerfully; profitably; advantageoufly. Availment. n. f. [from avai.] Usefulness; advantage; profit. To Availe. v. a. [avaler, to let fink, Fr.] To let fall; to depress; to make abject; to fink: a word out of use.

He did abase and avale the sovereignty into more servitude towards than fee, that had been among us. To Ava'le. v. n. To fink. But when his latter ebb 'gins to avale, Huge heaps of mud he leaves. Ava'nt. See Van. Spenfer. AVA'NT-GUARD. n. f. [avantgarde, Ft.] The van; the first body of an army. The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without shuffling with the battail or arriere.

Sir J. Haywa d. VARICE. n. f. [avarice, Fr. avaritia, Lat.] Covetousness; infatiable defire. There grows In my most ill compos'd affection, such A stanchless avarice, that were I king, I should cut off the nobles for their lands. Shake Speare. This avarice of praise in times to come, Those long inscriptions crouded on the tomb. Nor love his peace of mind destroys, Dryden. Nor wicked avarice of wealth.

Avarice is infatiable; and so he went still Dryden. pushing on L'Eftr nge AVARI'CIOUS. adj. [avaricieux, Fr.] Covetous; infatiably de-I grant him bloody, Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful.

Shakespeare:
This speech has been condemned, as avaricious; and Eusthathius judges it to be spoken artfully.

Avariciously. adv. [from avaricious.] Covetously.

Avariciousness. n. f. [from avaricious.] The quality of being avaricious.

Ava'sr. adv. [from basta, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; cease.

A word used among seamen.

Ava'unr. interjest. [avaunt, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

O, he is bold, and blushes not at death; Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! Shakespeare. After this process
To give her the avaunt! it is a pity Would move a monster. Shakespeare. Mistres; dismiss that rabble from your throne.

Avaunt!—is Aristarchus yet unknown? Dunciad. A'UBURNE. adj. [from aubour, bark, Fr.] Brown; of a tan Her hair is auburne, mine is perfect yellow. His auburne locks on either shoulder flow'd, Shakesteare. Which to the fun'ral of his friend he vew'd. Dryden: Lo, how the arable with barley grain Stands thick, o'ershadow'd, these, as modern use Ordains, infus'd, an aub rne drink compose, Wholesome, of deathless fame.

A'UCTION. n. s. [auctio, Lat.]

1. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another, till so much is bid as the seller is content to take. 2. The things fold by auction.

Afk you why Phrine the whole auction buys;

Phrine foresees a general excise.

To Auction. v. a. [from auction.] To sell by auction.

A'UCTIONARY. adj. [from auction.] Belonging to an auction. Pope. And much more honest, to be hir'd, and stand, With auctionary hammer in thy hand, Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice For the old houshold stuff of picture's price. Dryden. A'UCTIONIER. n. f. [from auction.] The person that manages A'UCTIVE. adj. [from auxus, Lat.] Of an increasing quality. D. AUCUPA'TION. n. f. [aucupatio, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching. AUDA'CIOUS. adj. [audacieux, Fr. audax, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring: always in a bad sense. Such is thy audacious wickedness, Thy leud, pestif rous, and dissentious pranks.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time

To avenge with thunder their audacious crime.

Young students, by a constant habit of disputing, grow impudent and audacious, proud and distainful.

Audactously. adv. [from audacious.] Boldly; impudently.

No XI.

Shakespeare.

An angel shalt thou see,
Yet fear not thou, but speak audaciously. Shakespedre.
AUDACIOUSNESS. n. s. [from audacious.] Impudence.
AUDACITY. n. s. [from audax, Lat.] Spirit; boldness; con. Shakespedre. fidence. Lean, raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose, They had fuch courage and audacity? Shakespeares.

Great effects come of industry and perseverance; for audacity doth almost bind and mate the weaker fort of minds: Bacon's Natural History. For want of that freedom and audacity, necessary in commerce with men, his personal modesty overthrew all his publick actions. A'UDIBLE. adj. [audibilis, Lat.]

I. That which may be perceived by hearing.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, and audibles upon the places of echo, which resemble in some fort the cavern of the Eve, who unfeen, Yet all had heard, with audable lament Discover'd soon the place of her retire. Milton. Every sense doth not operate upon fancy with the same force. The conceits of visibles are clearer and stronger than those of audible . Grew. 2. Loud enough to be heard. One leaning over a wall twenty-five fathom deep, and freaking foftly, the water returned an audible echo. Bacon: A'UDIBLENESS. n. j. [from audible.] Capableness of being heard. A'UD BIY. adv. [from audible:] In such a manner as to be heard.

And last, the sum of all, my Father's voice

Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his.

Milton. A'UDIENCE. n: f. [audience, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing.

Now I breathe again Aloft the flood, and can give audience
To any tongue, speak it of what it will.

Thus far his bold discourse, without controul, Shakespeare. Had audience. Milton: His look Drew audience, and attention still as night, Or summer's noon-tide air.

2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing.

Were it reason to give men audience, pleading for the over-throw of that which their own deed hath ratified? Hooker: According to the fair play of the world, Let me have audience: I am fent to speak, My holy lord of Milan, from the king.

3. An auditory; persons collected to hear.

Or, if the star of ev'ning, and the moon,
Haste to thy audience, night with her will bring Shake Speare; Silence. Milton. The hall was filled with an audience of the greatest eminence for quality and politeness. Addison. It proclaims the triumphs of goodness in a proper audience; even before the whole race of mank:nd. Atterbury: 4. The reception of any man who delivers a folemn meffage. In this high temple, on a chair of state, The seat of audience, old Latinus sate. AUDIENCE Court. A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferiour both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, because the archbishop of Canterbury heard seve. all causes extrajudicially at home in his own palace; in which, before he would finally determine any thing, he usually committed them to be discussed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom thereupon he called his auditors: and so in time it became the power of the man, who is called causarum negotior-umque audientiæ Cantuariens auditor, seu officialis. Cowel:

A'UDIT. n. s. [from audit, he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If they, which are accustomed to weigh all things, shall here sit down to receive our audit, the sum, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this.

He took my sather grossly, full of bread,

With all his crimes broad blown, and slush as May;

And how his audit stands, who knows save heav'n? Hamlet.

I can make my audit up, that all

From me do back receive the flow'r of all. From me do back receive the flow'r of all, And leave me but the bran. Shakefp.
To A'unir. v. a. [from audit.] To take an account finally. Shake peare. Bishops ordinaries auditing all accounts, take twelve pence. I love exact dealing, and let Hocus audit; he knows how the money was difburied.

AUDI'TION. n. f. [auditio, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDIT OR. n. f. [auditor, Lat.] 1. A hearer. Dear cousin, you that were last day so high in the pulpit against lovers, are you now become so mean an auditor? Bidney.

What a play tow'rd? I'll be an auditor;

Shakespeare. This

An actor too, perhaps.

AUD

This first doctrine, though admitted by many of his auditors, is expressly against the Epicureans.
2. A person employed to take an account ultimately. If you suspect my husbandry, Call me before th' exactest auditors, And fet me on the proof.

3. In ecclefiaftical law.

The archbifhop's usage was to commit the discussing of causes to certain persons learned in the law, stiled his auditors. Ayliffe's Parergon. A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. Govel. A'UDITORY. adj. [auditorius, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing. Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of some medium excited in the auditory nerves by the tremours of the air, and propagated through the capillaments of those nerves? Newt. A'UDITORY. n. f. [auditorium, Lat.]

I. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear.

Met in the church, I look upon you as an auditory sit to be waited on, as you are, by both universities.

South. Demades never troubled his head to bring his auditory to their wits by dry reason. L'Estrange. Several of this auditory were, perhaps, entire strangers to the person whose death we now lament.

Atterbury. 2. A place where lectures are to be heard. A'UDITRESS. n. f. [from auditor.] The woman that hears; a she hearer. Yet went she not, as not with such discourse Delighted, or not capable her ear Of what was high; such pleasure she reserv'd
Adam relating, she sole a ditres.

To Ave'L. v. a. [avello, Lat.] To pull away.

The beaver in chase makes some divulsion of parts, yet are not these parts avelled to be termed testicles. Vulg. Err. A've Mary. n. f. [from the first words of the salutation to the Blessed Virgin, Ave Maria.] A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary. All his mind is bent on holiness, To number Ave Maries on his beads. Shakespeare. A'venage. n. s. [of avena, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord, instead of some other duties, or as a rent by the tenant.

To AVE'NGE. v. a. [venger, Fr.] 1. To revenge. I will avenge me of mine enemies.

They flood against their enemies, and were avenged of their adversaries. Wifdom. I will avenge the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. Hofea. 2. To punish. Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' avenge with thunder your audacious crime.

Ave'ngeance. n. f. [from avenge.] Punishment.

This neglected fear

Signal avengeance, such as overtook

A miles Dryden. A mifer. Philips. Ave'ngement. n. f. [from avenge.] Vengeance; revenge. That he might work th' avengement for his shame On those two caitives which had bred him blame. Spenser's Hubberd's Tale. All those great battles which thou boasts to win Through strife and bloodshed, and avengement Now praised, hereaster thou shalt repent. Fair Avenges. n. s. [from avenge.] Fairy Queen. 1. Punisher. That no man go beyond his brother, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such. I Theff. Ere this he had return'd with fury driv'n By his avengers; fince no place like this Can fit his punishment or their revenge. Milton. 2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The just avenger of his injured ancestors, the victorious Louis was darting his thunder. Dryden. But just disease to luxury succeeds,
And ev'ry death its own avenger breeds:

A'vens. n. s. [caryophillata, Lat.] The same with herb bennet.

The characters are; it hath pennated or winged leaves; the cup of the flower confists of one leaf, cut into ten segments; the flower confists of five leaves, spreading open; the sceda are formed into a globular figure, each having a tail; the roots are perennial, and smell sweet. The species are, 1. Common avens. 2. Mountain avens, with large yellow flowers, &c. The first fort grows wild in England, Scotland and Ireland; but the second fort came from the Alps. The first is used in medicine.

and in confectionary for feed-cakes.

ADV NTURE.

Ave's Ture. n. f. [aventure, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's death, without selony; as when he is suddenly drowned, or busht, by any sudden disease falling into the fire or water. See

A'venue. n. f. [avenue, Fr. It is sometimes pronounced with

AVEthe accent on the second syllable, as Watts observes; but it is generally placed on the first.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.

Good guards were set up at all the avenues of the city, to keep all people from going out.

Clarendon.

Truth is a strong-hold, and diligence is laying si ge to it: fo that it must observe all the avenues and passes to it. South.

2. An alley, or walk of trees before a house.

To AVE'R. v. a. [averer, Fr. from verum, truth, Lat.] To declare positively. or peremptorily The reason of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth aver.
Then vainly the philosopher avers,
That reason guides our deeds, and instinct theirs.
How can we justly different causes frame, Prior. When the effects entirely are the same i Prior. We may aver, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. Bentley. A'verage. n. f. [averagium, Lat.]
1. In law, that duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beafts and carriages. Chambers.

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants and others proportionably make towards the loffes of such as have their goods cast overboard for the safety of the ship; or of the goods and lives of those in the ship, in a tempest; and this contribution seems to be so called, because it is so proportioned, after the rate of every man's average or goods carried. Cowel.

3. A small duty which merchants, who send goods in another man's ship, pay to the master thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. Chambers. 4. A medium; a mean proportion. Averament. n. f. [from aver.]

i. Establishment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for averment of the continuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party will sue a pardon.

An offer of the defendant to justify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. as well as the offer. AVERRUNCA'TION. n. f. [from averruncate.] The act of rooting up any thing.
To AVERRU'NCATE. v. n. [averrunco, Lat.] To root up; to Sure fome mischief will come of it, Unless by providential wit, Or force, we averruncate it. AVERSA'TION. n. f. [from averfor, Lat.] Hudibras. 1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with deteflation.

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of averfation and hostility included in its essence.

2. It is most properly used with from before the object of hate.

There was a stiff aversation in my lord of Essex from applying himself to the earl of Leicester.

Wotton. ing himself to the earl of Leicente.

3. Sometimes with to, less properly.

There is such a general aversation in human nature to contempt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating. I will not deny, but the excess of the aversation may be levelled account pride.

Government of the Tongue. 4. Sometimes, very improperly, with towards.

A natural and secret hatred and aversation towards society, in any man, has somewhat of the savage beast.

Ave'rse. adj. [aversus, Lat.]

1. Malign; not favourable.

Their courage languish'd, as their hopes decay'd,

And Pallas, now averse, refus'd her aid.

Dryden.

2. Not pleased with; unwilling to; having such a hatred as to tu-n away Has thy uncertain bosom ever strove With the first tumults of a real love? Hast thou now dreaded, and now bless'd his sway, By turns averse, and joyful to obey? Prior. Averse alike to flatter, or offend, Not free from faults, nor yet to vain to mend. Pope. 3. It has most properly from before the object of aversion. Laws politick are never framed as they should be, unless presuming the will of man to be inwardly obstinate, rebellious, and averse from all obedience unto the sacred laws of his na-Hooker. They believed all who objected against their undertaking to These cares alone her virgin breast employ, Clarendon. Averse from Venus and the nuptial joy. Pope. 4. Very frequently, but improperly, to.

He had, from the beginning of the war, been very averse to any advice of the privy council.

Clarendon. Diodorus tells us of one Charondos, who was averse to all innovation, especially when it was to proceed from particular persons. Swift. Ave'rsely. adv. [from averfe.]

1. Unwillingly. 2. Backwardly. Not only they want those parts of secretion, but it is emitted averflely, or backward, by both sexes.

\*Vulg. Err. Ave'rese-

AUG AVERSENESS. n. f. [from averfe.] Unwillingness; backwardness.

The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his averfeness to entertain any friendship or familiarity with Acterbury. Ave' RSION. n. f. [aversion, Fr. aversio, Lat.]
1. Hatred : Hilike; detestation; such as turns away from the object. What if with like aversion I reject Riches and realms? It is used most properly with from before the object of hate.
 They had an inward aversion from it, and were resolved to With men these considerations are usually causes of despite, distain, or aversion from others; but with God, so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others.

Spratt. The fame adhesion to vice, and aversion from goodness, will a reason for rejecting any proof wheels. be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever. Atterbury.

3. Sometimes, less properly, with to.

A freeholder is bred with an aversion to subjection. Addison.

I might borrow illustrations of freedom and aversion to receive new truths from modern altronomy. 4. Sometimes with for. The Lucquese would rather throw themselves under the government of the Genoese, than submit to a state for which they have so great aversion.

This aversion of the people for the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uses.

Swist.

Sometimes, very improperly, with towards.

His aversion towards the house of York was so predominant, as it sound place not only in his councils but in his bed. Bacon. 6. The cause of aversion.

They took great pleasure in compounding law-suits among their neighbours; for which they were the aversion of the gentlemen of the long robe.

Arbuthnot. Self-love and reason to one end aspire; Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire.
To AVE'RT. v. a. [averto, Lat.]
1. To turn aside; to turn off.

I beseech you Pope. T' avert your liking a more worthy way, Than on a wretch. Shakefpeare. At this, for the last time, she lists her hand, Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. Dryden. 2. To put by, as a calamity.
O Lord! avert whatfoever evil our fwerving may threaten unto this church. Diversity of conjectures made many, whose conceits averted from themselves the fortune of that war, to become careless and secure.

These affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forcibly avert from us those things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion.

Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw Spratt. Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw,
Till ardent prayer averts the publick woe. Prior.

Auf. n. f. [of alf, Dutch.] A fool, or filly fellow. Dist.

A'uger. n. f. [egge., D.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.
The auger hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength; for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great this out of the stuff. Aught. pronoun. [auht, apht, Saxon. It is fometimes, improperly, written ought.] Any thing.

If I can do it, By aught that I can speak in his dispraise, She shall not long continue love to him. Shakespeare. They may, for aught I know, obtain such substances as may induce the chymists to entertain other thoughts. Boyle. But go, my fon, and see if aught be wanting Among thy father's friends.

Addison.

To AUGME'NT. v. a. [augmenter, Fr.] To encrease; to make bigger, or more. Some curfed weeds her cunning hand did know, That could augment his harm, encrease his pain. Fairfax.
Rivers, though they continue the denomination of their first stream, have streams added to them in their passage, which enlarge and augment them.

I'a Augme'n T. v. n. To encrease; to grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did augment,

Much more his fight encreas'd his hot desire.

The rocks are from their old foundations rent;

The winds redouble, and the rains augment.

The winds redouble, and the rains augment; The waves on heaps are dash'd. AUGME'NT. n. f. [augmentum, Lat.] 1. Encrease.

You shall find this augment of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. Walton. 2. State of encrease.

Dryden.

Discutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the augment. Wifem. AUGMENTATION. n. f. [from augment.]
1. The act of encreasing or making bigger.

Those who would be zealous against regular troops after a

peace, will promote an augmentation of those on foot. Addition. The flate of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of fo prodigiously vast augmentation, while another is confined to the minuteness of an infect.

Bentley.

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any

au mentation of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory. Hooker. when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory. Hooker.

AUGMENTATION Count. A court creeded by king Henry the eighth, for the encrease of therevenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries.

A'UGRE. n. f. A carpenter's tool. See AUGER.

Your temples burned in the cement, and

Your franchises, whereon you stood, confin'd

Into an augre's borc. Sh. kefpeare. AUGRE-HOLF. n. f. [from augre and hole.] A hole made by

boring with an augre.
What should be spoken here, Where our fate hid within an augre-hole,

May rush and seize us? A'UGUR. n. s. [augur, Lat] Shakefpeare. One who pretends to predict by

omens, particularly by the flight of birds.

What fay the augurs?

They would not have you flir forth to-day: Plucking the entrails of an offering forth, They could not find a heart within the beaft.

Shake p. Calchas, the facred feer, who had in view
Things prefent and the past, and things to come foreknew:

Supreme of augurs.

As I and mine confult thy augur,

Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite rile

Propitious, ever foaring from the right. Dryden.

Prior. To Augur. v. n. [from augur.] To guess; to conjecture by

The people love me, and the fea is mine,
My pow'r's a crefcent, and my aug'r ng hope

is will come to the full. Shakespeare.

Fought for a crown and bright Lavinia's bed; So will I meet thee hand to hand oppos'd;

My aug'ring mind affures the fame fuccess.

To A'ugurate. v. n. [auguror, Lat.] To judge by augury.

Auguration. n. f. [from augur.] The practice of augury,
or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

And Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he

A'UGURER. n. J. [from augur.] The fame with augur.

These apparent prodigies, Brown's Vulg. Errours.

The unaccustom'd terrour of this night,

And the persuasion of this hight,
And the persuasion of his augurers,
May hold him from the Capitol to-day. Shakespeare.

A'UGURIAL. adj. [from augury.] Relating to augury.
On this foundation were built the conclusions of southsayers,
in their augurial and tripudiary divinations. Brown's Vulg. Err.

To Augurial v. n. [from augur.] To practise divination by
Diet.

A'ugurous. adj. [from augur.] Predicting; prescient; foreboding. So fear'd The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and their chariots

turn'd,

Presaging in their augurous hearts the labours that they mourn'd. Chapman.

A'UGURY. n. f. [augurium, Lat.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,

Or I renounce my skill in augury.

Dryden Dryden.

She knew by augury divine, Venus would fail in her defign. Swift.

2. The rules observed by augurs. The goddess has such an aversion to you, that you are particularly excluded out of all auguries. L' Estrange.

3. An omen or prediction.

Thy face and thy behaviour,

Shakesp.

Which, if my augury deceive me not,
Witness good breeding.
What if this death, which is for him design'd,
Had been your doom (far be that augury!)

And you not, Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die.
The pow'rs we both invoke, Dryden.

To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,

And firm our purpose with an augury. Dryden. Augu'sr. adj. [augustus, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing so contemptible, but antiquity can render it august and excellent.
The Trojan chief appear'd in open fight,

August in visage, and serenely bright; His mother Goddes, with her hands divine,

Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples fhine. Dryden.

A'tigust. n. f. [augustus, Lat.] The name of the eighth, north from January inclusive.

August

August was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because, in the same month, he was created consul, thrice tri-umpher in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called Sextilis, or the fixth from March.

Percham. fixth from March.

AUGU'STNESS. n. f. [from august.] Elevation of look; dignity; loftiness of mich or aspect.

A'viany. n. f. [from avis, Lat. a bird.] A place inclosed to keep birds in.

In aviaries of wire, to keep birds of all forts, the Italians bestow vast expence; including great scope of ground, variety of bushes, trees of good height, running waters, and sometimes a stove annexed, to contemper the air in the winter.

Wotton. Look now to your aviary; for now the birds grow fick of their feathers.

Avi'DITY. n. f. [avidité, Fr. aviditas, Lat.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.
A'vitous. adj. [avitus, Lat.] Lest by a man's ancestors; an-

Diet. cient.

To Avi'zE. v. a. [aviser, Fr.] A word out of use.

1. To counfel.
With that, the hufbandman 'gan him avize,

That it for him was fittest exercise. Spenser.

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himself; s'aviser, Fr. Spen'er. But him arifing, he that dreadful deed Forebore, and rather chose, with scornful shame,

Him to avenge.

3. To confider.

No power he had to ffir, nor will to rife,

That when the careful knight 'gan well avize, Fairy Queen.

He lightly left the foe. Fairy Queen.
A'UKWARD. See AWKWARD:
AULD. adj. [alb, Sax.] A word now obsolete; but still used in

Aule'tick. adj. [auleticus, Lat.] Belonging to pipes. Die.
Auln. n. f. [aulne, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.
To Auma'il. v. a. [from maille, Fr. the mesh of a net; whence a coat of amail, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure.

In golden bulkins of costly cordwaine,

All hard with golden bendes, which were entail'd With curious anticks, and full fair aumail'd. Fairy Queen.

A'UNIBRY. See AMBRY.

AUNT. n. f. [tante, Fr. amita, Lat.] A father or mother's fifter; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,

Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Glo'fter.

Shakesp.

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
Old fashion'd halls, dull aunts, and croaking rooks. Pope.

AVOC. "DO. n. f. [Span. Persica, Lat.] The name of a plant.
This plant hath a rose-shaped flower, consisting of several leaves, which are ranged in a circle; from whose middle rises

the pointal, which afterwards becomes a foft, fleshy, pear-shaped fruit, in which is an hard stone or seed, having two lobes,

which is included in a membrane or leed, having two lobes, which is included in a membrane or pericardium.

The tree grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies, as also in the island of Jamaica; and hath been transplanted into the English settlements in America, upon account of its fruit, which is very necessary for the support of life. The fruit is of itself very insipid, for which reason they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and sugar, to give it a poignancy. This tree, in warm countries where it is planted, grows to the height of thirty scet, with a trunk as large as common apple-trees; the bark smooth and of an ash colour; the branches are beset with pretty large oblong smooth leaves, of a deep green colour throughout the year. The flowers and fruit are produced towards the extremity of the branches. Miller. To A'VOCATE. v. a. [avoco, Lat.] To call off from business; to call away.

Their divesture of mortality dispenses them from those la-

borious and avocating duties to distressed christians, and their

fecular relations, which are here requifite.

Avoca Tion. n f. [from avocate.]

1. The act of calling afide.

The buftle of bufiness, the avocations of our senses, and the din of a clamorous world, are impediments.

Glanville.

Stir up that remembrance, which his many avocations of bu-Dryden. finess have caused him to lay aside. The business that calls; or the call that summons away.

It is a subject that we may make some progress in its contemplation within the time, that the ordinary time of life, and the permission of necessary avocations, a man may employ in fuch a contemplation. Hale.

God does frequently inject into the foul bleffed impulses to duty, and powerful avocations from fin. South.
By the fecular cares and avocations which accompany mar-

riage, the clergy have been furnished with skill in common Atterbury.

To AVO'ID. v. a. [tuider, Fr.]

The witdom of pleafing God, by doing what he commands. and avoiding what he forbids. Tillotfen.

2. To endeavour to shun.

The fashion of the world is to avoid cost, and you encounShakespeare.

3. To evacuate; to quit.
What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, avoid the Shakespeare.

If any rebel should be required of the prince confederate, the prince confederate should command him to avoid the country. Bacon. He defired to speak with some few of us: whereupon fix of

Bacon.

us only stayed, and the rest avoided the room.

To oppose; to hinder effect.

The removing that which caused putrefaction, doth prevent and avoid putrefaction. Bacon.

To Avoid. v. n.

I. To retire.

Spenfer.

And Saul cast the javelin; for he said, I will smite David even to the wall with it: and David avoided out of his prefence twice. fence twice.

2. To become void or vacant.

Bishopricks are not included under benefices: fo that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not avoid by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law.

Avo'IDABLE. adj. [from avoid.] That which may be avoided,

Want of exactness in such nice experiments is scarce avoid-

able.

Boyle.

To take several things for granted, is hardly avoidable to any one, whose task it is to shew the falsehood or improbability of

any truth.

Avo'IDANCE. n. f. [from avoid.]

1. The act of avoiding.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the pursuit of what is good, or in the avoidance of what is hurtful.

Watts.

The course by which any thing is carried off.

For avoidances, and drainings of water, where there is too much, we shall speak of. Bacon.

Avo'IDER. n. f. [from avoid.]

1. The person that avoids or shuns any thing.

2. The person that carries any thing away.

3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

Avo'IDLESS. adj. [from avoid.] Inevitable; that which cannot That avoidless ruin in which the whole empire would be in-

Avoirdupo'is. n. f. [avoir du poids, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains fixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to source. All the larger and

coarfer commodities are weighed by avoir dupois weight. Chambers. Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our avoirdupois ounce: for our Troy ounce we had else-Arbuthnot. The act where.

AVOLA'TION. n. f. [from avolo, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; cicape.

These airy vegetables are made by the relicks of plantal emissives, whose avolation was prevented by the condensed enclosure. Glanville.

Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only fignify a pluvious air hindering the avolation of the favillous particles.

Brown's Vulgar Errours:

To Avo'uch. v.a. [avouer, Fr. for this word we now generally fay vouch.]

I. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.

They boldly avouched that themselves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend.

Wretched though I seem,

Hooker.

I can produce a champion that will prove

What is avouched here. Shake Speare.

2. To produce in favour of another.

Such antiquities could have been avouched for the Irish. Spenser's Ireland.

3. To vindicate; to justify.

You well think you made no offence, if the duke avouch the justice of your dealing. Shakespeare. Avo'uch. n.f. [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence.

I might not this believe,

Without the fenfible and try'd avouch

Of mine own eyes. Shakespeare. Avo'uchable. adj. [from avouch.] That may be avouched. Rvo'ucher. n. f. [from avouch.] He that avouches. To AVO'W. v. a. [avouer, Fr.] To declare with confidence;

to justify; not to dissemble.

His cruel stepdame seeing what was done,

Her wicked days with wretched knife did end; In death avowing th' innocence of her fon. Spenfer. He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own. particular

particular knowledge, or the relation of some credible person, Avoiving it upon his own experience.

Left to myself, I must avow, I strove, From publick shame to skreen my secret love. Dryden. Such affertions proceed from principles which cannot be avowed L? those who are for preserving church and state. Swift. The: blaz'd his smother'd flame, avow'd and bold. Thoms. Avo'w ABLE. adj. [from avow.] That which may be openly declared; that which may be declared without shame. Avo'wAL. n. f. [from avow.] Justificatory declaration; open declaration. Avo'wedly. adv. [from avow.] In an avowed manner.
Wilmot could not avowedly have excepted against the other. Clarendon. Avowe's. n. f. [avoné, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowfon of any church belongs. Avo'wer. n. f. [from arew.] He that avows or justifies.
Virgil makes Æncas a bold avower of his own virtues. Dryd. Avo'WRY. n. f. [from avow.] In law, is where one takes a difteres for rent, or other thing, and the other fues replevin. In which case the taker shall justify, in his plea, for what cause he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to shew it, and fook it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to shew it, and fo avow the taking, which is called his avoidry. Chambers.

Avo'wsal. n. f. [from avow.] A confession. Dist.

Avo wtr. n. f. [see Advowtr.] Adultery.

Aurate. n. f. A fort of pear, which see.

Aure'lia. n. f. [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the erica, or maggot of any species of insects. Chambers.

The solitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teasel, is sometimes changed into the aurelia of a buttersy, sometimes into a fly-case. into a fly-case.

A'URICLE. n. s. [auricula, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head. 2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the refemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their fystole corresponding to the diastole of the heart. Chambers.

Blood should be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right auricle of the heart. Ray. Ray. AURICULA. n. f. See BEARS-EAR.

AURICULAR. n. f. [from auricula, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the fense or reach of hearing.

You shall hear us confer, and by an auricular affurance have your satisfaction. 2. Secret; told in the ear; as auricular confession.

AURI'CULARLY. adv. [from auricular.] In a secret manner.

These will soon confess, and that not auricularly, but in a loud and addible voice.

Auriferous. adj. [aurifer, Lat.] That which produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,

Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays. Thomson.

Auriga Tion. n. s. [auriga, Lat.] The act or practice of Diet. driving carriages.
AURI'PIGMENTUM. See ORPIMENT. AURO'RA. n. f. [Lat.]

1. A species of crowfoot; which see.

2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning. Aurora sheds On Indus' fmiling banks the rofy shower. Thom fon. AURO'R A Borealis. See STREAMERS.

AURUM fulminans. [Latin.] A preparation made by diffolying gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with falt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. Quincy.

Some aurum fulminans the fabrick shook.

Garth. Ausculta'Tiov. n. f. [from ausculto, Lat.] A hearkening or liftening to. AUSPICE. n. f. [auspicium, Lat.]
1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds, 2. Protection; favour flewn by prosperous men.
Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whose high auspice Rome hath stood
So long. Ben. Johnson. 3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their pa-But so may he live long, that town to fway, Which by his auspice they will nobler make,
As he will hatch their ashes by his stay.

Auspicial. adj. [from auspice.] Relating to prognosticks.

Auspicious. adj. [from auspice.]

With omens of success. Dryden. 1. With omens of fuccess.

You are now, with happy and auspicious beginnings, forming a model of a christian charity.

2. Prosperous; fortunate; applied to persons.

Auspicious chief! thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome.

3. Favourable; kind; propitious; applied co persons.

Fortune play upon thy prosp'rous helm,

As thy auspicious mistress!

Shakespeare

No XI.

4. Lucky; happy: applied to things. I'll deliver all, And promise you calm seas, auspicious gales, And fails expeditious. Shakespeare. A pure, an active, an au picious flame, And bright as heav'n from whence the blessing came. Roscommon. Two battles your auspicious cause has won; Thy fword can perfect what it has begun; And, from your walls, dislodge that haughty son. Dryden. Auspiciously. adv. [from auspicious.] Happily; prosperously; with prosperous omens. Auspi'ciousness. n. s. [from auspicious.] Prosperity; happiness. AUSTERE. adj. [austerus, Lat.]

1. Severe; harsh; rigid.

When men represent the Divine nature, as an austere and in the control of the contr rigorous master, always listing up his hand to take vengeance; such conceptions must unavoidably raise terrour. Rogers. Auftere Saturnius, fay, From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy fway? Pope. 2. Sower of taste; harsh. Th' aussere and pond'rous juices they sublime, Make them ascend the porous soil, and climb The orange-tree, the citron, and the lime. S Blackm. The orange-tree, the citron, and the lime.

Auflere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the fame time do not relax.

Auste'relly. adv. [from auflere.] Severely; rigidly.

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee fo?

Might'st thou perceive auflerely in his eye,
That he did plead in earnest, yea or no?

Look'd he or red, or pale, or fad, or merrily?

Shakesp. Gomedy of Errours.

Hypocrites ausserely talk Hypocrites austerely talk

Of purity, and place, and innocence.

Auste'reness. n. s. [from austere.]

I. Severity; ftrictness; rigour.

My unfoil'd name, th' austereness of my life,
May vouch against you; and my place i' th' state

Will so your accusation overweigh.

Since

Roughness in taste.

Auste'rity. n. s. [from austered.] Alilton. Shakespeare. Austre Rity. n. f. [from austere.]

1. Severity; mortified life; ftrictness.

Now, Marcus Cato, our new conful's spy,

What is your sower austerity sent t'explore? B. Johnson. What was that fnaky-headed Gorgon shield That wife Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin, Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone, But rigid looks of chafte aufterity, And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence With sudden adoration and blank awe? Miltons This prince kept the government, and yet lived in this convent with all the rigour and austerity of a capuchin.

2. Cruelty; harsh discipline.

Let not austerity breed servile fear;

No wanton sound offend her virgin ear.

A'ustral. adj. [australis, Lat.] Southern; as, the austral signs.

To A'ustralize. v. n. [from auster, the south wind, Lat.] To tend towards the south.

Steel and good iron discover a verticity or polary south. Steel and good iron discover a verticity, or polary faculty; whereby they do septentriate at one extreme, and austr. lize at another.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. A'USTRINE. adj. [from austrinus, Lat.] Southern; southernly. AUTHE'NTICAL. adj. [from authentick.] The same with authentick. Of statutes made before time of memory, we have no authentical records, but only transcripts. Hale.
AUTHE'NTICALLY. adv. [from authentical.] After an authentick manner; with all the circumstances requisite to procure authority. This point is dubious, and not yet authentically decided.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Conscience never commands or forbids any thing authenti-cally, but there is some law of God which commands or for-bids it first.

South.

AUTHE'NTICALNESS. n. f. [from authentical.] The quality of

being authentick; genuineness; authority.

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see a circle of these virtuoso's about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the va-lue, rarity, and authenticalness of the several pieces.

AUTHENTICITY. n. f. [from authentick.] Authority; genuineness; the being authentick. Authority; genuineness; the being authentick.

AU: HF.NTICK. adj. [authenticus, Lat.] That which has every thing requisite to give it authority, as an authentick register. It is used in opposition to any thing by which authority is destroyed, as authentick, not counterfeit. It is never used of persons.

Thou are ween his

Thou art wont his great authentick will Interpreter through higheit heav'n to bring. She joy'd th' authentick news to hear, Miltone Cowley.

Of what she guess'd before, with jealous fear.
2 M

Bu:

But cenfure's to be understood Th' authentick mark of the elect,

The publick stamp heav n fets on all that's great and good. Suif. AUTHE'NTICKLY. udv. [from authentick.] After an authentick

AUTHE'NTICKNESS. n. f. [from authentick.] The fame with authenticity.

A'UTHOR. n. f. [auctor, Lat.]
1. The first beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any

thing owes its original.

That law, the author and observer whereof is one only God, to be blessed for ever.

The author of that which causeth another thing to be, is

author of that thing also which thereby is caused.

I'll never Hooker.

Be such a gossing to obey inflinet; but stand As if a man was author of himself,

And knew no other kin. Shake Speare.

Thou art my father, thou my author, thou My being gav'it me; whom should I obey,

M. Iton. But thee? But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew

His birth from Saturn, if records be true.

Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn author of his family.

If the worship of false Gods had not blinded the heatin, inflead of teaching to worship the sun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worship our true Author and benefactor, as their ancestors did under the government of Noah and his sons, before they corrupted themselves. Newton.

The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.
That which is the strength of their amity, shall prove the Shakespeare.

Now while the tortur'd favage turns around, And flings about his foam, impatient of the wound; The wound's great author close at hand provokes His rage. Dryden.

From his loins New authors of diffension spring; from him Two branches, that in hosting long contend For soverign sway.

Philips. The first writer of any thing; distinct from the translator or

To stand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the 2 Macc. ii. 30.

first author of the story.

2 Macc. ii. 30.

An author has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a translator has not. Dryden.

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own authors faithfully affirm, That the land Salike lies in Germany.

Shakespeare.

AUTHO'RITATIVE. adj. [from authority.]

2. Having an air of authority.

I dare not give them the authoritative title of aphorisms, which yet may make a reasonable moral prognostick. Wotton.
The two worthies have done mischief, the mock authoritative manner of the one, and the insipid mirth of the other.

Swift's Examiner, No 15.

AUTHO'RITATIVELY. adv. [from authoritative.]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a shew of authority.

With due authority.

No law that is foreign binds here in England, till it be received, and authoritatively engrafted, into the law of England.

Hale's History of Law.

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS. n. f. [from authoritative.] An acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

Diet.

Legal power.

1. Legal power.

Idle old man. That still would manage those authorities,

That he hath given away! Shakespeare.

I know, my lord, If law, authority, and pow'r deny not,

If law, authority, and power than Shakespeare. It will go hard with poor Antonio. Shakespeare. Power arising from strength, is always in those that are governed, who are many: but authority arising from opinion, Temple.

Adam's fovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any enthority over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children.

Locke.

2. Influence; credit. The woods are fitter to give rules than cities, where those that call themselves civil and rational, go out of their way, by the authority of example.

Locke

3. Power; rule.

But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence.

4. Support; justification; countenance.

Do'ft thou expect th' authority of their voices,

Whose silent wills condemn thee?

Ben. John'on.

Testimony.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to d by fo fweet an authority confirmed. Sidney. find by fo fweet an authority confirmed.

## AUT

We urge authorities in things that need not, and introduce the testimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Having been fo hardy as to undertake a charge against the philosophy of the schools, I was liable to have been everborn by a corrent of cultorities.

6. Weight of tellinony; credibility. F Glanville.

They confider the main confent of all the churches in the whole world, with thing the facred authority of feriptures, ever fince the first publication thereof, even till this present day and hour. Hooker. AUTHORIZA'TION. n. f. [from authorize.] Establishment by

authority.

The obligation of laws arises not from their matter, but from their admission and reception, and authorization in this kingdom.

To A' THORIZE. v. a. [autorifer, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any person.

Making herself an impudent suitor, authorizing herself very much, with making us see that all sayour and power depended upon her.

Sidney.

Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,

Till some safe criss authorize their skill.

2. To make any thing legal.

Yourself tirst made that title which I claim, Dryden.

First bid me love, and authoric'd my flame.

My prayers are heard,
And I have nothing farther to desire,
But Sancho's leave to authorize our marriage. Dryden.

Dryden. To have constananced in him irregularity and difforedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have authorized diforder, confusion, and wickedness in his creatures.
3. To establish any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to device any ceremony, and to authorize any kind of regiment, no special commandment being thereby violated. Hooker.

Those forms are best which have been longest received and aborized in a nation by custom and use.

Temple.

authorized in a nation by custom and use.

1 o justify; to prove a thing to be right.

All virtue lies in a power of denying our own desire; where reason does not authorize them.

Lecke.

To give credit to any person or thing.

Although their intention be fincere, yet doth it notoriously frengthen vulgar errour, and authorize opinions injurious un-Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Be a person in vogue with the multitude, he shall authorize any nonlense, and make incoherent stuff, scasoned with twang and tautology, pass for rhetorick.

Auto'crasy. n. f. [autorealsiz, from autor, felf, and zeatos, power.] Independent power; fupremacy. Diet.
Autographical. adj [from autography.] Of one's own writing.

AUTO G PHY. n. f. [ἀθογεμφὸν, from ἀθὸς, and γεάΦω, to write.] A particular person's own writing; or the original of a treatise, in opposition to a copy.

AUTO LOGY. n. f. [ἀθολογία.] Λ speaking of, or to one's own

felf.

AUTOMA'TICAL. adj. [from automaton.] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving themselves.

AUTO'MATON. n. f. [200 p. 200. In the plural, automata.]

A machine that hath the power of motion within itself, and which stands in need of no foreign affistance.

For it is greater to understand the art, whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great automaton, than to have learned the intrigues of policy.

Glanville.

learned the intrigues of policy. Glanville. The particular circumstances for which the automata of this

kind are most eminent, may be reduced to four.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick:

Auto'Matous. adj. [from automaton.] Having in itself the

power of motion.

Clocks, or automatous organs, whereby we diffinguish of time, have no mention in ancient writers. Brown's Vul. Err. Autonomy. n. f. [auloromia.] The living according to one's mind and prefeription.

Dist.

mind and prefeription.

A'UTOPSY. n. f. [aulouía.] Ocular demonstration; seeing a thing one's self.

In those that have forked tails, autopsy convinceth us, that it hath this use.

Ray.

AUTO'PTICAL. adj. [from autopfy.] Perceived by one's own cycs.

AUTO'PTICALLY. adv. [from autoptical.] By means of one's

Were this true, it would autoptically filence that dispute, out

of which Eve was framed.

Brown's Fulgar Errours.

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Ariftotle; but the telescope hath antiptically consuted it: and her who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the difbelief of his fenses, may see that it is no exhautiona Glanville.

AUTOMN. n. f. [autumnus, Lat.] The feafon of the year between furnmer and winter, regioning aftronomically at the.

equinox, and ending at the folflice; popularly, autumn comprites August, September, and October.

For I will board her, though the chide as loud As thunder, when the clouds in autumn crack. Shakesp. I would not be over confident, till he hath paffed a fpring or auturin. Wifeman. The starving brood, Void of fufficient fuffenance, will yield A flender autumn. Philips. While autumn nodding o'er the yellow plain, Comes jovial on; the Dorick reed once more Well pleas'd I tune. Thomfan. AUTUMNAL. ali. [from autumn.] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn. No fpring, or fummer's beauty, hath fuch grace As I have feen in one autumnal face.

Thou fhalt not long Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal star, Or light'ning, thou shalt fall. Milton. Bind now up your autumnal flowers, to prevent sudden gusts, which will prostrate all.

Not the fair fruit that on you branches glows,

With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows.

Pope. Avu LSION. n. f. [a: uife, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another. Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow Redundant; but the thronging clufters thin By kind avulfism. Philips. The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cause of the cohesion of matter; though such a pressure may hinder the avulsion of two polished superficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them. Locke. AUXE'SIS. n. f. [Latin.] An encreasing; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put instead of the proper word.

Auxiliar. In f. [from auxilium, Lat.] Helper; assistant;

Auxiliary. confederate.

In the strength of that power, he might, without the auxiliaries of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God.

South. There are, indeed, a fort of underling auxiliars to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and criticks. Pore.

AUXILIAR. adj. [from auxilium, Lat.] Affiftant; helps AUXILIARY. ing; contederate.

The giant brood, That fought at Thebes and Ilium on each fide, Mix'd with auxiliar gods Milton. Their tractates are little auxiliary unto ours, nor afford us any light to detenebrate this truth. Bro n's Vulgar Errours.

There is not the smallest capillary vein but it is present with. and auxiliary to it, according to its use.

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone Hale. Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down; Auxil PARY Verb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.
In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and verbs have many irregularities; fuch are the common auxiliary verbs, to be and to have, to do and to be done, &c. Watts. AUXILIA TION. n. f. [from auxiliatus, Lat.] Help; aid; fuccour. Diet. To AWAIT. v. a. [from a and wait. See WAIT.]
L. To expect; to wait for.
Even as the wretch condemn'd to lose his life, Awaits the falling of the murd'ring knife.
Betwist the rocky pillars Gabriel fat,
Chief of th' angelick guards, awaiting night.

To attend; to be in flore for.

To flew thee what reward Fairfax. Par. Loft. Awaits the good; the rest, what punishment. Par. Lost. Unless his wrath be appealed, an eternity of torments awaits the objects of his displeasure. Rogers. Await. n. f. [from the verb.] Ambush. See W. And least mishap the most blis alter may? For thousand perils lie in close await Ambush. See WAIT. About us daily, to work our decay.

To Aw'AKE. v. a. [peccian, Sax. To awake has the preterite awake, or, as we now more commonly speak, awaked.] 1. To rouse out of sleep. Take heed, How you awake our fleeping fword of war.

Shake . Our friend Lazarus fleepeth; but I go that I may awake him out of fleep. John, xi. II. 2. To raise from any flate resembling sleep. Hark, hark, the horrid found Has rais'd up his head: As arcaka from the dead, And amaz'd he flares rounds Dryden. 3. To put into new action. The fair

Popr.

Repairs her finiles, awakens ev'ry grace, And calls forth all the wonders of her face.

To Awa'ke. v. n. To break from fleep; to cease to fleep. lack, I am afraid, they have awak'd;

And 'tis not done. Sha e prave. I awaked up last of all, as one that gathereth after the grapegatherers. Eccluf. xxxiii. 16.

Awa'ke. adj. [from the verb.] Without sleeping not sleeping. Imagination is like to work better upon sleeping men, than

Cares shall not keep him on the throne awake,

Nor break the golden flumbers he would take. Dryden.
To AWAKEN. v. a. and v. n. See AWAKE.
To AWARD. v. a. [derived by Skinner, fomewhat improbably, from peans, Sax. towards.]

1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence.

pound of that same merchant's slesh is thine; The court awards it, and the law doth give it.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. A church which allows falvation to none without it, nor awards damnation to almost any within it. South. It advances that grand business, and according to which their eternity hereaster will be awarded.

Decay of Piety. eir eternity hereafter will be awarded. Decay of Piety.
Satissaction for every affront cannot be awarded by stated Collier on Duelling.

2. To judge; to determine.
The unwise award to lodge it in the tow'rs,

An off'ring facred. AWARD. n. f. [from the verb.] Judgment; fentence; determination.

Now hear th' award, and happy may it prove To her, and him who best deserves her love. Dryden. Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable award, where the judge is made a party.
To urge the foc, Glanville.

Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse th' awards of providence Addison.

Awa Re. .dv. [from a, and ware, an old word for cautious; it is, however, perhaps an adjective; Zepanian, Sax.] Vigilant; in a rate of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was aware, I had left myself nothing but the name

of a king. Ere forrow was aware, they made his thoughts bear away fomething elie besides his own forrow.

Sidney. Temptations of prosperity infinuate themselves; so that we are but little aware of them, and less able to withstand them.

Atterbury. To beware; to be cautious. So warn'd he them aware themselves; and Instant, without disturb, they took alarm.
Awa'r. adv. [apez, Saxon.] Par. Loft.

I. Abfent. They could make

Love to your dress, although your face were away. Ben. Johnson's Catilines.

It is impossible to know properties that are so annexed to it, that any of them being away, that essence is not there. Locke. 2. From any place or person.

Shakespeare's Othellos When the fowls came down upon the carcafes, Abraham drove them away again. Gen. xv. II.

Would you you:h and beauty flay, Love hath wings, and will away. Summer funs roll unperceiv'd away. Waller. Popes 3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand; away; King Lear hath loft, he and his daughter ta'en Give me thy hand. Come on.

Shakespeares 4. Begone. Away, and glifter like the god of war, When he intendeth to become the field. Skakespeare.

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes: Come, let's away; hark, the still horn resounds. Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.

Away, you flatt'rer!

Nor charge his gen'rous meaning.

Not one's own hands; into the power of fomething elfe.

It concerns every man, who will not trifle away his foul,
and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, to enquire into these matters. Tillet son:

6. It is often used with a verb; as, to drink awar an estate; to idle away a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an estate or manor is gone.

He play'd his life away. 7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import of the following phrase.

Sir Valentine, whither away so fast? Shakespeare.

8. Perhaps the phrase, be cannot away with, may mean be cannot travel with; be cannot bear the company.

She never could away with me.—Never, never: she would always say, the could not abide master Shallow.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Shakefpeare's Henry IV. 9. Away

## AWR

9. Away with. Throw away; take away.

If you dare think of deserving our charms, Away with your sheephooks, and take to your arms. Dryd.

AWE. n. f. [ege, oga, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without awe of parents, without precepts of masters, and without fear of offence.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

It fixed upon him who is is only to be feared, God: and yet with a filial fear, which at the same time both fears and loves. It was awe without amazement, and dread without distraction.

South. distraction.

South. What is the proper awe and fear, which is due from man to God? Rogers. To AWE. v. a. [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his nature and sashions, and so lead him; or his ends, and so persuade him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and so awe him; or those that have interest in him, and so govern Bacon.

Why then was this forbid? why, but to awe? Why, but to keep you low, and ignorant,

His worshippers? Milton. Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law, To balance Europe, and her states to awe. Waller. The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may awe many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more.

Atterbury. Atterbury. A'WEBAND. n. f. [from awe and band.] A check. A'WFUL. adj. [from awe and full.] Diet.

x. That which firikes with awe, or fills with reverence. So awful, that with honour thou may'ft love Thy mate; who sees, when thou art seen least wife. Milton's Parad. Loft.

I approach thee thus, and gaze Infatiate; I thus fingle; nor have fear'd, Thy awful brow, more awful thus retir'd, Thy awful brow, more awful thus
Thy awful brow, more awful thus
Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair!
Milton's Paradise Loss.

And with dignity. This sense

2. Worshipful; in authority; invested with dignity. is obsolete.

Know then, that some of us are gentlemen,
Such as the sury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the company of awful men:
Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This fense occurs but rarely.

It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and awful reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind. A'WFULLY. adv. [from awful.] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great principle awfully and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids.

South.

A'WFULNESS. n. f. [from awful.]

1. The quality of striking with awe; folemnity.

These objects naturally raise seriousness; and night heightens the awfulness of the place, and pours out her supernumerary horrors upon every thing.
2. The state of being struck with awe. Addison.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and awful-nefs to the divine majesty of God. Taylor. To AWHA'PE. v. a. [This word I have met with only in Spenfer,

Teutonick language had anciently wapen, to strike, or some such word, from which weapons, or offensive arms, took their denomination.] To strike; to confound.

Ah! my dear gossip, answered then the ape,
Deeply do your sad words my wits awhape,
Both for because your grief doth great appear,
And eke because myself am touched near. Hubberd's Tale.

Awhi'le. adv. [This word, generally reputed an adverb, is only a while, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time.

Stay, stay, I say; And if you love me, as you fay you do,
Let me perfuade you to forbear awhile.

Into this wild abys the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd awhile, Shakespeare.

Pond'ring his voyage.

Awk. adj. [a barbarous contraction of the word awkward.]

Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the fteeples; and professors ringing as awk as the bells to give notice of the conflagration.

L'Estrange. A'WKWARD. adj. [æpanb, Saxon; that is, backward, unto-

r. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

ward. 7

Proud Italy, Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation Limps after in base awkward imitation. Shakespeare. Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by their handsome or awkward way of expressing themselves in it.

An awkward shame, or sear of ill usage, has a share in this conduct. Swift.

2. Unready; unhandy, not dexterous; clumfy.

Slow to refolve, but in performance quick:

So true, that he was awkward at a trick. Dryden. 3. Perverse; untoward.

A kind and conftant friend

To all that regularly offend;

But was implacable, and awkward,
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd.

A'wkwardly. adv. [from awkward.] Clumfily; unreadily;

inelegantly; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waste upwards, and swearing he never knew man go more www. Sidney.

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform

her part but awkwardly, I must nevertheless insist upon her working. Addison.

And when any thing is done awkwardly, the common faying will pass upon them, that it is suitable to their breed-

She still renews the ancient scene;

Forgets the forty years between;

Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry;

Her fcarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. Prior. If a man be taught to hold his pen awkwardly, yet writes fufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that inftrument.

Watts:

A'WKWARDNESS. n. f. [from awkward.] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unsuitableness. One may observe awkwardness in the Italians, which easily

discovers their airs not to be natural.

Addison.

All his airs of behaviour have a certain awkwa dness in them; but these awkward airs are worn away by degrees in

company.

Awl. n. f. [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed inftrument to bore holes with.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual servant, should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored through with an awl.

You may likewise prick many holes with an awl, about a joint that will lie in the earth.

Mortimer. Mortimer.

A'wLESS. adj. [from awe, and the negative lefs.] Without reverence.

Against whose fury, and th' unmatched force, The aules lion could not wage the fight. Shake Speare.

He claims the bull with awless insolence, And having seiz'd his horns, accosts the prince. Dryden.

2. Without the power of causing reverence.

Ah me! I see the ruin of my house;

The tyger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind:

Infulting tyranny begins to jut

Upon the innocent and aule's throne.

Awme, or Aume. n. f. A Dutch measure of capacity for liquids, containing eight steekans, or twenty verges or verteels; answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one sixth of a ton of France, or one seventh of an English ton. Arbuth. Awn. n. s. [arista, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or grafs. Chambers.

A'wning. n. f. A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather.

Awo'KE.

Of these boards I made an awning over me. Robin. Cruso.
Wo'KE. The preterite from awake.
And she said, the Philistines be upon thee, Samson. And he awake out of his sleep.

Judges, xvi. 20. A'work. adv. [from a and work.] On work; into a state of labour.

So after Pyrrhus' pause, Aroused vengeance sets him new awork. Shake Speare. By prescribing the condition, it sets us awork to the performances of it, and that by living well.

A'WORKING. adj. [from awork.] In the state of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met

Spenser.

Adventure which might them aworking fet.

Awry: adv. [from a and wry.]

1. Not in a ftraight direction; obliquely.

But her fad eyes ftill fast ned on the ground,

Are governed with goodly modesty;

That suffers not one look to glance awry,

Which may let in a little therefore.

Which may let in a little thought unfound.

Like perspectives which rightly gaz'd upon,

Shew nothing but confusion; ey'd awry,

Distinguish form.

Shakespeare. When lo?

A violent cross wind, from either coast, Blows them transverse; ten thousand leagues exorg Into the devious air. Milton.

2. Afquint; with oblique vision.
You know the king With jealous eyes has look'd awry On his fon's actions.

Denham. 3. Not

Spenfer:

### AZU

3. Not level; unevenly. I hap to step awry, where I see no path, and can discern but few fteps afore ine. Brerewood. 4. Not qually betweeen two points.

Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die, Not Cynthia when her manteau's pinn'd awry, Ere felt such rage.

5. Not in a right state; perversely.

All awry, and which wried it to the most wry course of all, wit abused, rather to seign reason why it should be amis, than how it should be amended.

Much of the foul they talk, but all awry, And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves

All glory arrogate, to God give none.

Milton.

Ake. n. J. [eax, acre, Sax. afcia, Lat.] An inftrument confifting of a metal head, with a fharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.

No metal can,

No, not the hangman's axe, bear half the keenness Of thy sharp ency. Shak There stood a forest on the mountain's brow, Shakesteare.

Which overlook'd the shaded plains below;

No founding axe prefum'd these trees to bite,
Coeval with the world; a venerable sight.

AXI'LLA. n. s. [axilla, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part
of the arm, called the arm-pit.

AXI'LLAR. 2 adj. [from axilla, Lat.] Belonging to the armAXILLARY. 5 pt.

In the same manner is the axilla.

In the same manner is the axillary artery distributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth unto two parts

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A KIOM. n. f. [axioma, Lat. ἀξίωμα, from ἀξιόω.]

1. A proposition evident at first fight, that cannot be made plain-

er by demonstration.

Axiams, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser.

2. An established principle to be granted without new proof.

The axioms of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their use in the moral.

Their affirmations are unto us no axioms; we efteem there-ef as thing, unfaid, and account them but in lift of nothing.

Brown's Vulgar Brrours. A'x18. n. f. [axis, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes

through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But fince they fay our earth, from morn to morn,

On its own axis is oblig'd to turn; That swift rotation must disperse in air

All things which on the rapid orb appear.

Blackmore.

It might annually have compaffed the fun, and yet never have once turned upon its axis. Bentley.

On their own axis as the planets run, And make at once their circle round the fun; So two confiftent motions act the foul, And one regards itself, and one the whole.

Pope's Esfay on Man. A'ALE TREE. \ n. f. [avis, Lat.] The pin which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

Venerable Neftor

Should with a bond of air, frong as the axle-tree On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecians ears Shakespeare: To his expensenc'd tongue.

The fly sate upon the axle-tree of the chariot-wheel, and faid what a dust do I raise?

And the gilded car of day

Pope

His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream.

He saw a greater sun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning axle-tree could bear.

Miles Christ's National Chri Milton's Christ's Nativity.

Av. adv. [perhaps from aio, Lat.] 1. Yes; an adverb of answering affirmatively.

Return you thither?

Milton.

— Ay, madam, with the swiftest wing of speed.

Shakesp. All's well that ends well.

What say's thou? Wilt thou be of our consort? Say ay; and be the captain of us all.

Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona. 2. It is a word by which the fense is enforced; even; yes, cer-

tainly; and more than that.

Remember it, and let it make thee crest fall'n;

Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride.

Shake,

Aye. adv. [apa, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever.

And now in darkforme dungeon, wretched thrall,

Remedyless for aye he doth him hold.

Fairy Shake Spearc.

Fairy Queen. Either prepare to die,

Or on Diana's altar to protest, For aye, austerity and single life.

Shake [peare's Midfummer Night's Dream.

The foul, though made in time, furvives for aye; And, though it hath beginning, fees no end.

And hears the muses, in a ring.

Aye round about Jove's altars sing.

Th' aftonish'd mariners aye ply the pump;

No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd.

Philips.

ATRELEN. n. f. The same with houseleek; which see. Dist.

AYRY. n. f. [See Arry.]

I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard, and then

treat of their several ayries.

Walton's Angler.

A'ZIMUTH. n. f. [Arab.]

1. The azimuth of the fun, or of a ftar, is an arch between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical line.

2. Magnetical azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the fun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; or is the second of the fun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; or is the second of the function of the function. it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.

Azimuth Gompass, is an inftrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth.

Azimuth Dial, is a dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.
 Azimuths, called also vertical circles, are great circles intersection.

ting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. Chambers.

Azu're. adj. [azur, Fr. azurro, Span. lazur, Arab. from lazuli, a blue flone.] Blue; faint blue.

The blue of the first order, though very faint and little,

may be the colour of fome fubstance; and the azure colour of the fkies feems to be this order.

Thus replies Minerva, graceful with her azure eyes. Pope. The fea,

Far through his azure turbulent domain, Your empire owns.

Thomfon.



## BAB

The fecond letter of the English alphabet, is pro-nounced as in most other European languages, by preffing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a ffrong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is con-

founded by the Germans with P, and by the Gascons with V; from which an epigrammatist remarks, that bibere and vivere are in Gascony the same. The Spaniards, in most words, use B or V indifferently.

B or V indifferently.

BAA. n. f. [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

To BAA. v. n. [balo, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.

Or like a lamb, whose dam away is fet,
He treble baas, for help, but none can get.

To BA'BBLE. v. n. [babbelen, Germ. babiller, Fr.]

I. To prattle like a child; to prate impersectly.
My babbling praises I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore.

2. To talk idly, or irrationally.

Iohn had conned over a catalogue of hard wo

Sidney.

Prior.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; these he used to babble indifferently in all companies.

Let the filent fanctuary show, Arbuthnot.

What from the babbling schools we may not know. Prior. 3. To talk thoughtlefsly; to tell fecrets.

There is more danger in a reserved and silent friend, than in a noify babbling enemy.

4. To talk much.

The babbling echo mocks the hounds, L'Estrange.

Replying shrilly to the well tun'd horns, As if a double hunt were heard at once.

Shakespeare.

Prior.

And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth, In all the speeches of the babbling earth.

The babbling echo had descry'd his face;
She, who in others words her silence seeks. Addison.

BA'BBLE. n. f. [babil, Fr.] Idle talk; fenseless prattle. This babble shall not henceforth trouble me;

Here is a coil with protestation? Shakespeare.

Come, no more,

This is mere moral babble. Milton. With volleys of eternal babble,

And clamour more unanswerable. Hudibras. The babble, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in disputes. Glanville.

BA'BBLEMENT. n. f. [from babble.]. Senfeless prate.

Deluded all this while with ragged notions and babblements, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. Milton.

BA'BBLER. n. f. [from babble.]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious to be fpent

With fuch a habbler.

Shakesteere.

With fuch a babbler. Shakespeare. Great babblers, or talkers, are not fit for trust. L'Est ange.

The apostle of my text had no sooner proposed it to the greater masters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed as a babbler.

2. A teller of secrets.

ller of secrets.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;

Fairy Queen.

Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. Fairy Queen.

BABE. n. f. [baban, Welch; babbaerd, Dutch.] An infant; a child of either fex.

Those that do teach your babes,

Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;

He might have shid me for for in good faith

Do it with gentle means, and easy talks;
He might have chid me so: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding.

Nor shall Schassian's formidable name
Be longer us'd, to lull the crying babe.

The babe had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her smiles.

BA'BERY. n. s. [from babe.] Finery to please a babe or child.

So have I seen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted babery

With golden leaves and painted babery

Of feely boys, please anacquainted fight.

BARISH. adj. [from babe.] Childish.

If he be bashful, and will soon blush, they call him a babish

and ill brought up thing.

BABO'ON. n. f. [babouin, Fr. It is supposed by Skinner to be the augmentation of babe, and to import a great babe.] A monkey

of the largest kind.
You had looked through the grate like a geminy of babooms.

Shake Speare. He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a babeen.

BA'BY. n. f. [See BABE.]

1. A'child; an infant.

The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart Addifon.

Goes all decorum.

Shakespeare. The child must have sugar plums, rather than make the poor baby cry. Locke.

### BAC

He must marry, and propagate: the father cannot stay for the portion, nor the mother for babies to play with. Locke

2. A fmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke faw that Perkin would prove a runnagate; and that it was the part of children to fall out about babies,

Bacon's Henry VIII. Since no image can represent the great Creator, never think to honour him by your foolish puppets, and babies of dirt and Stilling fleet.

BA'CCATED. adj. [baccatus, Lat.] Beset with pearls; having many berries.

BACCHANA'LIAN. n. f. [from bacchanalia, Lat.] A riotous perfon; a drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS. n. f. [bacchanalia, Lat.] The drunken feafts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ha, my brave emperor, shall we dance now the Egyptian What wild fury was there in the heathen bacchanals, which bave not seen equalled?

Decay of Piety. bacchanals, and celebrate our drink?

we have not seen equalled?

Both extremes were banish'd from their walls,
Carthusian fasts, and fulsome bacchanals.

BA'CCHUS BOLE. n. s. A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved; of a sad light purple, and a proper white; having the three outmost leaves edged with a crimson colour, bluish bottom, and dark purple. bluish bottom, and dark purple. Mortimer.

BACCI'FEROUS. adj. [from bacca, a berry, and fero, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.

Bacciferous trees are of four kinds.

1. Such as bear a caliculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the fassafras trees.

2. Such as have a naked monospermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one feed; as the arbutes.

3. Such as have but polyspermous fruit, that is, containing two or more kernels or feeds within it; as the jasminum, ligustrum.

Such as have their fruit composed of many acini, or round soft balls fet close together like a bunch of grapes; as the uva ma-

BACCI'VOROUS. adj. [from bacca, a berry, and voro, to devour, Lat.] Devouring berries.

BA'CHELOR. n.f. [This is a word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original fence. Junius derives it from βακηλω, foolish; Menage, from bas chevulier, a knight of the lowest rank; Spelman, from baculus, a staff; Cuitas from buccella, an allowance of provision. The most provision from buccella, an allowance of provision. jas, from buccella, an allowance of provision. The most pro-bable derivation seems to be from bacca laurus, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. In Latin, baccalaureus.]

1. A man unmarried.

Such separation

Becomes a virtuous bachelor and a maid. Shakefp. Midfummer Night's Dream.

The haunting of those dissolute places, or resort to courte-fans, are no more punished in married men than in backelors.

Bacon's New Atlantis. A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the bachelor's effate.

Let finful bachelors their woes deplore, Dryden.

Full well they merit all they feel, and more.

2. A man who takes his first degrees at the university in any profeffion.

Being a boy, new bachelor of arts, I chanced to speak against the pope.

I appear before your honour, in behalf of Martinus Scriblerus, bacheler of phyfick. Mart. Scriblerus. . A knight of the lowest order. This is a sense now little used.

3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a sense now little used. BA'CHELORS Button. [See Campion, of which it is a species.] All the sorts of this plant are hardy; they grow about two seet, and produce their flower in June and July.

Miller. BA'CHELORSHIP. n. s. [from bachelor.] The condition of a

Her mother, living yet, can testify, She was the first fruit of my bachelorship. Shake Speare.

BACK. n. f. [bac, bæc, Sax. back, Germ.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs. As the voice goeth round, as well towards the back as to-wards the front of him that speaketh, so likewise doth the echo:

for you have many back echoes to the place where you stand.

Bacon's Nat. Hist. Part following enter, part remain without, With envy hear their ellows conqu'ring shout;

And mount on others backs, in hopes to share. Dryden. 2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut; opposed to the

Methought love pitying me, when he faw this, Gave me your hands, the backs and palms to kifs. Donne: 3. The outward part of the body; that which requires clothes;

The fe who, by their ancestors, have been set free from a cont...nt drudgery to their lacks and their bellies, should be slow fome time on their heads.

4. The rear; opposed to the van.

He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's back, as his majesty was upon his.

5. The place behind.

Authors. Screeding course.

Antheus, Sergestus grave, Cleanthus strong,
And at their backs a mighty Trojan throng. Dryden.
The part of any thing out of sight.
Trees set upon the backs of chimneys do ripen fruit sooner.

Bacon's Nat. Hift.

7. The thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge; as the back of a knife or sword; whence backsword, or sword with a back; as, Bull dreaded not old Lewis either at backfword, fingle faul-

To turn the back on one, is to forfake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all the friendships of the world shall bid him adieu, and the whole creation turn its back upon him.

9. To turn the back, is to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.
His back was no fooner turned, but they returned to their

former rebellion. Sir J. Davies.

BACK. adv. [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you shall not to the house, unless

You undertake that with me.

He fent many to feek the ship Argo, threatening that if they brought not back Medea, they should suffer in her stead.

Raleigh's History of the World.

But where they are, and why they came not back,

Is now the labour of my thoughts.

Back to thy native island might's thou sail,

And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. Pope.

2. Backward; from the present station.

I've been surprised in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go back; the love that lay
Half smother'd in my breast, has broke through all

Its weak restraints. Addison.

3. Behind; not coming forward.

I thought to promote thee unto great honour; but lo the Lord hath kept thee back from honour.

Numb. xxiv. 11. Constrains the glebe, keeps back the hurtful weed.

Blackmore's Greation.

Toward things past.

I had always a curiofity to look back unto the forrows of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progress of a rifing world. Burnet.

5. Again; in return.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere fo,

She could not fway her house, command her followers,

Take and give back affairs, and their dispatch,

With fuch a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing Shakefp. Twelfth Night.

6. Again; a second time.
This Cæsar found, and that ungrateful age, With losing him, went back to blood and rage. Waller. The epiftles being written from ladies forfaken by their lov-

ers, many thoughts came back upon us in divers letters. Dryd. To BACK. v. a. [from the noun back.]

1. To mount on the back of a horse.

That roan shall be my throne.

Well I will back him strait. O Esperance!

Bid Butler lead him forth into the park.

Shakespeare.

2. To break a horse; to train him to bear upon his back.

Direct us how to back the winged horse; Favour his flight, and moderate his course. Roscommon.

3. To place upon the back.

As I flept, methought.

Great Jupiter, upon his eagle back'd, Appear'd to me.

Shakespeare.

4. To maintain; to strengthen.

Belike, he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that false peer,

Back'd by the pow'r of Walwas, Shakespeare. T' aspire unto the crown.
You are strait enough in the shoulders, you care not who sees your back; call you that backing of your friends? a plague upon such backing! give me them that will face me. Shakesp. These were seconded by certain demilaunces, and both with with men at arms.

Sir J. Hayward.

Did they not swear, in express words, To prop and back the house of lords?

And after turn'd out the whole houseful. A great malice, backed with a great interest, can have no advantage of a man, but from his expectations of fomething without himfelf. South.

How shall we treat this bold aspiring man? Success still follows him, and backs his crimes. . Addison.

5. To justify; to support.

The patrons of the ternary number of principles, and those that would have five elements, endeavour to back their experi-ments with a specious reason.

Boyle.

We have I know not how many adages to back the reason of L'Estrange. this moral.

6. To fecond.

Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other fide,
Their wagers back their wishes.

To BA'CKBITE. v. a. [from back and bite.] To censure or reproach the absent.

Most untruly and maliciously do these evil tongues backbite and slander the sacred ashes of that most just and honourable

personage.

I will use him well; a friend i' th' court is better than a penny in purse. Use his men well, Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will backbite.

BA'CKBITER. n. s. [from backbite.] A privy calumniator; a censure of the absent.

No body is bound to look upon his backbiter, or his undersider his between or his convessor, as his friend.

South.

miner, his betrayer, or his oppressor, as his friend. South. BA'CKBONE. n. f. [from back and bone.] The bone of the back. The backbone should be divided into many vertebres for com-

The backbone should be divided into many vertebres for commodious bending, and not be one entire rigid bone. Ray.

BA'CKCARRY. Having on the back.

Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one of the four circumstances, or cases, wherein a forester may arrest an offender against vert or venison in the forest, viz. stable-stand, dog-draw, backcarry, and bloody hand.

Cowel.

BA'CKDOOR. n. f. [from back and door.] The door behind the house; privy passage.

The procession durst not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, passed out at a backdoor of the convent.

Addison.

convent. Addison.

Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-enter openly, is stealing in by the backdoor of atheism.

Atterbury.

BA'CKED. adj. [from back.] Having a back.

Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly back'd. Dryden.
BA'CKFRIEND. n. f. [from back and friend.] A friend backwards; that is, an enemy in fecret.

Set the restless importunities of talebearers and backfriends

against fair words and proressions.

Far is our church from encroaching upon the civil power; as fome who are backfriends to both, would maliciously insiSouth.

BACKGA'MMON. n. f. [from bach gammon, Welch, a little battle.]

A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what effeem are you with the vicar of the parish? can you play with him at backgammon?

BA'CKHOUSE. n. f. [from back and house.] The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

Their backhouses, of more necessary than cleanly service, as kitchens, stables, are climed up unto by steps.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

BA'CKPIECE. n. f. [from back and piece.] The piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind. Camden.

BA'CKROOM. n. f. [from back and room.] A room behind; not in the front. in the front.

If you have a fair prospect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make backrooms the larger. Mox. Mech. Exerc. BA'CKSIDE. n. f. [from back and fide.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.

If the quickfilver were rubbed from the backfide of the special content of the spe culum, the glass would cause the same rings of colours, but more faint; the phænomena depends not upon the quickfilver, unless so far as it encreases the reflection of the backfide of the

glass.
The hind part of an animal. A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her backside upwards.

Addison.

3. The yard or ground behind a house.

The wash of pastures, fields, commons, roads, streets, or backsides, are of great advantage to all forts of land. Mortimer.

To BACKSLI'DE. v. n. [from back and slide.] To fall off; to apostatize: a word only used by divines.

Hast thou seen that which has besides a fixed bath done? She

Hast thou seen that which backsliding Israel hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree. feremiah.

BACKSLI'DER. n. f. [from backflide.] An apostate.

The backflider in heart shall be filled.

Proverbs.

BA'CKSTAFF. n. f. [from back and flaff; because, in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned towards the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea; invented by captain Davies.

BA'CKSTAIRS. n. f. [from back and flairs.] The private stairs in the house.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the backflairs, that some pricked for sheriffs get out of the Bacon.

BACK-

BA'CKSTAYS. n. f. [from back and flay.] Ropes or flays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or overboard.

BA'CKSWORD. n. f. [from back and fword.] A sword with one fharp edge.

Bull dreaded not old Lewis at backfwrd.

BA'CKWARD. | adv. [from back and peans, Sax. that is, to-BA'CKWARDS | wards the back.]

1. With the back forwards.

They went backward, and their faces were backward. Gen.

2. Towards the back.

In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their rise.

Bacon.

3. On the back.

Then darting from her malignant eyes, She cast him backward as he strove to rife.

4. From the present station to the place behind the back. We might have met them dareful, beard to beard, And beat them backward home.

The monstrous fight

Struck them with horrour backward; but far worse Shakespearc.

Urg'd them behind. Milton.

5. Regreffively.

Are not the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies, bent several times backwards and forwards with a motion like that of an eel?

Towards fomething past.

To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks backwards; for what has been done or suffered, may certainly be done or suffered again.

Out of the progressive state; reslex.

No, doubtless; for the mind can backward cast Upon herself, her understanding light.

Sir J. Davies.

8. From a better to a worse state.

The work went backward; and the more he strove
T' advance the suit, the farther from her love.

D Dryden. 9. Past; in time past.

They have spread one of the worst languages in the world, if we look upon it some reigns backward.

Io. Perverfely; from the wrong end.

I never yet faw man,
But she would spell him backward; if fair-fac'd, She'd fwear the gentleman should be her fifter; If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick, Made a foul blot; if tall, a launce ill-headed.

Shakefp. Much ado about Nothing.

BA'CKWARD. adj.

I. Unwilling; averse.

Cities laid waste, they storm'd the dens and caves;

For wiser brutes are backward to be slaves.

We are strangely backward to lay hold of this safe, this only method of cure.

Atterbury. Atterbury.

Our mutability makes the friends of our nation backward to gage with us in alliances.

Addison. Addison.

2. Hefitating.

All things are ready, if our minds be so: Perish the man, whose mind is backward now. Shakespeare. 3. Sluggish; dilatory.
The mind is backward to undergo the fatigue of weighing

every argument. IVatts.

4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive.

It often falls out, that the backward learner makes amends another way.

BA'CKWARD. n. f. The things or flate behind or past. What seeft thou else

Shakespeare.

In the dark backward or abyfin of time?

BACKWARDLY. adv. [from backward.]

1. Unwillingly; averfely; with the back forward.

Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,

Though they do fly, yet backwardly do go

With proud afpect, difdaining greater halte.

Sidney.

2. Perverfely.

I was the first man That e'er receiv'd gift from him; And does he think so backwardly of me, That I'll requite it last?

Shakespeare. BACKWARDNESS. n. f. [from backward.] Dulness; unwilling-

BACKWARDNESS. n. f. [from backward.] Duines; unwiningnes; fluggishness.

The thing by which we are apt to excuse our backwardness to good works, is the ill success that hath been observed to attend well designed charities.

BA'CON. n. f. [probably from baken, that is, dried flesh.]

1. The sless of a hog salted and dried.

High o'er the hearth a chine of bacen hung,
Good old Philemon seiz'd it with a prong,
Then cut a slice.

Dryden.

Then cut a flice.

To fave the bacon, is a phrase for preserving one's felf from being unhurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, where they have feldem any other provision in the house than dried bacon, to secure it from the marching soldiers.

What frightens you thus? my good son! says the pricst;
You murder'd, are forry, and have been corfest.

O father! my forrow will fearce fave my bacon;
For 'twee not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. Prior.

BACULO'METRY. n. f. [from baculus, Lat. and μέτοου.] The art
of measuring diffances by one or more flaves. Diet.

BAD. adj. [quaad, Dutch; compar. worfe; fuperl. worft.]

1. Ill; not good: a general word used in regard to physical or
moral faults, either of men or things.

Most men have politicks enough to make, through violence.

Most men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the best scheme of government a bad one.

2. Vitious; corrupt.

Thou may'st repent, And one bad act, with many deeds well done, May'fl cover. Thus will the latter, as the former, world Milton.

Still tend from bad to worfe.

Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongst the hed, or make thee run

Milton.

Too near the paths, which virtue bids thee shun. Prior.

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.
The fan his annual course obliquely made, Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the bad. Dryden.

4. Hutful; unwholesome. Reading was bad for his eyes, writing made his head ake. Add.

5. Sick.
BAD.
BADE.
The preterite of bid.

And, for an earnest of greater honour,

He bail me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawder. Shakesp.

BADGE. n. f. [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by funius from bode or bade, a messenger; and supposed to be corrupted from badage, the credential of a messenger: but taken by Skinner and Minshew from bagghe, Dut. a jewel, or bague, a ring, Fr.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to shew the relation of the wearer

to any person or thing.

But on his breast a bloody cross he bore,

The dear resemblance of his dying lord;

For whose sweet sake that glorious badge he wore. Spenser.

The outward splendour of his office, is the badge and token of that clorious and surged character which he inwardly hears. of that glorious and facred character which he inwardly bears. Atterbury's Sermons.

2. A token by which one is known.

A favage tygres on her helmet lies; The famous badge Clarinda us'd to bear.

3. The mark of any thing.

There appears much joy in him; even so much, that joy could not shew itself modest enough, without a badge of bit
Shakespeare. Shake Speare.

Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge. Let him not bear the badges of a wreck,

— Oh, by whom?———
Those of his chamber, as it seem'd, had don't; Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,

So were their daggers.

BADGER. n. f. [bedour, Fr.] An animal that earths in the ground, used to be hunted.

That a brock, or badger, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is very generally received not only by theorists and unexperienced believers, but most who behold them daily.

Brown's Vulgar Errows.

unexperienced believers, but most who benoid them daily.

Brown's Vulgar Errows.

BA'DGER LEGGED. adj. [from badger and legged.] Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is supposed to have.

His body crocked all over, big-bellied, badger legged, and his complexion swarthy.

L'Estrange.

BA'DGER. n. f. [perhaps from the Latin bajulus, a carrier; but, by Junius, derived from the badger, a creature who stows up his provision.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. Corvel.

BA'DLY. adv. [from bad.] In a bad manner; not well.

How goes the day with us? Oh tell me, Hubert.—

Badly, I fear. How fares your majefty? Shakespeare.

BA'DNESS. n. s. [from bad.] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his

death; but a provoking merit, set a work by a reprovable badness in himself.

There is one convenience in this city, which makes some
amends for the badness of the pavement.

Addison on Italy.

I did not see how the badness of the weather could be the
king's fault. king's fault.

To BA'FFLE. v. a. [leffler, Fr.]

They made a shift to think themselves guiltless, in spite of all their sins; to break the precept, and at the same time to South. laffle the curse.

He hath deserved to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath so long baffled and defied.

Atterbury.

To confound; to defeat with some confusion, as by perplex-

ing or amuling; to baffle is sometimes less than to conquer.

Etruria loft, He brings to Turnus' aid his baffled host.

When the mind has brought itself to close thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abstruse problem, every intricate question will not baffle, discourage, or break it.

Locke. To crush; to bring to nothing.

A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the English named to apply against him such research to small better.

tion, ready to employ against him such revenues as shall baffle his designs upon their country.

BA'FFLE. n. s. [from the verb.] A deseat.

It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a baffle. South.

The authors having missed of their aims, are fain to retreat with southers and a haffle. with frustration and a baffle.

South.

BA'FFLER. n. f. [from baffle.] He that puts to confusion, or defeats.

Experience, that great boffler of speculation, assures us the thing is too possible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to consute our suppositions.

Government of the Tongue.

BAG. n. f. [belge, Sax. from whence perhaps by drooping, as is usual, the harsh consonant, came bege, bage, bag.]

In A fack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.

Coufin, away for England; hafte before,
And, ere our coming, fee thou shake the bags
Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd angels
Set thou at liberty.

Shakespe

Shakespeare. What is it that opens thy mouth in praises? Is it that thy bags and thy barns are full?

South.

Those waters were inclosed within the earth as in a bag.

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak, From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke. Pope.

2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers.

The swelling poison of the several sects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health insects,
Shall burst its bag.

Sing on, fing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
So may thy cows their burden'd bags distend.

Dryden.

3. An ornamental purse of filk tied to men's hair.

We saw a young sellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black silken bag tied to it.

Addison.

4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as a bag of pepper; a bag of hops.

To BAG. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag.

Accordingly he drain'd those marshy grounds,
And bagg'd them in a blue cloud.

Dryden. From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke. Pope.

And bagg'd them in a blue cloud.

Dryden. Hops ought not to be bagged up hot. Mortimer's Hufbandry.

2. To load with a bag.

Like a bee bagg'd with his honey'd venom,

He brings it to your hive.

To BAG. v. n. To swell like a full bag.

The skin seemed much contracted, yet it bagged, and had a porringer full of matter in it.

Two kids that in the valley stray'd,

I found by change, and to my fold convey'd:

I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:

They drain two bagging udders every day. Dryden's Virgil.

BA'GATELLE. n. f. [bagatelle, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd feals;
Rich trifles, ferious bagatelles.

BA'GGAGE. n. f. [from bag; baggage, Fr.]

1. The furniture and utenfils of an army.

The army was an hundred and feventy thousand footmen; and twelve thousand horsemen, beside the baggage. Judith.
Riches are the baggage of virtue; they cannot be spared, nor lest behind, but they hinder the march.

They were probably always in readiness, and carried among the baggage of the army.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

the baggage of the army.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

The goods that are to be carried away, as bag and baggage:

Dolabella defigned, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up bag and baggage, and fail for Italy. Arbuth. on Goins.

A worthless woman; in French tagaste; so called, because such women follow camps

fuch women follow camps.

A spark of indignation did rife in her, not to suffer such a baggage to win away any thing of hers.

When this baggage meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, she turns him to account.

BA'GNIO. n. f. [bagno, Ital. a bath.] A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.

I have known two instances of malignant severs produced by the hot air of a hagnic.

I have known two instances of malignant severs produced by the hot air of a bagnio.

BA'GFIPE. n. f. [from bag and pipe; the wind being received in a bag.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve; and three pipes or slutes, the first called the great pipe or drone, and the second the little one; which pass the wird out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is plaid on by compressing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or slopping the holes, which are eight, with the singers. The bagpipe takes in the compass of three octaves.

Chambers.

Chambers.

No banners but shirts, with some bad bagpires instead of drum and fife.

He heard a bagpipe, and faw a general animated with the Addison, Frecholdet.

BAGPI'PER. n. f. [from bagpipe.] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,

And laugh, like parrots, at a bagpiper. Shak. M. of Venice. BAGUETTE. n. f. [Fr. a term of architecture] A little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and enriched.

To BAIGNE. v. a: [bagner, Fr.] To drench; to foak: a word out of ufc.

The women forflow not to baigne them, unless they plead

their heels, with a worse persume than Jugurth sound in the dungeon.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

BAIL. n. s. [of this word the etymologists give many derivations; it seems to come from the French bailler, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himself up in surety.]

Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance. There is both common and special bail; common bail is in actions of small prejudice, of slight proof, ken for his appearance. There is both common and special bail; common bail is in actions of small prejudice, of slight proof, called common, because any sureties in that case are taken: whereas, upon causes of greater weight, or apparent speciality, special bail or surety must be taken. There is a difference between bail and mainprise; for he that is mainprised, is at large, until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and custody until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and custody for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in prison at that time, or otherwise at their will.

Worry'd with debts, and past all hopes of bail,

Th' unpity'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. Roscommon.

And bribe with presents, or when presents fail,

They send their prostituted wives for bail.

Dryden.

To give bail for another.

Let me be their bail—

They shall be ready at your highness' will,

To answer their suspicion—

Thou shalt not bail them.

Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.

2. To admit to bail.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the house of commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately again to be recommitted to the Tower.

Clarendon.

BA'ILABLE. adj. [from bail.] That may be set at liberty by bail or furcties.

BA'ILIFF. n. f. [a word of doubtful etymology in itself, but borrowed by us from baillie, Fr.]

1. A subordinate officer.

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, and governed by a bailiff sent them every three years from the senate of Berne. Addison on Italy:

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests.

An officer whose business it is to execute arreits.

It many times happeneth, that, by the under-sheriffs and their bailiffs, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against Bacon.

A bailiff, by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a spunging-house.

Swift as a bard the bailiff leaves behind.

Pope.

3. An under steward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK. n. f. [of baillie, Fr. and pic, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchise. It is that liberty which is exempted from the sheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. A proper officer is to walk up and down his bailiwick.

There issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the feveral land owners in their feveral bailiwicks.

Hale's Origin of Mankind. To BAIT. v. a: [baran, Sax. baitzen, Germ.] 1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place, to tempt fish or

other animals.

other animals.

Oh, cunning enemy, that to catch a faint,
With faints doit bait thy hook! most dangerous
Is that temptation that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue.

Shakesp. Measure for Measure.
Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a sure baited delay, till he hath pawned his horses to mine host of the garter.

Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.
Many sorts of sissed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who bait their hooks with them.

Ray.

Many forts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who bait their hooks with them.

How are the sex improv'd in am'rous arts!

What new-found snares they bait for human hearts! Gaz.

To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road.

What so strong,

But wanting rest, will also want of might!

The sun, that measures heaven all day long,

At night doth bait his steeds the ocean waves among. F. 2.

To BAIT. v. a. [from battre, Fr. to beat.] To attack with vio-

Ience; to fet dogs upon.

Who feeming forely chaffed at his band,
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do bait,
With idle force did fain them to withstand.

Fairy Queen. I will not yield

Shak. Macbeth.

To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet;
And so be baited with the rabble's curse. Shak. Macbeth.

To Bair. c. n. To stop at any place for refreshment; perhaps this word is more properly bate; to abate speed.

But our defense transport of a state speed.

But our desires, tyrannical extorsion Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness,

Where but a baiting place is all our portion.

As one who on his journey baits at noon,

Tho' bent on fpeed: fo here th' archangel paus'd. Par. Lost.

In all our journey from London to his house, we did not so much as bait at a whig inn. Addison, Spellator.

Much as bait at a whig inn.

To BAIT. v. n. [as an bawk.] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

All plum'd like estridges, that with the wind Baited like eagles having lately bath'd;

Glittering in golden coats like images. Shakesp. Henry IV.

Hood my unman'd blood baiting in my cheeks

With thy black mantle; till strange love, grown bold,

Thinks true love asted simple modesty. Shak. Rom. and Jul.

Another way I have to man my have rel.

Another way I have to man my hagg rd,
To make her come, and know her keepers call;
That is, to watch her as we watch these kites,

That bait and beat, and will not be obedient.

Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.

BAIT. n. f. [from the verb.] 1. Meat fet to allure fish, or other animals, to a snare.

The pleafant'st angling is to see the fish Cut with her golden oars the filver stream, And greedily devour the treacherous bait.

Shakesp Much ado about Nothing.

A temptation; an enticement.
 And that fame glorious beauty's idle boaft,

Is but a bait such wretches to beguile. Stenf. formet x. Taketh therewith the souls of men, as with certain baits. Stenf. Sonnet xli. Hooker.

Sweet words I grant, baits and allurements fweet But greatest hopes of greatest crosses meet.

Fruit, like that

Which grew in paradise, the bait of Eve Fairfax.

Us'd by the tempter. Milton's Par. Loft.

Secure from foolish pride's affected state,

And specious flattery's more pernicious bait.

Her head was bare, Roscommon.

But for her native ornament of hair,

Which in a simple knot was ty'd above:
Sweet negligence! unheeded bait of love!
Grant that others could with equal glory, Dryden.

Look down on pleasures, and the baits of sense. Add. Cato.

3. A refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE. n. f. A kind of coarse open cloth stuff, having a long nap; sometimes frized on one side, and sometimes not frized, according to the uses it is intended for. This stuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like slangers. Chambers.

To BAKE. v. a. participle paffive, baked, or baken. [bæcan, Sax. becken, Germ. supposed by Wachter to come from bec, which, in the Phrygian language, fignified bread.]

To heat any thing in a close place; generally in an oven. He will take thereof, and warm himtelf; yea he kindleth it, and baketh bread.

The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps something in their means of the

licacy in bread, and perhaps fomething in their manner of bak-Arbuthnot.

ing.
2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of baing; and whatfoever the fire baketh, time doth in some degree dissolve. Bacon.

To harden with heat.

With vehement funs When duffy fummer bakes the crumbling clods, How pleasant is't, beneath the twifted arch,

To ply the sweet carouse!

I he sun with flaming arrows pierc'd the slood,
And, darting to the bottom, bak'd the mud. Philips. Dryden.

To BAKE. v. n.

To do the work of baking.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself.

Shakejp. Merry Wives of Windfor.

2. To be heated or baked.

Fillet of a fenny fnake,

In the cauldron boil and bake.

BAKED Meats. Meats dreffed by the oven.

There be some houses, wherein sweetmeats will relent, and BAKEHOUSE. n. f. [from bake and boufe.] A place for baking

bread.

I have marked a willingness in the Italian artizans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and bakeloof, under ground. Wotton. BAKEN. The participle from to bute.

There was a cake baken on the coals, and a crufe of water at

his head.

BAKER. n. f. [from To bake.] He whose trade is to bake.
In life and health, every man must proceed upon trust, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or ba er. South. BALANCE. n. f. [balance, Fr. bilanx, Lat.]

1. One of the fix fimple powers in mechanicks, used principally

for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. is of feveral forms. Chambers.

2. A pair of scales.

A balance of power, either without or within a flate, is best conceived by confidering what the nature of a balance is. It fupposes three things; first, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two scales, with whatever is weighed therein.

Swift.

For when on ground the burden'd balance lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher. Sir foka Davie.
3. A metaphorical balance, or the mind employed in comparing

one thing with another.

I have in equal balance jufly weighed,
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we fuffer:
Griefs heavier than our offences.

Shakesp. Henry I

Shakefp. Henry IV. 4. The act of comparing two things, as by the balance.

Comfort arises not from others being micrable, but from this inference upon the balance, that we suffer only the lot of na-

Upon a fair balance of the advantages on either fide, it will appear, that the rules of the goipel are more powerful means of

conviction than fuch message The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two

things weighed together, one exceeds the other. Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. Bacen's Adv. to Sir G. Filliers. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even: as, he stated the account with his correspondent, and paid the

balance.

7. Equipoife; as, balance of power. See the second sense.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train,

Hate, fear, and grief, the samily of pain;

These mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd, Make and maintain the balance of the mind.

8. The beating part of a watch. It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the balance beats, think: and it is fufficiently proved, that my watch thought all

last night. 9. In aftronomy. One of the twelve monly called Libra. To BA'LANCE. v. a. [balancer, Fr.] One of the twelve figns of the zodiack, com-

To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare

by the balance.

If men would but balance the good and the evil of things, they would not venture foul and body for a little dirty interest.

L' Estrange.

2. To regulate the weight in a balance.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,

To balance Europe, and her states to awe. Waller. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to.

The attraction of the glass is balanced, and rendered ineffectual by the contrary attraction of the liquor.

4. To regulate an account, by flating it on both fides.

Judging is, balancing an account, and determining on which fide the odds lie.

Lucke.

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave

To balance the account of Blenheim's day. Prier.

Though I am very well fatisfied, that it is not in my power to balance accounts with my Maker, I am refolved, how-

power to balance accounts with my wlaker, I am reloved, nowever, to turn all my endeavours that way. Addison, Speelater.

To BA'LANCE. v. n. To helitate; to fluctuate between equal
motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offered
to any one's present possession, he would not balance, or err in
the determination of his choice.

Locke.

Since there is nothing that can offend, I fee not why you flould balance a moment about printing it. Atterbury to Pope. BA'LANCER. n.f. [from balance.] The person that weighs any

thing.

BA'LASS Ruby. n. f. [balas, Fr. supposed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.

Balass ruby is of a crimso colour, with a cast of purple, and feems best to answer the description of the ancients.

Woodward on Fossis.

To BALBU'CINATE. v. n. [from balbutio, Lat.] To stammer in

To BALBU'TIATE. v. n. The same with balbucinate. Diet. BALCO'NY. n. f. [balcon, Fr. balcone, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

Then

BAL Then pleasure came, who, liking not the fashion, Began to make balconies, terraces, Till she had weaken'd all by alteration. Herbert. When dirty waters from balconies drop,
And dext'rous damfels twirl the sprinkling mop.
BALD. adj., [bal, Welch.]

1. Without hair. Gay. Neither shall men make themselves bald for them. Jeremiah. I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the brain, and its shrinking from the fkull; he having observed, that in bald persons, under the bald part, there was a vacuity between the skull and the brain. Ray.

He should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head was bald, covered that defect with laurels. Addison. Without natural covering. Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity.

Without the usual covering.
He is set at the upper end o' th' table; but they stand bald before him. Shakespeare. Unadorned; inelegant. Hobbes, in the preface to his own bald translation of the Ilias, begins the praise of Homer when he should have ended it. Dryden's Fables, Preface. And that, though labour'd, line must bald appear, That brings ungrateful musick to the ear. 5. Stripped: naked; without dignity; without value; bare.
What should the people do with these bald tribunes?
On whom depending, their obedience fails
To th' greater bench.

Shakespee To th' greater bench.

Shakespeare.

Bald was used by the northern nations, to fignify the same as audax, bold; and is still in use. So Baldwin, and by inversion Winbald, is bold conqueror; Ethelbald, nobly bold; Eadbald, happily bold; which are of the same import as Thraseas, Thrasymachus, and Thrasybulus, &c.

BA'LDACHIN. n. s. [baldachino, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, du cange, and was a canopy carried over the host.

BA'LDERDASH. n. s. [probably of balo, Sax. bold, and dash, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confused discourse.

To BA'LDERDASH. v. a. [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor. Shakespeare. rate any liquor.

BA'LDLY. adv. [from bald.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY. n. f. The fame with GENTIAN; which fee.

BA'LDNESS. n. f. [from bald.]

1. The want of hair. 2. The lofs of hair. Which happen'd on the skin to light, And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leprofy and baldness round.

3. Meanness of writing; inelegance.

BA'LDRICK. n. s. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A girdle. By some Distionaries it is explained a bracelet; but
I have not found it in that sense.

Athwart his breast a baldwist beauty. Athwart his breast a baldrick brave he ware, That shin'd like twinkling stars, with stones most precious Fairy Queen. A radiant laldrick, o'er his shoulders ty'd, Sustain'd the sword that glitter'd at his side. Pope. 2. The zodiack. That like the twins of Jove, they seem'd in fight,
Which deck the baldrick of the beavens bright. Spenser.
BALE. n. s. [balle, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage. One hired an ass in the dog-days, to carry certain bales of goods to fuch a town. It is part of the bales in which bohea tea was brought over from China. BALE. n. f. [bæl, Sax. bale, Dan. bal, bol Icelandish.] Misery; She look'd about, and feeing one in mail, Armed to point, fought back to turn again;
For light the hated as the deadly bale.

To Bale. v. a. A word used by the failors, who bid bale out the water; that is, lave it out, by way of distinction from pump-To BALE. v. n. [embeller, Fr. imballure, Ital.] To make up into a bale. BA'LEFUL. adj. [from bale.].

1. Full of milery; full of grief; forrowful; fad; woful.

Ah! luckless babe, boxn under cruel ftar, Ah! luckless babe, bown under cruel star,
And in dead parents baleful. Thes bred.
But when I feel the bitter valeful smart,
Which her fair eyes unwares do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora fee.
Round he throws his baleful eyes,
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and stedfast hate.
2. Full of mischief; destructive.
But when he saw his threat'ning was but we Fairy Queen. Spenser.

But when he saw his threat'ning was but vain, He turn'd about, and search'd his baleful books again. F. 2.

By fight of these, our baleful enemies.
Unseen, unfelt, the firy serpent skims, Shakelfeare. Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs; Betwirt her linen and her naked limbs;
His baleful breath inspiring, as he glides.

Happy Ierne, whose most wholesome air
Poisons envenom'd spiders, and sorbids
The baleful toad, and vipers from her shore:

BA'LEFULLY. adv. [from baleful.] Sorrowfully; mischievoully.
BALK. n. f. [balk, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, such as is
used in building; a rafter over an outhouse or barn.
BALK. n. f. [derived by Skinner from valicare, Ital. to pass over.]
A ridge of land left unploughed between the turrows, or at the
end of the field.

To BALK. v. a. [See the noun.] To BALK. v. a. [See the noun.] 1. To disappoint; to frustrate. Another thing in the grammar schools I see no use of, unless it be to balk young lads in the way to learning languages. Locke. Every one has a defire to keep up the vigour of his faculties, and not to balk his understanding by what is too hard for it. Locke. But one may balk this good intent, And take things otherwise than meant. The prices must have been high; for a people so rich would not balk their fancy. Arbuthnot. Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies, And fills the city with his hideous cries. Pope. Is there a variance? enter but his door, Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more. Pope. 2. To mis any thing. By griffy Pluto he doth swear, He rent his clothes, and tore his hair; And as he runneth here and there, An acorn cup he greeteth; Which foon he taketh by the stalk, About his head he lets it walk, Nor doth he any creature balk, But lays on all he meeteth. Drayt. Nimphid: 3. To omit, or refuse any thing.
This was looked for at your hand, and this was balkt. Shakefp. Twelfth Night. 4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or something like this, seems to be intended here. Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights, Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see On Holmedon's plains.

Shakespeare:

BA'LKERS. n. s. [In fishery.] Men who stand on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the sishing-boats, which way the passage or shole of herrings is. Cowel.

The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a plusher, who leapeth above water, and bewrayeth them to the balker. Ball. n. f. [bol, Dan. bol, Dut.]

Bel, diminutively Belin, the sun, or Apollo of the Celtæ, was called by the ancient Gauls Abellio. Whatever was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients either Bâl, or Bel, and likewise Bôl and Biil. Among the modern Persians, the head is called Pole; and the Flemings still call the head Bolle. Hóλos is the head or poll, and πολείν, is to turn. βολος likewise signifies a round ball, whence bowl, and bell, and ball, which the Welch term bêl. By the Scotch also the head is named bbêl; whence the English bill is derived, signifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and Thurians, by βαλλην understood a king. Hence also, in the Syriack dialects, βαάλ, βήλ, and likewise Bῶλ, signifies lord, and by this name also the sun; and, in some dialects, "Ηλ and "Ιλ, whence "Γλρς, and "Ηλιος, Fήλιος, and Βηλιος, and also in the Celtick diminutive way of expression, "Ελενος, Fέλενος, and Βέλενος, signified the sun; and Έλενη, Fελένη, and Βελένη, the moon. Among the Teutonicks, bol and beil have the same meaning; whence the adjective bolig, or beilig, is derived, and signifies divine or holy; and the aspiration being changed into some changes of the Romans form their Sol. Carew's Survey of Cornwalt. and fignifies divine or holy; and the aspiration being changed into f, the Romans form their Sol.

1. Any thing made in a round form.

Baxter. The worms with many feet, which round themselves into balls under logs of timber, but not in the timber.

Nor arms they wear, nor swords and bucklers wield,
But whirl from leathern strings huge balls of lead.

Dryden.

Like a ball of snow tumbling down a hill, he gathered strength as he passed.
Still unripen'd in the dewy mines, Howel. Within the ball a trembling water shines, That through the chrystal darts. Addison. Such of those corpuscles as happened to combine into one mass, formed the metallick and mineral balls, or nodules, which we find.

IVoodward. Woodward. 2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket Balls to the stars, and thralls to fortune's reign, Turn'd from themselves, infected with their cage, Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pain. Milton. Sidney.

Those I have seen play at ball, grow extremely earnest who

should have the ball.

3. A small round thing, with some particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots cast.

Let lots decide it. For ev'ry number'd captive put a ball Into an urn; three only black be there, The rest, all white, are safe.
Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears;

Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls;

Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.

4. A globe; as, the ball of the earth. Julius and Antony, those lords of all

Low at her feet present the conquer'd ball.

Ye gods, what justice rules the ball? Freedom and arts together fall.

5. A globe borne as an enlign of fovereignty.

Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the ball of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himself a ball, toffed from mifery to mifery, and from place to place.

Bacon's Henry VII. 6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness; as the lower and swelling part of the thumb, the apple of the eye.

Be subject to no sight but mine; invisible

To every eye ball else.

Shakespeare.

To make a stern countenance, let your brow bend so, that

it may almost touch the ball of the eye.

Peacham.

The parchment spread over a hollow piece of wood, stuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to spread it on the letters on the letters.

BALL. n. f. [bal, Fr. from ballare, low Lat. from βαλλίζειν, to dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expence of some particular person.

If golden sconces hang not on the walls, To light the costly suppers and the balls. He would make no extraordinary figure at a ball; but I can affure the ladies, for their confolation, that he has writ better

verses on the sex than any man.

BA'LLAD. n. s. [balade, Fr.] A song.

Ballad once signified a solemn and sacred song, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the ballad of ballads;

but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verse. Watts.

An' I have not ballads made on you all, and fung to filthy tunes, may a cup of fack be my poison.

Like the sweet ballad, this amusing lay

Too long detains the lover on his way.

To BA'LLAD. v. n. [from the noun.] To make or fing bal-

Saucy lictors Will catch at us like strumpets, and scall'd rhimers Ballad us out o' tune. Shakespeare.

BA'LLAD-SINGER. n. f. [from ballad and fing.] One whole employment is to fing ballads in the ftreets.

No fooner 'gan he raife his tuneful fong,

But lads and lasses round about him throng.

Not ballad-singer, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet and loud.

BA'LLAST. n. s. [ballasse, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady to the center of gravity.

There must be some middle counsellors to keep things steady; for, without that ballass, the ship will roul too much.

Bacon's Esays. As for the ascent of it, this may be easily contrived, if there be some great weight at the bottom of the ship, being part of its ballast; which, by some cord within, may be loosened

from it. As when empty barks or billows float, With fandy ballast failors trim the boat;

So bees bear gravel stones, whose poising weight
Steers through the whistling winds their steddy slight. Dryd.

That which is used to make any thing steady.
Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His lading little, and his ballast less.

Swift.

BA'LLAST. v. a. [from the noun.]

To put weight at the bottom of a ship, in order to keep her steady.

fleady If this ark be so ballasted, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

2. To keep any thing steady.
Whilft thus to ballast love, I thought,

And so more steddily t' have gone, I faw, I had love's pinnace overfraught.

Now you have given me virtue for my guide, Donne.

And with true honour ballasted my pride. Dryden.
BALLE'TTE. n. s. [ballette, Fr.] A dance in which some history is represented.

BA'LLIARDS. n. f. [from ball, and yard, or flick to push it with.]
A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a flick; now corruptly called billiards.
With dice, with cards, with balliards, far unfit,

With fluttlecocks misseeming manly wit. Spenfer.

BYILISTER. Sec BALUSTRE.

BALLON. \ n. f. [ballon, Fr.]

1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry:

In architecture; a ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.
 In fireworks; a ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a confiderable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire, resembling

Dryden.

Dryden.

Granville.

Pope.

BA'LLOT. n. f. [ballote, Fr.]
1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT. v. z. [balloter, Fr.] To choose by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which it is known what is the result of the poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.

No competition arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to ballot some others. Wotton

Giving their votes by balloting, they lie under no awe. Swift.

BALLOTA'TION. n. f. [from ballot.] The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate and curious, confifting of ten feveral ballotations.

BALM. n. f. [baume, Fr. balfamum, Lat.]

1. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins Of happy shrubs, in Idumean plains.

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy place is filled, thy sceptre wrung from thee;

Thy balm wash'd off wherewith thou wast anointed.

Shakesp. Henry VI.

Dryden.

3. Any thing that fooths or mitigates pain.
You were conducted to a gentle bath, And balms apply'd to you.
Your praise's argument, balm of your age; Shakespeare.

Shake Speare: BALM Mint. \ n. f. [melissa, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is a verticillate plant, with a labiated flower, confifting of one leaf, whose upper lip is roundish, upright, and divided into two; but the under lip, into three parts: out of the flower-cup rises the pointal, attended, as it were, with sour embryos; these afterwards turn to so many seeds, which are roundish, and inclosed in the flower-cup: to these notes may be added, the flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves, but are not whorled round the stalks. The species are, I. Garden balm.

2. Garden balm, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman balm, with softer hairy leaves. The first of these forts is cultivated in gardens for medicinal and culinary use: it is propagated by parting the roots given in some contents. propagated by parting the roots either in fpring or autumn.
When they are first planted, if the season proves dry, you must carefully water them until they have taken root. BALM of Gilead.

The juice drawn from the balfam tree, by making incisions in its bark. Its colour is first white, soon after green; but when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The smell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taste of it bitter, sharp and aftringent. As little issues from the plant by incision, the balm sold by the merchants, is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, distilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine.

Calmet.

nerally adulterated with turpentine.

Calmet.

It feems most likely to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we render in our English bible by the word balm, was not the same with the balsam of Mecca, but only a better fort of turpentine, then in use for the cure of wounds and other diseases. Prideaux's Connection.

2. A plant remarkable for the strong balfamick scent, which its leaves emit, upon being bruised; whence some have supposed, erroneously, that the balm of Gilead was taken from this plant.

To BALM. v. a. [from balm.]

1. To anoint with balm. Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters, Shakespeares

And burn fweet wood.

2. To footh; to mitigate; to affuage.

Opprest nature sleeps:

This rest might yet have balm'd thy senses, Which stand in hard cure. Shakefpeare.

BA'LMY. adj. [from balm.]

1. Having the qualities of balm.

Soft on the flow ry herb I found me laid, In balmy fweat; which with his beams the fun Soon dry'd.

2. Producing balm.

3. Soothing; foft; mild.

Come, Desdemona, tis the soldier's life To have their balmy sambers wak'd with strife. Such visions hourly pass before my sight, Which from my eyes their balmy slumbers fright. Shakefp. Dryden.

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Those rich perfumes which, from the happy shore,
The winds upon their balmy wings convey'd,
Whose guilty sweetness first the world betray'd.

Diese their balmy humbers hight. Dryden.

First

ATilton.

BAN

First Eurus to the rising morn is lend,
The regions of the balmy continent.

5. Mitigating; assuative.
Of balmy breath, that doth almost persuade
Justice to break her sword!

BA'LNEARY. n. s. [balnearium, Lat. A bathing-room.
The balnearies, and bathing-places, he exposeth unto the
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved, as is observable in balneations, and fomenta-tions of that part.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

BA'L : EATORY. adj. [balnearius, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or flove.

BA'LOTIDE. n. f. The leap of an horse, so that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hinder-feet, without yerking out. A balctade differs from a capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force.

Farrier's Dist.

capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force. Farrier's Dist.

B'ALSAM. n. f. [balfamum, Lat. Ointment; unguent; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and softer than salve.

Christ's blood our balfam; if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe. Denham.

BALSAM Apple. [momordica, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, is of the expanded bell-shaped being hor for decely cut. as to appear composed of five die-

ed kind, but so deeply cut, as to appear composed of five di-stinct leaves; the flowers are some male, or barren; others female, growing upon the top of the embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, which is fleshy, and sometimes more or less tapering and hollow, and, when ripe, usually bursts, and casts forth the seeds with an elasticity; which seeds are wrapped up in a membranous covering, and are, for the most part, indented on the edges.

BALSAM Tree.
This is a shrub which scarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree; it shoots out abundance of long slender branches, with a few small rounding leaves, always green; the wood of it is gummy, and of a reddish colour; the blossoms are like small stars, white, and very fragrant; whence spring our little pointed pods, inclosing a fruit like an almond, called carpobalfamum, as the wood is called xylobalfamum, and the juice opobalfamum; which fee. This tree is cultivated in Arabia and Judea; but it is forbid to be fown or multiplied without the

permission of the grand fignior.

BALSA'MICAL. ? adj. [from balfam.] Having the qualities of BALSA'MICK. } balfam; unctuous; mitigating; foft; mild;

oily.

If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my foul thrusts out the baljamical humour of my blood to heal it.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

The aliment of such as have fresh wounds ought to be such humours from putresaction, and renders them oily and balfamick.

BALUSTER. n. f. according to du Cange, from balaustrium, low
Lat. a bathing place.] A small column or pilaster from an inch
and three quarters to four inches square or diameter. Their dimensions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned
with mouldings; they are placed with rails on stairs, and in
the fronts of galleries in churches.

This should first have been planched over, and railed about
with balusters.

Caren.

with balusters.

BA'LUSTRADE. n. f. [from balufter.] An affemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called balufters, fixed upon a terras, or the top of a building, for feparating one part from another.

BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam, which

we use in the same sense to this day. We use in the same sense to this day.

Bamboo. n. f. An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has several shoots, much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and separated from space to space by joints. They are said by some, but by mistake, to contain sugar; the bamboo being much larger than the sugar-cane. The leaves grow out of each knot, and are prickly. They are sour or sive inches long, and an inch in breadth, somewhat pointed, and ribbed through the whole length with green and sharp sibres. Its through the whole length with green and sharp fibres. Its slowers grow in ears, like those of wheat.

To Bamboo'zle. v. a. [a cant word not used in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impose upon; to consound.

After Nick had bamboozled about the money, John called for counters.

for counters. Arbuthnot.

BAMBO'OZLER. n. f. [from bambozle.] A tricking fellow; a

There are a fet of fellows they dill banterers and bamboozlers, that play such tricks.

BAN. n.f. [ban, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proscrip-

tion, interdiction, excommunication, publick fale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we use especially in the publishing matrimonial contracts in the church, before N° XII.

marriage, to the end that if any man can fay against the intens tion of the parties, either in respect of kindred or otherwise, they may take their exception in time. And, in the canon laws banna funt proclamationes sponsi & sponsie in ecclesiis sieri soliti.

I bar it in the interest of my wife; 'Tis she is subcontracted to this lord,

And I her husband contradict your bans. She Our bans thrice bid! and for our wedding-day To draw her neck into the bans. Shakespeare.

Hudibras.

2. A curse; excommunication.

Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected, With Hecate's ban thrice blafted, thrice infected. Hamlet. A great overlight it was of St. Peter that he did not accurfe Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of such a ban, since friar Vincent could tell Atasalipa, that

kingdoms were the pope's. 3. Interdiction.

Much more to taste it, under ban to touch. Paradije Loft. 4. Ban of the Empire; a publick centure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

He proceeded so far by treaty, that he was proferred to have the imperial ban taken off Altapinus, upon submission. Howel.

To BAN. v. a. [bannen, Dut. to curse.] To curse; to execrate. Shall we think that it baneth the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the use thereof.

It is uncertain whether this word, in the profession sense. It is uncertain whether the word, in the profession sense.

to be deduced from ban, to curse, or bane, to poison.

In thy closet pent up, rue my shame,
And ban our enemies, both mine and thine. Shakespeare.
Before these Moors went a Numidian priest, bellowing out charms, and cafting scrowls of paper on each side, wherein he cursed and banned the Christians.

Knolics. Knolics. BANA'NA Tree. See PLANTAIN; of which it is a species. BAND. n. f. [bende, Dut. band, Saxon.]

r. A tye; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to an-

You shall find the band, that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very strangler of their amity.

Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. This is now usually spelt, less properly, bond.

So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his bands, is joy to see. Hubberd's Tale.

Since you deny him ent'rance, he demands
His wise, whom cruelly you hold in bands.

Dryden.

3. Any means of union or connexion between persons.

This wire, whom cruelly you hold in bands.

3. Any means of union or connexion between persons.

Here's eight that must take hands,

To join in Hymen's bands.

Shakespeare.

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now restrained to a neckcloth of particular form worn by clergymen, lawyers, and students in colleges.

For his mind I do not care.

For his mind I do not care,
That's a toy that I could spare:
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and band sit neat.

Ben. Johnson. He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who washes and can clear-starch his bands. Addism.

5. Any thing bound round another.
In old statues of stone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, it appeared that the lead did fwell. Bacon. 6. A company of persons joined together in any common design.

And, good my lord of Somerfet, unite

Your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot.

Shakesp. Henry VI. We few, we happy few, we band of brothers. Shakesp.

The queen in white array before her band,
Saluting took her rival by the hand.

On a fudden, methought this felect band sprang forward, with a resolution to climb the ascent, and sollow the call of that heavenly mulick.

Strait the three bands prepare in arms to join, Each band the number of the facred Nine. 7. In architecture. Any flat low member or moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth. To BAND. v. a. [from band.]

I. To unite together into one body or troop.

The bishop, and the duke of Glo'ster's men, Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble stones,

And banding themselves in contrary parts, Do pelt at one another's pates.

Some of the boys banded themselves as for the major, and others for the king; who, after six days skirmishing, at last made a composition, and departed.

To live exempt

From heav'ns high jurifdiction, in new league Banded against his throne.

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother stood an infant lover,

· With wings unfledg'd, his eyes were banded over.

Milton.

Raleigh.

BANDS of a faddle, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the faddle, to hold the bows in the right fituation.

BANDAGE. n. f. [bandage, Fr.] I. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a bandage over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have seen her represented in snow.

Addi, on. Cords were fastened by hooks to my bandages, which the workmen had girt round my neck.

2. It is used, in surgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, fometimes, for the act or practice of applying bandages. BANDBOX. n. f. [from band and box.] I bands and other things of small weight. A flight box used for My friends are surprized to find two bandboxes among my books, till I let them fee that they are lined with deep eruAddison. With empty bandbox she delights to range,
And seigns a distant errand from the 'Change. Gay's Trivia.

BA'NDELET. n. s. [bandelet, Fr. in architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BA'NDIT. n. f. [bandito, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No favage fierce, bandit, or mountaineer,

Will dare to foil her virgin purity.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,

No cavern'd hermit, refts felf fatisfy'd.

BANDI'TTO. n. f. in the plural banditti. [bandito, Ital.]

A Roman fworder, and banditto flave,

Murder'd fweet Tully.

Shak

BA'NDOG. n. f. [from ban or band, and dog. The origina Milton. Pope. BA'NDOG. n. f. [from ban or band, and dog. The original of this word is very doubtful. Caius, de canibus Britannicis, derives it from band, that is, a dog chained up. Skinner inclines to deduce it from bana, a murderer. May it not come from ban a curse, as we say a curst cur; or rather from banud, swelled or large, a Dansh word; from whence, in some counties they call a great nut a ban-nut.] A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and bandogs howl.

Shakes. Henry VI. Shakesp. Henry VI. Or privy, or pert, if any bin, We have great bandogs will tear their skin. Spenfer. BA'NDOLEERS. n. f. [bandouliers, Fr.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a fufficient charge for a musket.

BA'NDROL. n. f. [banderol, Fr.] A little flag or streamer; the little fringed filk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY. n. f. [from bander, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball at play.

To BA'NDY. v. a. [probably from bandy, the instrument with which they strike balls at play, which being crooked, is named from the term bander un arc, to string or bend a bow.] from the term bander un arc, to string or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another, bandy the fervice like a tennis-ball.

And like a ball bandy'd 'twixt pride and wit,

Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit. Denham.

What from the tropicks can the earth renal? What, from the tropicks, can the earth repel? What vigorous arm, what repercussive blow,

Bandies the mighty globe still to and fro?

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you bandy looks with me, you rascal?

The armides are placed to the state of the state Blackmore. Skakespeare. To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train, To bandy hasty words. Shakespeare. 3. To agitate; to toss about.

This hath been so bandied amongst us, that one can hardly miss books of this kind. Ever fince men have been united into governments, the endeavours after univerfal monarchy have been bandied among them. Swift Let not obvious and known truth, or some of the most plain and certain propositions, be bandied about in a disputation. To BA'NDY. v. n. To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way. No fimple man that fees This factious bandying of their favourites, But that he doth prefage fome ill event. Shakespeare.

A valiant son in law thou shalt enjoy: One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons, To ruffle in the commonwealth. Shakespeare. Could set up grandee against grandee, To squander time away, and bandy, Make lords and commoners lay sieges To one another's privileges. Hudibras. After all the bandying attempts of resolution, it is as much a question as ever Glanville. BA'NDYLEG. n. f. [from bander, Fr.] A
e He tells aloud your greatest failing, A crooked leg. Nor makes a scruple to expose Cour handyleg, or crooked nose. Swift BA'NDYLEGGED. adj. [from handyleg.] Having crooked legs. Swift.

The Ethiopians had an one-eyed bandylegged princ; ; fuch a person would have made but an odd figure. Collier. BANE. n. f. [bana, Sax. a murderer.] Begone, or else let me. 'Tis bane te ?- ... Johnson. 1. Poison. The same air with thee All good to me becomes

Bane; and in heav'n much worse would be my state.

Milton. They, with speed, Their course through thickest constellations held, Spreading their bane.
Thus, am I doubly armed; my death and life, Milton. My bane and antidote, are both before me:

This, in a moment, brings me to an end; But that informs me I shall never die. Addison. 2. That which destroys; mischief; ruin.

Infolency must be represt, or it will be the bane of the Christian religion. Hooker.

I will not be afraid of death and bane,
Till Birnam forest come to Dunsinam Shakespeare. Suffices that to me strength is my bane, And proves the source of all my miseries. Milton.

So entertain'd those odorous sweets the fiend, Who came their bane. Milton.

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, those thunderbolts of war,
The double bane of Carthage? Dryden. False religion is, in its nature, the greatest bane and destruc-False religion is, in its morld.
tion to government in the world.
To poison. South.

To BANE. v. a. [from the noun.] To poison.

What if my house be troubled with a rat,

And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats To have it ban'd. Shakeffeare. BA'NEFUL. adj. [from bane and full.]

1. Poisonous. For voyaging to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Observant of the gods, and sternly just,
The refueld of the learn the learn state.

Ilus refus'd t' impart the baneful trult. 2. Deftructive. The filver eagle too is fent before,

Which I do hope will prove to them as baneful,
As thou conceiv'ft it to the commonwealth. Ben. Johnson.
The nightly wolf is baneful to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold.

Dryden.

Pore.

BA'NEFULNESS. n. f. [from baneful.] Poisonousness; destructiveness.

tiveness.

BA'NEWORT. n. f. [from bane and wort.] A plant, the same with deadly nightshade. See Nightshade.

To Bang. v. a. [vengolen, Dutch.]

I. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low and samiliar word. One receiving from them some affronts, met with them handsomely, and banged them to good purpose. Howel. He having got some iron out of the earth, put it into his servants hands to sence with, and bang one another. \*Lock. Formerly I was to be banged, because I was too strong, and now, because I am too weak to resist; I am to be brought down, when too rich, and oppressed, when too poor. Arbuthnot.

2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence in general.

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,

That their designment helts. Shakespeare.

That their defig reent helts. You fould ach. ther wish jests fire-new from the mint; Shakespeare. you should have shanged the youth into dumbness.

BANG. n. f. [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a stroke; a low word.

I am a bachelor. - That's to fay, they are fools that marry;

you'll bear me a bang for that.

With many a stiff twack, many a bang,

Hard crabtree and old iron rang.

I heard several bangs or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak. Gulliver.

To BANISH. v. a. [banir, Yr. banio. low Lat. probably from ban, Teut. an outlawry, or profeription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well! Those evils thou repeat'st upon thyself, Have banish'd me from Scotland.

Shake peare. 2. To drive away.

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour

to banish the thoughts of him out of their minds. Tillotson.

Successes all her soft carefles prove,

To banish from his bre. his country's love. Pope.

BA'NISHER. n. s. [from banish] He that forces another from his own country.

his own country. In mere fpite,

To be full quit of these my banishers, Stand I before thee here

BA'NISHMENT. n. f. [banisjement, Fr.]

I. The act of banishing another; as, he secured himself by

the banishment of his enemics. 2. The

Now go we in content

To liberty, and not to banishment.

Round the wide world in banishment we roam,
Forc'd framment pleasing fields and native home. Dryden.

BANK. n. p. [banc, Saxon.]

1. The carril arising on each side of a water. We say, properly, the shore of the sea, and the banks of a river, brook, or small water.

Have you not made an arise.

Have you not made an universal shout, That Tyber trembled underneath his bank.
Richmond, in Devonshire, sent out a boat Shakespeare.

Unto the shore, to ask those on the banks, If they were his affistants. Shakespeare. A brook whose stream so great, so good,

Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood: Whose banks the Muses dwelt upon. Crasbaw.

'Tis happy when our streams of knowledge flow
To fill their banks, but not to overthrow.

O early lost what tears the river shed, Denham.

When the fad pomp along his banks was led! Pope. 2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They besieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they cast

up a bank against the city; and it stood in the trench. 2 Samuel, xx. 15.

3. [from banc, Fr. a bench.] A feat or bench of rowers.

Plac'd on your banks, the lufty Trojans sweep

Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. Waller.

Mean time the king with gifts a veffel ftores,
Supplies the banks with twenty chosen oars.

That banks of oars were not in the same plain, but raised above one another, is evident from descriptions of ancient

thips. 4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally.

Let it be no bank, or common stock, but every man be master of his own money. Not that I altogether mislike banks, but they will hardly be brooked in regard of certain suspicious.

Bacon's Effays. This mass of treasure you should now reduce; But you your store have hoarded in some bank. Denham. Their pardons and indulgences, and giving men a share in saints merits, out of the common bank and treasury of the church, which the pope has the sole custody of.

South.

5. The company of persons concerned in managing a bank. To BANK. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To lay up money in a bank.
2. To inclose with banks:

Amid the cliffs

And burning fands, that bank the shrubby vales. Thomson. BA'NK-BILL. n. f. [from bank and bill.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the fight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready mo-

ney, or bank-bills.

BA'NKER. n. f. [from bank.] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.

• Whole droves of lenders croud the banker's doors,

Dryden. To call in money. By powerful charms of gold and filver led,
The Lombard bankers and the change to waste.

BA'NKRUPCY. n. f. [from bankrupt.]

The state of a man broken, or bankrupt.

The act of declaring one's self bankrupt; as, he silenced the clamours of his creditors by a sudden bankrupcy.

BANKRUPT. adj. [banqueroute, Fr. bancorupto, Ital.] beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown bankrupt, like a broken man.

Shakesp. Richard III. Sir, if you fpend word for word with me,

I shall make your wit bankrunt.

Shakespeare.

BA'NKRUPT. n. s. A man in debt beyond the power of pay-

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardiness contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared; being bankr pts, and many of them felons.

It is with wicked men as with a bankrupt: when his credi-

tors are loud and clamorous, and speak big, he giveth them many good words. Calamy.

In vain at court the bankrupt pleads his cause; His thankless country leaves him to her laws. To BANKRUPT. v. a. To break; to disable one from satisfy-

ing his creditors.
We cast off the care of all future thirst, because we are al-Hammond.

ready bankrupted.

BANNER. n. f. [banniere, Fr. Canair, Welch.]

1. A flag; a ftandard; a militaly enfign.

From France there come a power,

Who already have fecret feite

The form of our best ports, and are at point

In some of our best ports, and are at point To shew their open banner.

Shakespeare. All in a moment through the gloom were feen Ten thousand banners rise into the air,

With orient colours waving.

Milton.

He faid no more; But left his fister and his queen behind,

And wav'd his royal banner in the wind. Dryden:

And wav'd his royal banner in the wind.

Fir'd with such motives, you do well to join

With Cato's foes, and follow Cæsar's banners. Addison.

2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance, or elsewhere.

BA'NNERET. n. s. [from banner.] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by summons to parliament. Blount.

A gentleman told king Henry, that Sir Richard Crostes, made banneret at Stoke, was a wise man; the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know.

he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know.

Camden's Remains. BANNEROL, more properly BANDEROL. n. f. [from banderole, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

King Ofwald had a bannerol of gold and purple set over his

tomb.

BA'NNIAN. n. f. A man's undrefs, or morning-gown; such as is worn by the Bannians in the East Indies.

BA'NNOCK. n. f. A kind of oaten or pease meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BA'NQUET. n. f. [banquet, Fr. banchetto, Ital. vanqueto, Span.]

A feast.

If a fasting day come, he hath on that day a banquet to Hooker.

In his commendations I am fed;

It is a banquet to me. Shakespeare. You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two feveral fides; a fide for the banquet, and a fide for the houshold; the one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling.

Bacon's Effays. Shall the companions make a banquet of him? Shall they part him among the merchants?

Milton.

At that tafted fruit, The fun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd His course intended.

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules
To dalliance because and involved.

To dalliance, banquets, and ignoble ease. Dryden.
To BA'NQUET. v. a. [from the noun.] To treat any one with feasts.

Welcome his friends,

Welcome his friends,
Visit his countrymen, and banquet them.
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.
They were banqueted by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encreased the nobility. Sir J. Hayward.
To Ba'nquet. v. n. To feast; to fare daintily.
The mind shall banquet, tho' the body pine:
Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but banker out the wits.
Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.
So long as his innocence is his repath, he feasts and banquets upon bread and water.

I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,

I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours, Prior.

And banquet private in the women's bow'rs. BA'NOUETER. n. f. [from banquet.]

1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.

He that makes feafts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE. ? n. f [from banquet and house.] A
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. S house where banquets are kept.

In a banqueting-house, among certain pleasant trees, the table
was set near to an excellent water-work.

But at the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A banquet-house salutes the southern sky.

BANQUETTE. n. s. [Fr. in fortification.] A small bank at
the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when
they fire.

BA'NSTICLE. n. f. A fmall fifth, called also a stickleback.

To BA'N FER. v. a. [a barbarous word, without etymology, unless it be derived from badiner, Fr ] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magistrate took it that he bantered him, and bad an efficient take him into custody.

I'F formation.

officer take him into custody.

It is no new thing for innocent simplicity to be the subject

of bantering drolls. L'Estrange. Could Alcinous' guefts with-hold

From fcorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit His leud romances, and his bant'ring wit? Tate.

BA'NTER. n. f. [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.
This humour, let it look never fo filly, as it passes many times for frolick and banter, is one of the most pernicious snares in L'Ettrange. human life.

Metaphyficks are so necessary to a distinct conception, solid judgment, and just reasoning on many subjects, that those who ridicule it will be supposed to make their wit and banter a re-

ridicule it? will be supposed to make the fuge and excuse for their own lazines.

BANKERER. n. s. [from bante.] One that banters; a droll.

What opinion have these religious banterers of the divine power? or what have they to say for this mockery and conL'Estrange.

tempt? BA'NTLING. n. j. [if it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word bairn, bairnling, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the object of their love

Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,

Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,

They seldom let the bant ing roar,
In basket, at a neighbour's door.

Basptism. n. s. [baptismus, Lat. βαωθισμός.]

An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or washing of the soul from original sin.

Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Chist doth use.

To his great baptism flock'd,

With awe, the regions round, and with them came

From Nazareth the son of Joseph deem'd,

From Nazareth the fon of Joseph deem'd, Milton.

Unmarkt, unknown.
2. Bap: is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how am I ftrait-ened till it be accomplished?

Luke.

BAPTISMAL. adj. [from bapti, m.] Of or pertaining to baptifm.

When we undertake the baptismal vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us.

Hammond.

BA'PTIST. n. s. [baptisle, Fr. βαωθιεπε.] He that administers baptifm.

Him the Baptist foon Descry'd, divinely warn'd, and witness bore

As to his worthier—— Milton.

BA'PTISTERY. n. f. [baptisterium, Lat.] The place where the facrament of baptism is administred.

The great church, baptistery, and leaning tower, are well

worth seeing.
To BAPTIZE. v. a. [baptiser, Fr. from \( \beta \alpha \overline{\pi} \) seein; to administer the facrament of baptism. Addition. To chri-

He to them shall leave in charge, To teach all nations what of him they learn'd, And his falvation; them who shall believe, Baptizing in the profluent stream, the sign Of washing them from guilt of sin, to life Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if so befal, For death, like that which the Redeemer dy'd.

Milton's Paradife Loft. Let us reflect that we are christians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and bat tized into an irreconcileable enmity with fin, the world, and the devil. Rogers.

BAPTIZER. n. f. [from to baptize.] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR. n. f. [barre, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid cross a passage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle bar to shoot through the boards

And he made the middle bar to most thought from the one end to the other.

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall to hold it.

The fish-gate did the sons of Hassenaah build, who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the bars thereof.

Nehemiah. the beams thereof, and let up the thereof, and the bars thereof.

Nehemian.

Nehemian.

Nehemian.

Nehemian.

Nehemian.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and fet bars and doors, and faid, hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther.

Job, xxxviii. 10.

And had his heir furviv'd him in due course,
What limits, Ingland, hadst thou found? what bar?
What world could have resisted?
Daniel's Civil In Daniel's Civil War.

Hard, thou know'ft it, to exclude Spiritual substance with corporeal bar. Milton.

Must I new lars to my own joy create,
Refuse myself, what I had forc'd from fate?

Fatal accidents have set
A most unhappy bar between your friendship. Dryden.

Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother. 4. A rock, or bank of fand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot fail over at low water.

5. Any thing used for prevention.

Lest examination should hinder and lett your proceedings, behold, for a bar against that impediment, one opinion newly

Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze to be
The founder of this law, and female bar. Shakespeare.

6. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; so called from the bar placed to hinder crouds from incommoding the court.

The great duke

Came to the bar, where, to his accusations, He pleaded still not guilty.

Some at the bar with subtlety defend, Shakespeare.

Or on the bench the knotty laws untye. Dryden.

An inclosed place in a tavern or coffeehouse, where the house-keeper sits and receives reckonings.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the bar, and made the best of my way. Addison.

In law. A peremptory exception against a demail or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys ne action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a bar to common intent, and a bar special: a bar to a common intent, is an ordinary or general bar, that disables the declaration of plea of the plaintiff: a bar special, is that which is more to nordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circum-8. In law. and falls out in the case in hand, upon some spe had circumstance of the fact.

Baftardy is laid in bar of fomething that is priscipally commenced.

9. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held to-

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains: the earth,

with her bars, was about me for ever.

10. Any thing which is laid across another, as bars in heraldry.

11. Bar of gold or silver, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a fort of mould, and never wrought.

12. Bars of a horse. The upper part of the gums between the tuks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horse governed.

13. Bars, in musick, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick; used to regulate the heating.

the lines of a piece of musick; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

BAR SHOT. n. f. Two half bullets joined together by an iron

bar; used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging.

To BAR. v. a. [from the noun.]

I. To fasten or shut any thing with a holt, or bar.

My duty cannot suffer

T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;

Though their injunction be to bar my doors, To obey in an you.

Though their injunction be to bar my goods,

And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.

Shake p. King Lear.

Courters of your lady's bed-

When you bar the window-shutters of your lady's bechamber at nights, leave open the sashes to let in the air. Suift's Directions to the Chambermaid.

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

When law can do no right, Let it be lawful, that law bar no wrong. Shakespeare.

3. To prevent.

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it barred mutual succour.

Doth it not seem a thing very probable, that God doth purposely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to understand, that his meaning in the former sentence was but to bar smallends in such things as were repugnant to his ordinances,

fimilitude in fuch things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and statutes?
To shut out from.
Hath he set bounds between their love and me? Hooker.

I am their mother; who shall bar them from me? Shakejp. Richard III:

Our hope of Italy not only loft, But shut from ev'ry shore, and barr'd from ev'ry coast Dryd.

5. To exclude from a claim.

God hath abridged it, by barring us from fome things of themselves indifferent.

Give my voice on Richard's fide, To bar my master's heirs in true descent! God knows I will not.

Shake Speare. His civil acts do bind and bar them all;

And as from Adam, all corruption take, So, if the father's crime be capital,

In all the blood, law doth corruption make. Sir J. Davies. It was thought fufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to har them from their money. Cla endon.

If he is qualified, why is he barred the profit, when he only performs the conditions?

Collier on Pride. Collier on Pride.

6. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth bar

The use of venom'd shot in war. Hudibras. What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? Bar him the playhouses, and you strike him dumb. Addison.

Shake Speare.

Bar him the playhouses, and you strike him dumb.
To except; to make an exception.
Well, we shall see your bearing.—
—Nay, but I bar to-night; you shall not gage me By what we do to night.
8. In law. To hinder the process of a suit.
But buff and belt men never know these cares;
No time, nor trick of law, their action bars:
Their cause they to an easier issue put.
From such delays as conduce to the finding out of tree. Dryden. From fuch delays as conduce to, the finding out of truth, a

criminal cause ought not to be ba red.

Ayliffe.

If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary, such excommunication shall not disable or bar his ad-

versary.

9. To bar a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of the legs of the parts, with intent to ftop the malignant hudiengaging a horse, and other parts, with intent to stop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the skin above it, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and striking between two ligatures.

[barba, a beard, Lat.] BARB. n.

PARB. n. [barba, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any the g that grows in the place of a beard.

The tarbel, fo called by reason of his barb or wattels at his Walton's Angler.

The Larbel, so called by reason of his barb or wattels at his mouth, nder his chaps.

2. The points that stand backward in an arrow, or fishing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor larme partan fear'd, before he found.

The shing parb appear above the wound.

Pope's Iliad.

3. The armoit for horses.

Their hosses were naked, without any barbs; for albeit many brought barbs, sew regarded to put them on.

Hayward.

BARB. n. s. [contracted from Barbary.] A Barbary horse.

These horses are brought from Barbary; they are commonly of a slender light fize, and very lean and thin, usually chosen for stallions.

Barbs, as it is said, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of barbs never cease but with their old; the vigour and mettle of barbs never cease but with their life.

Farrier's Distionary.

To BARB. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To shave; to dress out the beard. Shave the head, and tie the beard, and fay it was the defire of the penitent to be fo barbed before his death.

Shakespeare's Mensure for Measure.

2. To furnish horses with armour. A warriour train

That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain; On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,

Dryden's Fables. Thick as the college of the bees in May.

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows Send flowers of shafts, that on their barbed points

Philips. Alternate ruin bear.

BA'RBACAN. n. f [barbacane, Fr. barbacana, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the barbacan a porter fate,

Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight, nor word mote pass out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard.

2. A fortress at the end of a bridge. Fairy Queen.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BA'RBADOES Cherry. [malphigia, Lat.]

It has a small quinquefid calix, of one leaf, having bifid segments; the flower consists of five leaves, in form of a rose, having several stamina collected in form of a tube; the ovary, in the bottom of the flower-cup, becomes a globular, fleshy, foft fruit; in which is a fingle capfule, containing three stony winged nuts. In the West Indies, it rises to be fifteen or fixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleasant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a Miller.

BA'RBA'DOES Tar. A bituminous substance, differing little from the petroleum floating on several springs in England and Scotland.

Woodward's Method of Fossils.

BARBA'RIAN. n. s. [barbarus, Lat. It seems to have signified at first only a foreign, or a foreigner; but, in time, implied some degree of wildness or cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized; untaught; a favage.

Proud Greece, all nations else barbarians held, Boasting, her learning all the world excell'd.

Denham. There were not different gods among the Greeks and barbarians. Stilling fleet's Defince of Discourse on Romish Idolatry.

But with descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,

The wild barbarian in the storm expir'd. Addison.

2. A foreigner.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,

Though in Rome litter'd. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

3. A brutal monster; a man without pity: a term of reproach.

Thou fell barbarian!

What had he done! what could provoke thy madness
To affaffinate so great, so brave a man! A. Philips's D. Mot.
BARBA'RIAN. adj. Belonging to barbarians; savage.
Some selt the filent stroke of mould'ring age,
Earbarian blindness.

Pope's Epifiles.

BARBA'RICK. adj. [barbaricus, Lat,] Foreign; far-fetched.
The gorgeous East, with richelt hand,
Show'rs on her kings barbarick pearl and gold. Par. Loss Par. Loft.

The eastern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming, and barbarick gold.

BA'RBARISM. n. f. [barbarifmus, Lat.]

1. A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern barbarism will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant. Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

2. Ignorance of arts; want of Marning.

I have for barbarifts soke more

Than for that angel knowledge you can fay.

Shan speare's Love's Labour Lost.

The genius of Raphael having necessed to the times of barbaron and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection.

L'ryden's Dufresnoy, Presace. 3. Brutality; favagencis of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the N° XII.

Irish, to bring them from their delight of licentious barbar for unto the love of goodness and civility. Stenfer's State of Irel.

Divers great monarchies have rifen from barlarism to civility, and fallen again to ruin. Sir f. Davies on Ireland.

4. Cruelty; barbarity; unpitying hardness of heart.

They must per force have melted,

And barbarism itself have pitted him. Shakesp. Richard II.

BARBA'RITY. n. f. [from barbarous.]

1. Savageness; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity

And they did treat him with all the rudeness, reproach, and barbarity imaginable.

Barbarism; impurity of speech.
 Next Petrarch followed, and in him we see
 What rhime improved in all its height, can be

At best a pleasing sound, and sweet barbarity. Dryden. Latin often expresses that in one word, which either the barbarity or narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more. Dryden.

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many barbarities, before the Goths had invaded Italy.

BA'RBAROUS. adj. [barbare, Fr. \(\beta \times \times

The doubtful damfel dare not yet commit

Her fingle person to their burbarous truth. Fairy Que.n. Thou art a Roman; be not burbarous. Shake p. T. Andron. And he left governour, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more barbarous than he that fet him there.

2 Macc. v. 22.

A barbarous country must be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when subdued, if it be not well planted, it will estsoons return to barbarism. Davies on Ireland.

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who restored painting in Germany, not having those reliques of antiquity, retained that barbarous manner. Dryden. 3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their barbarous usage, he died within a few days, to the

grief of all that knew him.

BA'RBAROUSLY. adv. [from barbarous.]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.

We barbarously call them bleft,

Whilst swelling coffers break their owner's rest. Stepney. 3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you barbarously murder'd him. Dryd. Span. Friar. She wishes it may prosper; but her mother used one of her nieces very barbarously.

Spestator.

BA'RBAROUSNESS. n. f. [from barbarous.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of musick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the bar-barousness of the Goths.

2. Impurity of language.

It is also much degenerated and impaired, as touching the pureness of speech; being overgrown with barbaroufness.

Brerewood on Languages.

Cruelty. The barbarousness of the trial, and the persuasives of the clergy, revailed to antiquate it. Hale's Common Law of England. prevailed to antiquate it. To BA'RBECUE. v. a. A term used in the West-Indies for dref-fing a hog whole; which, being split to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raised about two soot above a char-coal fire, with which it is surrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endu'd,
Cries, fend me, gods, a whole hog barbecu'd.

BA'RBECUE. n. f. A hog dreft whole, in the West-Indian manner.
BA'RBED. participial adj. [from to barb.]

1. Furnished with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to ruft,
His barbed steeds to stables. Shakespeare's R Shakefreare's Richard II.

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling show'r, But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire.

L'Ailton's Paradife Loft.

BA'RBEL. n. f. [from barb.]

1. A kind of fish found in rivers, large and strong, but coarse. The barbel is so called, by reason of the barb or wattels at mouth, or under his chaps.

Walton's Ang.cr. his mouth, or under his chaps.

2. Knots of superfluous flesh growing up in the channels of the Farrier's Distionary. mouth of a horse.

BA'RBER. n. s. [from to barb.] A man who shaves the beard.

His chamber being stived with friends or suitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breasts to his servants to dress; his head and face to his barber; his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners

With those thy boist'rous locks, no worthy match

For valour to affail -

2 Q Milton's Sampfin's Agonifles. But by the barter's razor best subdu'd.

What system, Dick, has right averr'd The cause, why woman has no beard? In points like these we must agree;

In points like these we must agree;
Our barber knows as much as we.

To BA'rber. v.a. [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder.
Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of No, woman heard speak,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the seast.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

BARBER-CHIRURGEON. n. s. A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade; such as were all surgeons formerly, but now it is used only for a low practifer of surgery.
He put himself into barber-chirurgeons hands, who, by unsit applications, raristed the tumour.

Wiscan's Surgery.

BARBER-MONGER. n. s. A word of reproach in Shakespeare, which seems to signify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.
Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon shines;
I'll make a sop of the moonshine of you; you whoreson, cullionly, barber-monger, draw.

Shakespeare's King's Lear.

BA'rberry. n. s. [berberis, Lat] Pipperidge bush.

It is set with sharp prickles; the leaves are long, and serrated on the edges; the flowers consist of six leaves, which expand in form of a rose, and are of a yellow colour; the fruit is long, of

form of a rose, and are of a yellow colour; the fruit is long, of an acid taste, and, for the most part, of a red colour, and grows in clusters; the bark of the tree is whitish. The species are, I. The common barkerry. 2. Barberry without stones. The first of these sorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. Miller.

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very useful in house-wifery; that which beareth its fruit without stones is counted best. Mortimer's Husbandry.

There is amongst the Irish a kind of people called barbs, which are to them instead of poets; whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhime; the which are had in high regard and estimation among them.

And many bards that to the trembling chord, Can tune their timely voices cunningly. For the bard who first adorn'd our native tongue,

Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song,

Which Homer might without a blush rehearse. Dryden.

BARE. adj. [bane, Sax. bar, Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are bare and naked, which use both to cloath and house the kern. Spenfer on Ireland.

Then stretch'd her arms t' embrace the body bare; Her clasping hands inclose but empty air.

Dryden.
In the old Roman statues, these two parts were always bare, Dryden. and exposed to view, as much as our hands and face at present.

Addison's Travels.

2. Uncovered in respect.

Though the lords used to be covered whilst the commons were bare, yet the commons would not be bare before the Scot-tish commissioners; and so none were covered. Clarendon.

Unadorned; plain; fimple; without ornament. Yet was their manners then but bare and plain; For th' antique world excess and pride did hate. 4. Detected; without concealment.

These false pretexts and varnish'd colours failing,

Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear? Milton's Samson Agonistes.

5. Poor; without plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as bare as the apostles, when they had neither staff nor scrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the self-same affection.

Hooker, Preface. Even from a bare treasury, my success has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. Dryden's Epiftles, Dedication. 6. Mere.

It was a bare petition of a state

To one whom they had punish'd. Shakespeare's Coriolanus. You have an exchequer of words, and no other treasure for your followers; for it appears, by their bare liveries, that they live by your bare words.

Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.

Nor are men prevailed upon by bare words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried, with these puffs of wind,

contrary to knowledge.

Threadbare; much worn; as, bare liveries, in the last quotation from Shakesfreare. 7.

8. Not united with any thing elfe.

A defire to draw all things to the determination of bare and naked Scripture, hath caused much pains to be taken in abating

That which offendeth us, is the great difgrace which they offer unto our custom of bare reading the word of God. Hooker.

Sometimes it has of before the thing taken away.
 Tempt not the brave and needy to despar;
 For, tho your violence should leave them bare

Of gold and filver, swords and darts remain. Dryden's Juv. Making a law to reduce interest, will not raise the price of land; it will only leave the country barer of money. Locke.

# BAR

To BARE. v. a. [from the adjective.] To ftrip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle on the bared branch,

Lament, the wounds that death did launch. Spenfer. There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass, it such fort as tural History.

it will bare the grass round about. Eacon's to Eriphyle here he found

Baring her breast, yet bleeding with the would.

He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs: Dryden.

Dryden.

Then on a rifing ground the trunks he plac'd.

For virtue, when I point the pen,

Fare the mean heart that lurks beneath a flar;

Can there be wanting to defend her cause,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws? Pope.
BARE, OF BORE. The preterite of to bear. See To BEAR.
BA'REBONE. n.f. [from bare and bone.] Lean, so that the bones

Here comes lean Jack, here come barebone; how long is it ago, Jack, fince thou fawest thy own knee? Shakesp. Hen. IV.

BA'REFACED. adj. [from bare and face.] 1. With the face naked; not masked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play barefaced. Shake peare's Midjemmer's Night's Dream, Shamelefs; unreferved; without concealment; without difplay barefaced.

guife.
The animofities encreased, and the parties appeared bareClarendon. faced against each other. Ciarendon. It is most certain, that barefaced bawdry is the poorest pre-

tence to wit imaginable BAREFA'CEDLY. adv. [from barefuced.] Openly; shamefully;

without difguise.

Though only some profligate wretches own it too barefaced'y, yet, perhaps, we should hear more, did not fear tie people's tongues.

Locke.

BAREFA'CEDNESS. n. f. [from barefaced.] Effrontery; affurance; and aciousness...

BA'REFOOT. adj. [from bare and foot.] Without shoes.

She must have a husband;

I must dance barefoot on her wedding day.
Going to find a barefoot brother out, Shake Speare.

ne of our order. Shake peare's Romeo and Juliet.
Ambitious love hath so in me offended, One of our order.

That barefoot plod I the cold ground upon

With fainted vow. Shake Speare. Envoys describe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, standing barefort, bowing to the earth.

BAREFO'CTED. adj. Without shoes.

He himself, with a rope about his neck, barefooted, came to

offer himself to the discretion of Leonatus. BA'REGNAWN. adj. [from bare and gnawn.] Eaten bare. Know my name is loft;

By treason's tooth baregnawn and cankerbit. Shak. K. Lear. BA'REHEADED. adj. [from bare and head.] Uncovered in re-

He, bareheaded, lower than his proud fteed's neck, Bespoke them thus. Shakespeare's Richard II. Next, before the chariot, went two men bar eheaded. Bacon.
The victor knight had laid his helm aside,
Bareh aded, popularly low he bow'd. Dryden's Fables.

Barehaded, popularly low he bow'd. BA'RELY. adv. [from lare.]

1. Nakedly.

 Merely; only; without any thing more.
 The external administration of his word is as well by reading barely the Scripture, as by explaining the same.

The duke of Lancaster is dead;

And living too, for now his fon is duke--Barely in title, not in revenue. Shakefp. Ri. He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the wine; Shakesp. Richard II.

But his kind wife gave me the very fign. Where the balance of trade barely pays for commodities with commodities, there money must be sent, or else the debts cannot be paid.

BARENESS. n. f. [from bare.]

I. Nakedness.

So you ferve us
Till we ferve you; but when you have our rofes

You barely leave our thorns to prick ourselves, And mocks us with our tareness. Shak. All's well that ends well. 2. Leanness.

For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their bareness, they never learned that of me. Shak. Hen. IV. Poverty.

Were it stript of its privile es, and made as like the primitive church for its bareness a, its purity, it could legally war. all fuch privileges.

4. Meanness of clothes.
BA'RGAIN. n. s. [barges, Welch; bargaigne, Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the fale of fom thing. What is marriage but'a very bargain? wherein is foug Fal-liance, or portion, or reputation, with fome defire of iffue; not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. No

The n at the bargain made was meant.

Do ne.

2. The hing bought or fold.

Give me but my price for the other two, and you shall even have the tinto the bargain.

L'Aftrange.

He who is at the crarge of a tutor at home, may give his fon a mongregenteel carriage, with greater learning into the bargain, they any at school can do.

gain, their any at school can do.

Locke.

3. Stipulation.

There' was a difference between courtesses received from their master and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and bargain; whereas their master's could not. Bacon's Henry VII.

4. An unexpected reply; tending to obscenity. Where fold he bargains, whipstitch? Dryden.
As to bargains, few of them feem to be excellent, because they all terminate into one fingle point. Swift.

No maid at court is less asham'd, Howe'er for telling bargains fam'd.

5. An event; an upshot: a low sense.

I am forry for thy misfortune; however we must make the best of a bad bargain: thou art in jeopardy that is certain.

Arbuthnot's Itistory of J. Bu'll.

Bargain and sale is a contract or agreement made for manours, lands, &c. also the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee.

To Ba'rgainer to the bargainer.

To Ba'rgainer to the bargainer.

To make a contract for the fale or purchase of any thing; often with for.

Henry is able to enrich his queen; And not to feek a queen to make him rich. So worthless peasants bargain for their wives,

As market men for oven, sheep, or horse. Shakelp. For those that are like to be in plenty, they may be largained upon the ground.

Bacon. for upon the ground.
The thrifty flate will bargain ere they fight.

Dryden. It is possible the great duke may bargain for the republick of Lucca, by the help of his great treasures. Addition on Italy.

BARGAINEE. n. f. [from bargain.] He or she that accepts a bargain.

BA'RGAINER. n. f. [from bargain.] The person who profers,

or makes a bargain. BARGE. n. f. [bargie, Dut. from barga, low Lat]

I. A boat for pleasure.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,

Shakespeare. It was consulted, when I had taken my barge, and gone a-shore, that my ship should have set sail and less me there. Raleigh's Esays.

Plac'd in the gilded barge, Proud with the burden of so sweet a charge; With painted oars the youths begin to sweep Neptune's smooth face.

2. A boat for burden.

BARGER. n. f. [from barge.] The manager of a barge.

Howsoever, many wasarers make themselves glee, by put-ting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, like the Campellians in the north, and the London bargers, forflow not to baigne them.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

BARK. n. f. [barck, Dan]
1. The rind or covering of a tree. Trees last according to the strength and quantity of their sap and juice; being well munited by their bark against the injuries of the air.

Bucon's Natural History.

Wand'ring in the dark,
Physicians for the tree have found the bark.

2. A finall fhip. [from barca, low Lat.]
Things, I say, being in this state, it came to pass, that the duke of Parma must have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get bark nor mariner to put to fea.

Bacon on the War with Spain.

It was that fatal and perfidious bark,
Built in th' cclipfe, and rigg'd with curfes dark,
That funk fo low that facred head of thine. Milton.

Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind, Trusts a frail bark with a tempestuous wind. Granville. To BARK. v. n. [beoncan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a dog makes, when he threatens or purfues.

Sent before my time Into this breathing world, scarce half made up, And that so lamely and unfashionably, I hat dogs lark at me.

hat dogs lark at me.

Why to your dogs barr o? be there bears i' th' town?

Shakefp. Merry IV wes of IV indfor.

In you the herdman calls im back again;

The dogs stand off afar, and birk in vain. 2. To clamour at; to purfue with reproaches. Vile is the vengeance on the afhes cold, And envy base, to back at sleeping same. Coulev.

Waller.

You dare patronage The envious tarring of your faucy tongue, Against my ford the duke of Somerf t! Shakespeare. To flip trees of their To BARK. v. a. [from the noen.]

The feverest penalties ought to be put upon barking any tree

Thefe trees, after they are barked, and cut into shape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the sheam.

A defects Remarks on Italy. BARK-BARED. adj. [from lark and lare.] Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and lank-lared trees may be preferred, by nou-rishing up a snoot from the foot, or below the stripped place, cutting the body of the tree floping off a little above the shoot, and it will quickly heal, and be covered with bark.

Niortimer's Art of Husbandry.

BA'RKER. n. f. [from bark.]

1. One that barks or clamours. What hath he done more than a base cur? barked and made a noise? had a fool or two to spit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, these barkers.

Sen. Johnjon's Discovery.

2. [from bark of trees.] One that is employed in stripping trees.

BA'RKY. adj. [from bark.] Confifting of bark; containing

Ivy fo enrings the barky fingers of the elm. Shandp. Merry It wes of Windfor.

B'ARLEY. n. f. [derived by Junius from 72.]

It hath a thick fpike; the calyx, hutk, awn, and flower, are like those of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the seed is swelling in the middle, and, for the most part, ends in a sharp point, to which the hutks are closely united. The species are, 1. Common long-eared barley 2. Winter or square barley, by some called big. 3. Sprat varley, or battiedoor barley. All these forts of barley are sown in the spring of the year, in a dry time. In some very dry light land, the barle, is sown early in March. In some very dry light land, the barle, is sown early in March; but in itrong clayer soils it is not sown till April. The square barley or bis, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and barley or bis, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and in Scotland; and is hardier than the other forts. Where barley is fown upon new broken up land, the usual method is to plough up the land in March, and let it lie fallow until June; at which time it is ploughed again, and fown with turneps, which are eaten by theep in winter, by whose dung the land is greatly improved; and then, in March following, the ground is ploughed again, and sown with barley.

Barley is emollient, mossening, and expectorating; barley was chosen by Hippocrates as proper food in inflammatory diftempers.

Arbuthnot in Aliments.

Arbuthnot on Aliments. tempers.

BA'RLEYBRAKE. n. f. A kind of rural play.

By neighbours prais'd fhe went abroad thereby, At barleybrake her sweet swift feet to try. Sidney. BARLEY BROTH. n. f. [from barley and broth.] A low word, fometimes used for itrong beer.

Can fodden water, A drench for furreyn'd jades, their bariey broth, Decoet their cold blood to fuch valiant heat? Shakefp. BARLEY CORN. n. f. [from barrey and corn.] A grain of bar-ley; the beginning of our measure of length; the third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, choak'd with breaks and thorns,
Ill measur'd by ten thousand barley corns.

BARLEY MOW. n. f. [from barley and mow. The place where reaped barley is stowed up.

Whenever by yon barley mow I pass,

Before my eyes will trip the tidy lats.

BARM. n. f. ib irm, Welch; beonm, Sax.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work, and into bread, to lighten and fwell it.

Are you not he That fometimes make the drink bear no barm, Missead light wand'rers, laughing at their harm? Shakesp.
You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the working of beer when the barm is put into it.

Bacon's Natural History.

BA'RMY. adj. [from barm.] Containing barm.
Their jovial nights in frolicks and in play
They pals, to drive the tedious hours away; And their cold stomachs with crown'd goblets cheer,

Of windy cider, and of barmy beer.

Dryden.

BARN. n. f. [bern, Sax.] A place or house for laying up any fort of grain, hay, or straw, &c.

In vain the barns expect their promis'd load,

Nor barns at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. I took notice of the make of feveral barns here: after having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners of it, four blocks, in such a shape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. Addison on Itaiy: BA'RNACLE n. f. [probably of beann, Sax. a child, and aac, Sax.

Fairy Queen.

an oak ]

1. A bird like a goofe, fabulously supposed to grow on trees.

Surely it is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the first men might grow upon trees, as the story goes about barnacies; or perhaps might be the lice of some vast prodigious animals, whose species is now existence.

Renter: Services:

Bentley's Sermons.

And from the most refin'd of faints,

As naturally grow miscreants, As barnacles turn solan geese

In th' islands of the Orcades. Hudibras. An instrument made commonly of iron for the use of farriers,

to hold a horse by the nose, to hinder him from struggling when any incision is made. Farrier's Dict. BARO'METER. n. s. [from βαρω, weight, and μέτρον, measure.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroscope, which only shews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without specifying the difference. The barometer is sounded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torsicellian experiment. of it, at Florence, in 1643; which is a glass tube filled with mercury, horizontally sealed at one end; the other open and immerged in a bason of stagnant mercury; so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminithes, the mercury in the tube will descend, and, as it encreases, the mercury will ascend; the column of mercury suspended in the tube, being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere. Many attempts have been made to render the changes in the baromiter more fenfible, in order to measure the atmosphere more accurately; and hence arose a great number of barometers, of different structures. Dr. Halley observes, in the Philosophical Transactions, that in calm weather, when the air is inclined to rain, the mercury is commonly low; in serene good settled weather, high. On great winds, though unaccompanied with rain, the mercury is lowest of all with record to the point of the compassion of the print of the pr of all, with regard to the point of the compass the wind blows on. The greatest heights of the mercury are on easterly and north-casterly winds, cateris paribus. After great storms of wind, when the mercury has been low, it rises again very fast. In calm frosty weather, it stands high. The more northerly In calm frosty weather, it stands high. The more northerly places find greater alterations than the more fouthern; and within the tropicks, and near them, there is little or no varia-tion of the height of the mercury. The rifing of the mercury forebodes fair weather after foul, and an easterly or north-easterly wind; its falling protends foutherly or westerly winds, or both. In a storm, the mercury begining to rise, is a pretty fure sign that it begins to abate. But there are frequently great changes in the air without any percentible alternation in the changes in the air, without any perceptible alteration in the barrometer. The alterations of the weight of the air, are generally allowed to be the cause of those in the barometer; but philosophers cannot easily determine whence those alterations rise in the atmosphere.

The measuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the fea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that effential property of the air, its gravity or pressure. As the column of mercury in the baron eter is counterpoised by a column of air of equal weight, fo whatever causes make the air heavier or lighter, the p. csiure of it will be thereby encreased or lessen-ed, and of consequence the mercury will rise or fall. Again, the air is condensed or expanded, in proportion to the weight or force that presses it. Hence it is, that the higher from the sea, in the midland countries, the mercury descends the lower; because the air becomes more rarified and lighter, and it falls

lowest upon the tops of the highest mountains. Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoises a column of mercury from twenty-seven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmosphere varying one tenth, which are its utmost limits; so that the exact specifick gravity of the air cannot be determined when the barometer stands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather.

Arbuthnot on Air. BAROME'TRICAL. adj. [from barometer.] Relating to the ba-

He is very accurate in making barometrical and thermome-Derham's Physico-Theology. trical instruments.

BA'RON. n. f. [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. Bare, among the Romans, fignified a brave warriour, or a bru-tal man; and, from the first of these fignifications, Menage derives taron, as a term of military dignity. Others suppose it originally to fignify only a man; in which fense baron, or varr.n, is still used by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uses baron and femme, husband and wife.
Others deduce it from ber, an old Gaulish word, fignifying
commander; others from the Hebrew 723, of the same import. Some think it a contraction of far homme, or peer, which feems least probable. ]

A degree of nobility next to a viscount. It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all those were called barons, that had such signiories as we now call court barons. And it is said, that, after the conquest, all such came to the parliament, and sat as nobles in the upper house. But when, by experience, it appeared, that the parliament was too much crouded with such multitudes, it became a custom, that no a should come, but such as the king, for their extraordinary wildom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ rail hac vice tantum. After that, men, seeing that this state of ne cality was but casual, and depending marrely on the prince's pleasure, obtained of the king letters patent of this digging them and their heirs male: and these were called barons by servers patent, or by creation, whose posserity are now those hallows that are or by creation; whose posterity are now those battons that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleasure. It is nevertheless thought, that there are yet barons by writ, as well as barons by letters patent, and that they may be discerned by their titles; the barons by writ being those, that to the title of lord have their own furnames annexed; whereas the barons by letters patent, are named by their baronies. These barons which were first by writ, may now justly also be called barons by prescription; for that they have continued barons, in themselves and their ancestors, beyond the memory of man. There are also barons by tenure, as the bimemory of man. There are also barons by tenure, as the bi-fhops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their bishopricks, have always had place in the upper house of par-liament, and are called lords spiritual.

Baron is an officer, as barons of the exchequer to the king: of these the principal is called lord chief baron, and the three others are his affiftants, between the king and his fubjects, in causes of justice, belonging to the exchequer.

There are also barins of the cinque ports; two to each of the feven towns, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower house of par-

They that bear

The cloth of state above, are four barons Of the cinque ports.

Shake peare.

Baron is used for the husband in relation to his wife. Coach.
 A baron of beef is when the two firloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. Dist.

BA'RONAGE. n. f. [from baron.]

I. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the forest, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his baronage at Staines, A. D. 1215.

Hale.

The dignity of a baron.

The land which gives title to a baron.

BA'RONESS. n. f. [baronessa, Ital. baronissa, Lat.] A baron's lady.
BA'RONET. n. f. [of baron and et, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a haron and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was first founded by king James I. A. D. 1611. Cowel. But it appears by the following paffage, that the term was in use before, though in another sense.

King Edward III. being bearded and crossed by the clergy, they being too strong for him, so as he could not order and reform things, was advised to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the best abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had so many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not asterwards lords, but baronets, as sundry of them do yet retain the name.

Spenser.

BA'RONY. n. f. [baronnie, Fr. beonny, Sax.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees

of temporal barons, but of bishops also.

Covel.

BA'ROSCOPE. n. f. [βάρ and σκοψέω.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere. See BAROMETER.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be

changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the baroscope are very small.

Arbuthnes. BA'RRACAN. n. f. [bouracun, or barracan, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK. n. f. [harracca, Span.]
Little cabins made by the Spanish fishermen on the sca shore; or little lodges for foldiers in a camp.
It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge soldiers.

2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge loidiers.

BA'RRATOR. n. f. [from barat, old Fr. from which is still retained barateur, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law suits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character. Nic, to turn barrater in thy old days, a stirrer up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours?

Arbuthnot's History of f. Bull.

BA'RRATRY. n. f. [from barrater.] The practice or crime of BA'RRATRY. n. f. [from barrater.] The a barrator; foul practice in law.
'T is arrant barratry, that bears
Point blank an action 'gainft our laws.
BA'RREL. n. f. [baril, Welch.]

Hudibras.

I. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close.

It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty barrel knocked upon with the langer, giveth a diapason with

found of the like barrel full.

Tremblit g to approach

The little barrel, which he fears to broach.

A particular measure in liquids. A barrel of wine is the cone gallons and a half; of ale, thirty two gallons; of there thirty fix gallons, and of beer vinegar, thirty four gallons.

3. In dry measure. A barrel of Essex butter contains one hundred

BAR

and fix/pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundre and fifty fiv. A barr of herrings should contain thirty two gallons wind measure holding usually a thousand herrings.

Sever I colleges, instead of limiting their rents to a certain sum, prevailed with thest tenants to pay the price of so many

barrels officorn, as the market went.

Any thin kollow; as, the barrel of a gun; that part which

holds the fact.
Take the barrel of a long gun perfectly bored, fet it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then if you fuck at the mouth of the barrel ever fo gently, the bullet will come up fo forcibly, that it will hazard the ftriking out your teeth.

Digby. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing

is wound.

Your string and bow must be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the barrel.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises. 6. Barrel of the ear, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane.

To BA'RREL. v. a. [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for prefervation.

I would have their beef beforehand barrelled, which may be used as is needed. Barrel up earth, and fow fome feed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond.

Bacon.

BA'RREL-BELLIED. adj. [from barrel and belly.] Having a large

belly.

Dauntless at empty noises; lofty neck'd,

Sharp headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly back'd.

BA'RREN. adj. [bane, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolifick; applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings. Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown, And put a barren sceptre in my gripe, No son of mine succeeding.

Shake [peare. There shall not be male or female barren among you, or Dong your cattle.

Deuter. vii. 14. among your cattle.
2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

The fituation of this city is pleasant, but the water is naught,

and the ground barren. Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confesses it to be barren. Pope.

From his far excursion thro' the wilds

Of barren ether, faithful to his time,

I hey fee the blazing wonder rife anew. Thom fon.

3. Not copious, scanty.

Some schemes will appear barren of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful.

Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.
There be of them that will make themselves laugh, to set on fome quantity of barren spectators to laugh too. Shake, BA'RRENLY. adv. [from barren.] Unfruitfully. BA'RRENNESS. n. s. [from barren.]

7. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought barrenness.

In wedlock a reproach. Shakej care.

In wedlock a reproach. Milton. No more be mention'd then of violence

Against ourselves; and wilful barrenness,
That cuts us off from hope.

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility.
Within the self same hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or barrenness.

Basen on Alienations. Bacon on Alienations.

Want of invention; want of the power of producing any

The adventures of Ulysses are imitated in the Æneis; tho' the accidents are not the same, which would have argued him of a total barrenness of invention. Dryden.

4. Want of matter.

The importunity of our adversaries hath conftrained us longer to dwell than the barrenness of so poor a cause could have seemed either to require or to admit.

Hooker.

5. In theology aridity; want of emotion or fensibility.

The greatest faints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes

The greatest saints sometimes are servent, and contents feel a barrenne's of devotion.

BA'RREN WORT. n. f. [epimedium, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The stalks are divided into three branches, each sustaining three leaves, shaped like ivy; the calyx consists of four leaves; the flower, of four petals, hollow, and expanded in form of a cross; the pointal of the slover becomes a pod with one cell, basing the stalks are contained round that seeds. having two valves, in which are contained round flat feeds. Miller.

BA'RRFUL. ady. [from bar and Jill.] Full of obstructions.
A barrful strife!

Whoe er I woo, myself would to his wife.

BARRIGA DE. n. s. [barricade, Fr. ortification made in haste, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing else, to keep off an attack.

2. Any stop; bar; obstruction.

No XII.

There must be such a barricade, as would greatly annoy, or rather absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere.

Derkam's Physico-Theology: T BARRICA'DE. v. a. [barricader, Ir.] To stop up a passege.
A new vulcano continually discharging that matter, which being till then barricaded up, and imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occasion of very great and frequent calamities.

Woodward,

Now all the pavement founds with trampling feet,

And the mixt hurry barricades the street,

Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team.

BARRICA'DO. n. f. [barricada, Span.] A fortification; a bar;

any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land, between

the sea on the one part, and the harbour water, or inner sea on the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and bar-

To BARRICADO. v. a. [from the noun ] To fortify; to bar; to stop up.

Fast we found, fast shut The difmal gates, and barrica.lo'd strong! Milton. He had not time to barricado the doors; so that the enemy Milton.

The truth of causes we find so obliterated, that it seems almost barricadoed from any intellectual approach.

Harvey on Confumptions.

BARRIER. n. f. [barriere, Fr.] It is fometimes pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, but it is placed more properly on the first.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n an ocean flows Around our realm, a barrie from the foes.

Pope. 2. A fortification, or strong place, as on the frontiers of a coun-

The queen is under the obligation of being guarantee of the Dutch having possession of the said barrier, and the revenues Swift. Swift.

3. A stop; an obstruction. If you value yourself as a man of learning, you are build-ing a most unpassable barrier against all improvement. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For justs, and tourneys, and barries, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make t eir cntries. Bacon.

Pris'ners to the pillar bound, At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made, Be freed, or arm'd anew.

5. A boundary.

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong, And fix, O muse, the barrier of thy song,

At Oedipus. Pope's Statiusi

How instinct varies in the groveling swine, Compar d, half reas ning elephant! with thine: Twixt that and reason, what a nice barrier!

For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near.

BA'RRISTER. n. s. [from bar.] A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts.

Barristers, now usually denominated counfellors at law, were formerly obliged to fludy eight years before they were passed, now only seven, and sometimes sewer. Outer barristers are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner barristers; such are the benchers, or those who have been readers, the council of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within Blount. Chambers. the bar.

BA'RROW. n. f. [benepe, Sax. supposed by Skinner to come from bear.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow; a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a wheelbarrow, that which one man pushes forward, by raising it woon one wheel forward, by raifing it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a barrow of butcher's offal, and to be thrown into the Thames?

Shake Speare.

No barrow's wheel

Shall mark thy stocking with a miry trace.

BA'RROW. n. f. [beng, Saxon.] A hog; whence barrow grease, or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, fignifies a grove; from beappe, which the Saxons used in the fame sense.

BARROW is likewise used in Cornwal for a hillock, under which,

in old times, bodies have been buried.

To BA'RTER. v. n. [baratter, Fr. to trick in traffick; from barat, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in opposition to purchasing with money.

As if they scorn'd to trade and barter,

By giving or by taking quarter.

A man has not every thing growing upon his foil, and therefore is willing to barter with his neighbour.

To BARTER. v. a.

1. To give any thing in exchange for something else.

Dryden.

For him was I exchang'd and ranfom'd; I'u: with a baser man of arms by far,

Once, in contempt, they would have larter'd me. Shale ? care.

Then as thou wilt dispose the rest,

To those who, at the market rate, Prior. Can harter honour for estate. I see nothing left us, but to truck and barter our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other.

2. Sometimes it is used with the particle away before the thing

given.

If they will larter away their time, methinks they should at least have some ease in exchange. Decay of Picty.

He also bartered away plums that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole

BARTER. n. f. [from the verb ] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; fometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furnished with such things as they may want, and, in exchange or barter, fend other things, with which they may abound

Bacon.

He who corrupteth English with foreign words, is as wife as ladies that change plate for china; for which, I think, the laudable traffick of old cloaths is much the fairest barter.

Felton on the Cl flick.

BA'RTERER. n. f. [from barter.] He that trafficks by exchange

of commodities.

BA'RTERY. n. f. [from larter.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in most ancient ages, there was only bartery or change of commodities amongst most nationally and the second of the second opinion. Camden's Remains.

BA'RTRAM. n. f. A p'ant; the same with rellitory; which see. BA'RTON. n. f. The demessee lands of a manour; the manour-house itself; and sometimes the out-houses.

Blount. BASE. adj. [las, Fr. baffo, Ital. baxo, Span. baffus, low Latin; Báois.]

1. Mean; vile; worthless.

The harvest white plumb is a base plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs.

Pyreicus was only samous for counterseiting all lase things, as earthen pitchers, a scullery; whereupon he was surnamed Peacham.

Peacham. Rupographus.

2. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of fentiment.

Since the perfections are fuch in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any unnoble heart; shall that heart, listed up to such a height, be counted base? Sidney. It is base in his adversaries thus to dwell upon the excesses of

Atterbury. a paffion. I might be lafe enough to suspect, that you acted like some philosopher, who writ much better upon virtue than he practifed it.

3. Of low station; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what shall be hoped of the peasants and laser people? Spenser on Ireland. Spenser on Ireland.

If that rebellion Came like itself, in base and abject routs, You reverend father, and these noble lords,

Had not been here. Shake peare. It could not else be, I should prove so base,
To sue and be denied such common grace. Shakespeare.
And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be base in

mine own fight. 2 Sam. Infurrections of lase people are commonly more furious in their beginnings.

He whose mind

Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind;

Though poor in fortune, of celestial race,
And he commits the crime who calls him base. Dryden.
Base-born; born out of wedlock, and by consequence of no

honourable birth.
Why bastard? wherefore lase? When my dimentions are as well compact

As honeit madam's issue. Shakespeare. I his young lord loft his life with his father in the field, and with them a base son. Camden's Remains.

Applied to metals: without value; it is used in this sense of all metal except gold and filver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or bajer metal.

6. Applied to founds, deep; grave. It is more frequently written bass, though the comparative laser seems to require base.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from

the mouth of the pipe, the more baje found they yield. Bacon.

BASE-BORN. adj. Born out of wedlock.

But see thy base-sorn child, thy babe of shame,
Who, left by thee, upon our parish came.

BASE COURT. n. f. Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the house.

My lord, in the lage-court he doth attend,

Nly lord, in the baje-court he doth attend,
To speak with you.

BASE-MINDED. acj. Mean-spirited; worthless.
It signifieth, as it seemeth, no more than abject, base-minded, salfe-hearted, coward, or nidget.

Camdes Remains.

BASE-VIOL. n. s. [usually written base viol.] Ans. instrument which is used in concerts for the base sound.

At the very first grin he cast every human feature out of his countenance; at the second, he became the head of a base viol. Addison.

BASE. n. f. [bas, Fr. bass, Lat.]
1. The bottom of any thing; commonly used for the lower part

of a building, or column.
What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?

Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff, That beetles o'er his base into the sea. Shakespeare.

Firm Dorick pillars found your folid tafe; The fair Corinthian crowns the higher space. Columns of polish'd marble firmly set Dryden. Prior.

On golden lafes, are his legs and feet.
2. The pedeftal of a statue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little statucs fet on great bases, made the less by their advancement. Bacon. Mercury was patron of flocks, and the antients placed a ram at the base of his images.

Broome.

That part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings. Phalastus was all in white, having his bases and caparison

The broad part of any body; as the bottom of a cone.
 Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs, from bas, Fr.
 Nor shall it e'er be said that wight,

With gauntlet blue and bases white

And round blunt truncheon by his fide, So great a man at arms defy'd. Hudibras. 6. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field.

He faid; to their appointed base they went;
With beating heart th' expecting sign receive,
And, starting all at once, the barrier leave.

7. The string that gives a base sound.
At thy well sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore.
The trebles queak for fear, the base ran.

2. An old rustick play, written by Skinner, have

Dryden.

Dryden.

8. An old rustick play; written by Skinner, bays.

He with two striplings (lads, more like to run

The country lase, than to commit such slaughter)
Make good the passage.

To Base. v. a. [lasser, Fr.] To embase; to make less valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals,

which we cannot base: as, whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height.

BASELY. adv. [from base.]

1. In a base manner; meanly; dishonourably.

The king is not himself, but basely led

By flatterers. Shuke Speare. A lieutenant basely gave it up, as soon as Essex in his pasfage demanded it.
With broken vows his fame he will not stain, Clarendon.

With conquest basely bought, and with inglorious gain. Dryden.

2. In bastardy.

These two Mitylene brethren, basely born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

BA'SENESS. n. f. [from base.]

1. Meanness; vilences; badness.

Such is the power of that sweet passion,

That it all fordid baseness doth expel.

When a man's folly must be spread open before the angels,

and all his basene, i ript up before those pure spirits, this will be a double hell.

South.

Your soul's above the baseness of distrust: Nothing but love could make you so unjust.
2. Vileness of metal. Dryden.

We alledged the fraudulent obtaining and executing his patent, the bajeness of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined. Swift.

3. Bastardy.

Why brand they us

With base? with baseness? bastardy? Shakespeare.

4. Deepness of sound.

The just and measured proportion of the air percussed towards the ba eness or trebleness of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds.

To BASH. v. n. [probably frent base.] To be assumed; to be consounded with shame.

His countenance was bold, and bash'd not For Guyon's looks, that scornful eye-glance at him shor.

Spenjer BASHA'W. n. f. [fometimes written bassa.] A title sol honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province the general of an army.

The

the ft its of the mountains, the bashaw consulted which was

they it ould get in.

BA'SHI'V'L. adj. [This word, with all the se of the same race, are a necestain etymology. Skinner imagines them derived from base, or mean; Minshew, from verbaelen, Dut. to strike with asternishment; Junius, from same, which he finds in Hespitalist to stignify shame. The conjecture of Minshew scens are of prostable.] most protable.]
Modest shamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large; But, as a brother to his fifter, shew'd

Bashful fincerity, and comely love.

2 Sheepish; vitiously modest. Shakeff care.

He looked with an almost bashful kind of modesty, as if he feared the eyes of man. Sidney. Hence, bafbful cunning!

And prompt me plain and holy innocence.

Our authour, anxious for his fame to night,

And bashful in his first attempt to write, Shakefp.

Lies cautiously obscure. Addison.

BA'SHFULLY. adv. [from bashful.] Timorously; modestly.
BA'SHFULNESS. n. f. [from bashful.]

1. Modesty, as shewn in outward appearance.
Philoclea a little mused how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks and lips, whereof each sang their past, to make up the harmony of bashfulness.
Such looks, such bashfulness might well adorn
The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born. Dryden.
2. Vitious or rustick shame.
For scar had bequeathed his room to his kinsman hashfulness.

For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinfman bashfulness,

to teach him good manners.

There are others who have not altogether so much of this

There are others who have not altogether so much of this foolish bashfulness, and who ask every one's opinion. Dryden. Ba'sil. n. s. [ocymum, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant hath a labiated flower of one leas, whose crest is upright, roundish, notched, and larger than the beard, which is generally curled, or gently cut. Out of the flower cup rises the pointal, attended by four embryos, that become so many seeds inclosed in a husk, which was before the flower cup; the husk is divided into two lips, the upper one growing upright, and is split into two; but the under one is cut into several parts. The species are eight; 1. Common basil. 2. Common basil, with dark green leaves, and white flowers. 3. Lesser basil, with narrow serrated leaves. 4. The least basil, commonly called bush-basil, &c. These annual plants are propagated from seeds in March, upon a moderate hot bed. In August they perfect their seeds. The first sort is prescribed in medicine; but the fourth is most esteemed for its beauty and scent. cine; but the fourth is most esteemed for its beauty and scent.

BA'SIL. n. f. The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

BA'SIL. n. f. The skin of a sheep tanned.

To BA'SIL. v. a To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

These chisses are not ground to such a basil as the joiners chisses on one of the sides, but are basiled away on both the stat sides; so that the edge lies between both the sides in the middle of the tool. middle of the tool.

BASI'LICA. n. f. [βασιλική.] The middle vein of the arm to called, by way of pre-eminence. It is likewife attributed to many medicines for the fame reason. Quincy.

BASI'LICAL. ¿adj. [from basilica. See BASILICA.] Belonging
BASILICK. \$ to the basilick vein.

BASILICK. \ adj. [Iron bajance.]

BASILICK. \ to the bafilick vein.

These aneurisms following always upon bleeding the bafilick vein, must be aneurisms of the humeral artery. Sharp.

BASILICK. n. f. [basilique, Fr. βασιλική.] A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two isles or wings, with galleries over them. These basilicks were first made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of justice, and lastly into churches; whence a basilick is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the basilick of St. Peter at Rome.

BASILICON. n. f. [βασιλικον.] An ointment called also tetrapharmacon.

I made incision into the cavity, and put a pledget of basilicon over it. Wifeman.

BA'sILISK. nof. [bafilifcus, Lat. of ασιλισκ@, of βασιλευς, a king.]

BA'SILISK. no f. [bafilifcus, Lat. of ασιλισκ, of βασιλευς, a king.]

1. A kind of ferpent, called also a cockatrice, which is said to drive away all others by his hissing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not sighted like the bafilifk;

I've look'd on thousands who have sped the better

By my regard, but kill'd none so.

The bafilifk was a serpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other impents by advancing his head, and some white marks or company spots upon the crown.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

There we imitate and practife to make swifter motions than ary you have: and to make them stronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding you greatest cannons and basilisks.

BA s N. n. f. [bafun, Fr. bac'le, bacino, Ital. It is often written Lu, on, but not according to etymology.]

1. A small vestel to ho'd water for washing, or other uses.

Let one attend him with a filver bafin, Full of rosewater, and bestrew'd with slowers.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

We have little wells for infusions, where the waters take the virtue q icker and better, than in vessels and basins. Bacon.

We behold a piece of filver in a basin, when water is put up-

on it, which we could not discover before, as under the verge thereof. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. A small pond.
On one side of the walk you see this hollow basin, with its several little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the Spectator.

The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The fpacious basins arching rocks inclose,
A sure desence from ev'ry storm that blows.

Population appropriate of liquids

Pope.

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this rotation does the feas affect, The rapid motion rather would eject

The stores, the low capacious caves contain, And from its ample basin cast the main. Blackmore.

 A dock for repairing and building ships.
 In anatomy, a round cavity situated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal by which glass grinders form their

convex glasses.

A round shell or case of iron placed over a surnace in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

Basins of a balance; the same with the scales; one to hold the

weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'sis. n. f. [bafis, Lat.]

I. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It must follow, that paradife, being raised to this height,

must have the compass of the whole earth for a basis and foundation.

Belief dation. Raleigh.

Afcend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That shake heav'ns basis.
In altar wise a stately pile they rear;
The basis broad below, and top advanc'd in air.

The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which

are the basis, shaft, and capital.

Upon our coming to the bottom, observing an English inscription upon the basis, we read it over several times.

3. That on which any thing is raised.

Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud

To be the basis of that pompous load,

Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. Denham: 4. The pedestal.

How many times shall Cafar bleed in sport,

That now on Pompey's basis lies along Shatespeare.

No worthier than the dust? 5. The groundwork or first principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the basis of "a'our.

Shake, care's Twelfth Night.
The friendships of the world are oft

Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure; Ours has severest virtue for its bass.

Add fon. To BASK. v. a. [backeren, Dut. Skinner.] To we out in the heat; used almost always of animals. To warm by laying

And stretched out all the chimney's length,

Basks at the fire his hairy strength.

He was basking himself in the gleam of the sun.

'Tis all thy business, business how to shun,

To bask thy naked body in the sun.

To BASK. v. n. To lie in the warmth. Milton. L'Estrange.

Dryden.

About him, and above, and round the wood,

The birds that haunt the borders of his flood;

That bath'd within, or bask'd upon his side, Dryden. To tuneful fongs their narrow throats apply'd.

Unlock'd, in covers let her freely run, To range thy courts, and bask before the fun.

Some in the fields of purest æther play, And bask and whiten in the blaze of day. Pope. BA'SKET. n. f. [basged, Welch; bascauda, Lat. Barbara depictis venit bascauda Britannis. Martial.] A vessel made of twigs, Pope.

rushes, or splinters, or some other slender body interwoven. Here is a basket; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon Shake Speare.

him, as if going to bucking.

Thus while I fung, my forrows I deceiv'd,

And bending ofiers into baskets weav'd.

Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a basket of fish to the market.

Arbuthnot. BA'SKET-HILT. n. f. [from basket and bilt.] A hilt of a weapon

fo made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puissant sword unto his side, Near his undaunted heart, was ty'd: With basket-bilt, that would hold broth, And serve for fight and dinner both.

Hudibras.

Tickell.

Their beef they often in their murrions stew'd, And in their basket-bilts their bev'rage brew'd.

King's Art of Coolery. BA'SKET-WOMAN. n. f. [from basket and woman.] A woman that plies at markets with a basket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

BASS. adj. [See BASE.] In musick, grave; dcep. BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.

On the sweep of the arch lies one of the Muses, playing Dryden.

on a bass-viol.

Bass. n. s. [fupposed by Junius to be derived, like basket, from some British word signifying a rush; but perhaps more properly written boss, from the French bosse.] A mat used in churches. Having woollen yarn, bafs mat, or fuch like, to bind them Mortimer's Husbandry.

BASS RELIEF. n. f. [from bas, and relief, raifed work, Fr.]

Sculpture, the figures of which do not fland out from the ground in their full proportion. Felibien distinguishes three kinds of bass-relief: in the first, the front figures appear almost with the full relief; in the second, the stand out no more than one half: and, in the third much less are in coincided. than one half; and, in the third, much less, as in coins. Ba'ssa. See Bashaw.

BA'sser. n. f. [bassit, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Ve-

Gamesters would no more blaspheme; and lady Dabcheek's

BASSOCK 2. (1. The famourish heft.)

Bassock 2. (2. The famourish heft.)

Bassock 2. (2. The famourish heft.)

BA'SSOCK. n. f. The fame with bafs.

BA'STARD. n. f. [baftardd, Welch, of low birth; baftarde, Fr.]

1. Baftard, according to the civil and canon, law, is a person born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; so that, according to order of law, his father is not known.

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,

And sent her heafted battard to the war.

And fent her boafted baftard to the war. Dryden.

2. Any thing spurious or false.

It lies on you to speak to th' people;

Not by your own instruction, but with words

But rooted in your tongue; bastards and syllables

But rooted in your tongue; baftaras and lysta Shakespeare.

Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. Shakespeare.

BA'STARD. adj. [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, insensible, a getter of more bastard children then war's a destroyer of men.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

2. Spurious; not genuine; supposititious; false; adulterate. In this sense, any thing which bears some relation or resemblance to another, is called spurious or bastard.

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter.—That were a kind of bastard hope indeed.

Shakespeare.

Men who, under the disguise of publick good, pursue their own designs of power, and such bastard honours as attend them.

BA'STARD Cedar Tree. [called guazuma in the West Indies.]

The characters are; It hath a regular flower, consisting of five leaves, hollowed like a spoon at their base; but, at their tops, divided into two parts, like a fork. The flower cup confists of three leaves, from whence arises the pointal, which asterwards becomes a roundish warted fruit, which has five cells, inclosing many seeds.

inclosing many feeds. It grows plentifully in the low lands in Jamaica, where it rifes to the height of forty or fifty feet, and has a large trunk. The timber of this tree is cut into staves, for cases of all sorts, and used for many other purposes. The fruit is eat by cattle, as it falls from the trees, and is esteemed very good to fatten them; so that the planters often leave these trees standing in their savanness. their favannas, when they clear them from all other wood

To BA'STARD. v. a. [from the noun] bastard; to stigmatize with bastardy.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deposed from the crown, bastarded in their blood, and cruelly Bacon.

To BA'STARDIZE. v. a. [from bastard.]

1. To convict of being a bastard.

2. To beget a bastard.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my bastardizing. Shakespeare. BA'STARDLY. adj. [from bastard.] In the manner of a bastard;

Good feed degenerates, and oft obeys The foil's disease, and into cockle strays;

Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted to
Into the body, and bastardly they grow.

BA'STARDY. n. f. [from bastard.] An unlawful state of birth,
which disables the bastard, both according to the laws of God and man, from succeeding to an inheritance. Ayliffe.

Once she slander d me with bastardy; But whether I be true begot, or no, Stilke Speare. That still I lay upon my mother's head.

In respect of the evil consequents, the wife's adulter's is worse, as bringing bastardy into a family.

No more of bastardy in heirs of crowns.

To Baste. v. a. Larticiple pass. basted, or basten. [bdstofiner, Fr. Bastata, in the Armorick dialect, is nifes to strike with a stick; from which perhaps bastan a stick and all its desiratives.

from which perhaps bafton a flick, and all its desivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

To beat with a stick.

Quoth she, I grant it is in vain For one's that basted to feel pain. Because the pangs his bones endure, Contribute nothing to the cure. Hudibras. Tir'd with dispute, and speaking Latin,

As well as basting, and bear bating.

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little contle looking.

While a little gentle jerking
Sets the spirits all aworking.

Swift.

To drip butter, or any thing else, upon meat as it turns upon

Hudibras,

the fpit. Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a basting.

Shakespeare. 3. To moisten meat on the spit by falling upon it.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds, will serve to bafte them, and fo fave time and butter.

Swift's Directions to the Gook. To few flightly. [bafter, Fr. to stitch.]

BASTINA'DO. \ n. f. [bastonnade, Fr.]

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a

cudgel.

But this courtefy was worse than a bastinado to Zelmane; so that again, with rageful eyes, she bad him defend himself.

And all those harsh and rugged sounds Of bastinades, cuts and wounds. Hudibras. 2. It is sometimes taken for a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on the foals of his feet.

70 BASTINA'DO. So beat; to give the bastinado.
Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to bastinade old Lewis, who had flunk into a corner, waiting the

to bastinado old Lewis, who had slunk into a corner, waiting the event of the squable.

BA'STION. n. s. [bastion, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, rarely with stone, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark.

Toward: but how? ay there's the question;

Fierce the assault, unarm'd the bastion.

Prior.

BAT. v. a. [bat, Sax. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages; as, battre, Fr. to beat; baton, battle, beat, batty, and others. It probably signified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in opposition to a sharp edge; whence whirlbat and brickbat.] A heavy stick or club.

A handfome bat he held, On which he leaned, as one far in eld. They were fried in arm chairs, and their bones broken with Hakewell.

BAT. n. f. [the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a fort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon slies, insects, and fatty substances, such as candles, oil, and cheese; and appears only in the summer evenings, when the weather is sine.

When owls do cry,

On the bat's back I do fly.

Shakespeare.

On the bat's back I do fly.

But then grew reason dark; that fair star no more

Could the fair forms of good and truth discern;

Bats they became who eagles were before;

And this they got by their desire to learn.

Some animals are placed in the middle betwirt two kinds, as bats, which have something of birds and beasts.

Where swallows in the winter season keep,

And how the drows bat and dormouse seep.

Gay.

And how the drowly bat and dormouse sleep.

BAT-FOWLING. n. s. [from bat and fowl.] A particular manner of birdcatching in the night time, while they are at reost upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds slying to the slames, are caught either with nets, or otherwise.

You would lift the moon but of her sphere, if she would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We should see

continue in it five weeks without changing .-- We flould fe,

Bodies lighted at night by fire, must have a brighter lustre given them than by day; as sacking of cities, bat-fowling, &c.

Peachom on Dawing. Peacham on Drawing.

BA'TABLE. adj. [from bate.] Disputable.

Bata ile ground feems to be the ground heretofore in queftion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between l' 3th kingdoms.

BATCH. /r. f. [from bake.]

I. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the batch is drawn, or lays them in a warm stable. Mortimer's Husban try. Any quantity of any thing made at once, fo as to have the same qualities.

Except he were of the same meal and batch. Ben. Johnson.

BA'TCHELOR. See BACHELOR.

BATE. n. f. [perhaps contracted from debate.] Strife; contention; as a make bate.

To BATE. v. a. [contracted from abate.]

I. To lessen any thing; to retrench.
Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key, With bated breath, and whifp'ring humbleness,

Nor envious at the fight will I forbear Say this?

My plenteous bowl, nor bate my plenteous cheer. Dryden.

2. To fink the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he must either bate the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him.
3. To lessen a demand.

Bate me some, and I will pay you some, and, as most debtors

do, promise you infinitely. Shake jeare's Henry IV.

To cut off; to take away.

Bate but the last, and 'tis what I would say. Dryd. Sp. Friar.

To BATE. v. n. 1. To grow less.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely fince this last elec-tion? Do I not bate? do I not dwindle? Why, my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loofe gown. Shak fp. Hen. IV.

2. To remit; with of before the thing.

Abate thy speed, and I will bate of mine.

BATE seems to have been once the preterite of bite, as Shakespeare uses biting faulchion; unless, in the following lines, it may be

utes biting fau'chion; unless, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from beat.

Yet there the steel staid not, but inly bate
Deep in his stess, and open'd wide a red stood gate.

BA'TEFUL. adj. [from bate and full.] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the same,
And taught his sheep her sheep in food to thwart;
Which soon as it did bateful question frame,
He might on knees consess his guilty part.

BA'TEMENT. n. f. [from abatement.] Diminution; a term only used among artificers.

To abate, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead of asking how

To abate, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what batement that piece of stuff had.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

fluff had.

BATH. n. f. [bao, Saxon.]

1. A bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial baths have been in great efteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has greatest recourse to the natural baths; most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold nears from their turning silver and copper blackish.

baths; most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold baths are the most convenient springs, or reservatories, of cold water to wash in, which the ancients had in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them.

Quinty.

Why may not the cold bath, into which they plunged themfelves, have had some share in their cure? Addison's Spectator.

A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body for

A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for

the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.

In the height of this bath, when I was more than half stewed in grease like a Dutch dish, to be thrown into the Thames.

Shakespeare's Merry Wive, of Windsor.
Sleep, the birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds.

Shakespeare's Macbeth. 3. In chymistry, it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. Balneum Mariæ is a mistake, for balneum maris, a sea or water bath. A fand heat is sometimes called balneum siccum, or cine-

We see that the water of things distilled in water, which they call the bath, differeth not much from the water of things distilled by fire.

Bacm's Natural History.

A fort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a measure for things

Ten acres of vineyard thall yield one bath, and the feed of an homer shall yield an epsul To BATHE. v. a. [babian, Sakon.] I To wash in a bath. Ifaiub, v. 10.

thers, on filver lakes and rivers, bath'd meir downy breast.

Milton's Paradife I oft. Their downy breast.

Chancing to barhe himself in the river Cydnus, through the excessive coldness of these waters, he seil sick, near unto cearh, for three days. No. XIII.

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm li-

Bathe them and keep their bodies foluble the while by clyfters, and lenitive boluses.

I'll bathe your wounds in tears for my offence. Il ifen.an's Surgery.

3. To wash any thing.

Phoenician Dido stood, Fresh fr m her wound, her bosom bath'd in blood. Dryden.
Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs bathe,

And Jove himself give way to Cinthia's wrath. D-yden. To BATHE. v. n. To be in the water, or in any thing refembling a bath.

Except they meant to bathe in teeking wounds,

I cannot tell. MI.Leth.

The delighted spirit To bathe in firy floods, or to refice

In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. Sb. Aleaf. for Meaf.

The gallants dancing by the river fide, They bathe in fummer, and in winter slide.

hey bathe in summer, and in winter array'd,
But bathe, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pepe's Odyssev.
This word. Pay due devotions.

Ba'ting, or Aba's ing. prep. [from bate, or alate This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition.]

Except.

The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate,
Whom I would sooner hear on any subject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. Rowe's R. Conv.
If we consider children, we have little reason to think, that
they bring many ideas with them, bating, perhaps, some faint
ideas of hunger and thirst.

Locke.

ideas of hunger and thirst.

Locke.

BA'TLET. n. f. [from bat.] A square piece of wood, with a handle, used in beating linnen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kiffing of her batlet, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. Sha ef. a e's As you like it. BA'TOON. n. f. [bafion, or bâton, Fr. formerly fpelt tofton.]

1. A ftaff or club.

We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but ftraightways we faw divers of the people with afters in their bands, as it were, forbidding us to land. Bacon's New Atla tir.

That does not make a man the worfe,

Although his shoulders with bat:on

Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune.

2. A truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour.

BA'TTAII OUS. adj. [from battaille, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with military appearance.

He started up, and id himself prepare

In sun bright arms and battailage array.

Fair fax.

In fun bright arms and batailous array.

The French came foremost battailous and bold. Fairfax.

A firy region, ffretch'd In battailous aspect, and nearer view Briftled with upright beams innumerable

Of rigid spears and helmets throng'd. Paradife Loft.

BATTA'LIA. n. s. [battag ia, Ital.] The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into battalia. Clarend.

BATTA'LION. n f [bataillon, Fr.]

I. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one battaion, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

of one battailon, and others are divided into two, three, or more. When forrows come, they come not fin le spies, But in battalions.

Sha ofpeare's Hamlet. In this batta'ion there were two officers, called ! herfites and Pandarus.

The pierc'd battalions difunited fall,

In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all.

2. An army. This fense is not now in use.

Six or feven thousand is their utnust power.

-Why, our battalion trebles that account. Stakefp. Rich. III.

To BA'TTEN. v. a. [a word of doubtful etymology]

I. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plenteoufly.

We drove afield,

Batt'ning our flock with the fresh dews of night. Milton. 2. To fertilize.

The meadows here, with batt'ning ooze enrich'd,

Give spirit to the grass; three cubits high

The jointed herbage shoots.

To BA'TTEN. v. n. To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and batten on cold bits Sh. Coriol.

Burnish'd and batt'ning on their food, to show

The diligence of careful herds below. Dryden's H. and P.

The lazy glutton fafe at home will keep, Indulge his floth, and latten on his fleep.

Diyden.

As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay, Eatt'ning in ease, and flumb'ring life away. Tway mice, full blythe and micable, Garib. Batten beside erle Robert's table. Prior.

While paddling ducks the standing lake defire,

Or batt ning hogs roll in the finking mire. Cay's Pasto als.

BA'TTEN. n.f. A word used only by workmen.

A batten is a scantling of wooden stuff, two, three or four inches broad, feldom above one thick, and the length unlimited.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

or order of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite side boxes, feemed drawn up in battle-array one against another. Addison. BA'TTLE-AXE. n. f. A weapon used anciently, probably the same with a bill.

Certain tinners, as they were working, found spear heads, battle axes, and swords of copper, wrapped in linen clouts.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

Strift.

Array,

I own, he hates an action base, His virtues bat'ling with his place.
BA'TTLE-ARRAY. n.f. [See BATTLE and ARRAY.

To BA'TTER. v. a. [battre, to beat, Fr.]

1. To beat; to beat down; frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war. To appoint battering rams against the gates, to cast a mount, d to build a fort.

Exekiel, xxi. 22. and to build a fort. These haughty words of hers Have batter'd me like roaring cannon shot, And made me almost yield upon my knees. Shakesp. H. VI. Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had batter'd been with golden rain:
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass.
Be then, the naval stores, the nation's care, Waller. New ships to build, and batter'd to repair. Dryden. 2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street, Batt'ring the pavement with their coursers feet. Dryden. If you have a filver faucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to batter it well; this will shew constant good house-keeping.

Swift's Directions to the Cook.

3. Applied to persons; to wear out with service.

The batter d veteran strumpets here, Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. Southern. I am a poor old battered fellow, and I would willingly end y days in peace.

A buthnot's History of John Bull. my days in peace.

As the fame dame, experienc'd in her trade, By names of toasts retails each batter'd jade.

To BA'TTER. v. n. A word used only by workmen.

The side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter. Mozon's Mech. Exercises.

BA'TTER. n. s. [from to batter.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor; so called from its being formuch beaten. fo much beaten. One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poults fresh from th' egg in batter fry'd.

King's Art of Cookery. BA'TTERER. n. f. [from batter.] He that batters. BA'TTERY. n. f. [from batter, or batterie, Fr.]

1. The act of battering. Strongs wars they make, and cruel battery bend,
'Gainst fort of reason, it to overthrow. Fairy Queen.
Earthly mind, like mud walls, resist the strongest batteries. Locke. 2. The inftruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action.

Where is best place to make our batt'ry next?
Shakespeare's i —I think at the north gate. Shakespeare's Henry VI. It plants this reasoning and that argument, this consequence and that distinction, like so many intellectual batteries, till at I think at the north gate. length it forces a way and passage into the obstinate inclosed truth. See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n, See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempest driv'n:
A dreadful fire the stoating batt'ries make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the forest shake.

3. The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.
4. In law, a violent striking of any man. In trespass for assault and battery, one may be found guilty of the assault, yet acquitted of the battery. There may therefore be assault without battery; but battery always implies an assault.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his acwhy does he luffer this rude knave now to knock him about the fconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action and battery?

Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a battery,
As heart can wish, and need not shame
The proudest man alive to claim.

BA'TILE. n. s. [bataille, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. We generally say a battle of many, and a combat of two. We generally fay a battle of many, and a combat of two.
The English army that divided was Into two parts, is now conjoin a management of the state The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. So they joined latt'e, and the heathen being discomfitted fled to the plain.

I Maccabees, iv. 14. Ecclef. ix. IT

into the plain.

2. A body of forces, or division of an army.

The king divided his army into three battles; whereof the vanguard only, well ftrengthened with wings, came to fight.

Bacon's Henry VII.

3. The main body, as diffined from the van and rear.

The earl of Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with

Hayward.

the battle a good distance behind, and after came the arrier.

4. We say to join battle; to give battle.
To BA'TTLE. v. n. [batailler, Fr.] To join battle; to contend

in fight.

'Tis ours by craft and by furprize to gain:

'Tis yours to meet in arms, and battle in the plain. Prior.

We daily receive accounts of ladies battling it on both fides.

Addison's Freebolder.

BA'TTLEDOOR. n.f. [fo called from door, taken for a flat board, and battle, or firiking.] An inftrument with a handle and a flat board, used in play to strike a ball, or shuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their skill, as tops, gigs, battledoors, and the like, which are to be used with labour, should indeed be procured them.

Bayert Farmer of Connecting Supposed to be formed to the BA'TTLEMENT. n. f. [generally supposed to be formed from battle, as the parts from whence a building is desended against affailants; perhaps only corrupted from bâtiment, Fr.] A wall raised round the top of a building, with embrasures, or interflices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

He fixed his head upon our battlement.

Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thy house, if any man fall from thence.

Desternament will 8 Deuteronomy, xxii. 8. Through this we pass Up to the highest battlement, from whence The Trojans threw their darts. Denham. Their standard planted on the battlement, Despair and death among the soldiers sent.
No, I shan't envy him, whoe'er he be,
That stands upon the battlements of state; Dryd. Aurengz. That stands upon the battlements of state;
I'd rather be secure than great.

The weighty mallet deals resounding blows,
Till the proud battlements her tow'rs inclose. Gay's Trivia.

BA'TTY. adj. [from bat.] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death counterseiting sleep,
With leaden legs and batty wings doth creep.

Shak-speare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

BA'VAROY. n. s. A kind of cloke, or surtout.

Let the loop'd bavaroy the sop embrace,
Or his deep cloke be spatter'd o'er with lace. Gay's Trivia.

BA'UBEE. n. s. A word used in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a halfpenny. Or his deep cloke be a part of the Ba'ubee. n. f. A word used in Scotianu, and counties, for a halfpenny.

Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan bureau,

To lady Gripeall I the Cæsars show,

'Tis equal to her ladyship or me,

A copper Otho, or a Scotch baubee. Brams. Man of Tasse.

Ba'vin. n. f. [of uncertain derivation.] A stick like those bound up in faggots; a piece of waste wood.

He rambled up and down

He rambled up and down

Shakespeare's Henry IV. Shakespeare's Henry IV. For moulded to the life in clouts, Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts, He's mounted on a hazel bavin, A crop'd malignant baker gave him. Hudibras. The finaller truncheons make billet, bavin, and coals. Mortimer's Art of Husbandry. To BAULK. See BALK. BA'WBLE. n. f. [Baubellum, in barbarous Latin, fignified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not necessary. Omnia baubella sua dedit Othoni. Howden. Probably from beau, Fr.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more show than use; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to persons or things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the fea bank with fome Venetians, and thither comes the bawble, and falls me fome Venetians, and thither comes the bawble, and falls me thus about my neck.

It is a paultry cap,

A custard coffin, a bawble, a filken pie. Shak. Tam. Shrew. If, in our contest, we do not interchange useful notions, we shall traffick toys and bawbles.

Government of the Tongue.

This shall be writ to fright the fry away,

Who draw their little bawbles, when they play.

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;

'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with bawbles and seals. Prior.

Our author then, to please you in your way. Our author then, to please you in your way, Presents you now a bawble of a play, In gingling rhyme. Granville: A prince, the moment he is crown'd, Inherits every virtue round, As emblems of the fov'reign pow'r;
Like other bawbles of the Tow'r.

Ba'wbling. adj. [from, bawble.] Trifling; contemptible: a word not now in use, except in conversation.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unprized;
With which such scathful grapple did he make.

With which fuch scathful grapple did he make, With the most noble bottom of our fleet.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

BA'WE

Ba'wcock. n. f. [perhaps from beau, or taude, and cock.] A familiar word, which feems to fignify the fame as fine fellow.

Why, how now, my bawcock? how dost thou, chuck?

Shakesp. Twelsth Night.

BAWD. n. f. [baude, old Fr.] A procurer, or procures; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promo-

tion of debauchery. If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the hawde.
This commodity, Shakef. cure.

This bawd, this broker, this all changing word, Hath drawn him from his own determined aid. Shak. Our author calls colouring lena fororis, the lawd of her fifter design; the dresses her up, the paints her, the procures for the design, and makes lovers for her.

Dryden. To BAWD. v. n. [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with strumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and bawdi, at the same time, for the whole court. Addition.

And in four months a batter'd harridan;

Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and fhrunk,

To bawd for others, and go fhares with punk.

BA'WDILY. adv. [from bawdy.] Obscenely.

BA'WDINESS. n. f. [from bawdy.] Obscenencis.

BA'WDRICK. n. f. [See BALDRICK.] A beit.

I'resh garlands too, the virgin's temples crown'd;

The youth's gilt swords were at their thinks with Swift.

The youth's gilt swords wore at their thighs, with filver bazedricks bound. Chapman's Iliad. BA'WDRY. n. f. [contracted from bawdery, the practice of a

bawd.] A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together.

Cheating and bawdry go together in the world. L'Estrange.

Obscenity; unchaste language.

Pr'ythee, say on; he's for a jig, or a tale of bawdry, or he

Shakefp. Ham'et. fleeps.

I have no falt: no bawdry he doth mean: For witty, in his language, is obscene. B. Johnson. It is most certain, that barefaced bawdery is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. Dryden.

BA'wdy. adj. [from bawd.] Obscene; unchaste; generally applied to language.

The bawdy wind that kiffes all it meets, Is hush'd within the hollow mine of earth,

And will not hear't.
Only they, Shakefp. Othello.

That come to hear a merry bawdy play,

Will be deceiv'd. Shake Speare. Not one poor bawdy jest shall dare appear;

For now the batter'd veteran strumpets here

Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. Southern. BA'WDY-HOUSE. n. f. A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.

Has the pope lately that up the bawdy-houses, or does he continue to lay a tax upon fin? Dennis.

To BAWL. v. n. [balo, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always used in contempt.

They bawl for freedom in their senseless mood,

And still revolt, when truth would set them free. To cry the cause up heretofore, Milton. And bawl the bishops out of door. Hud.
Through the thick shades th' eternal scribbler bawls, Hudibras.

And shakes the statues on their pedestals. Dryden.

From his lov'd home no lucre him 'can draw; ) The senate's mad decrees he never saw;

D.yden. Nor heard at bawling bars corrupted law. Loud menaces were heard, and foul difgrace, And bawling infamy, in language base, Till sense was lost in sound, and silence sled the place.

Dryden's Fables. So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue The lift'ning nymphs, and ravish'd heroes hung; But citts and fops the heav'n-born musick blame,

And bawk, and hifs, and damn her into fame. Smith on 7. Philips.

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can bawl when I am deaf, and tread foftly when I am only giddy and would Swift.

To cry as a froward child.

A little child was bureling, and an old woman chiding it.

L'Estrange's Fubles. If they were never suffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with bawking and peevishness, contend for maltery. Locke,

My husband took him in, a dirty boy; it was the business of the servants to attend him, the rogue did bawl and make such a noife. Arbuthnet's Hiftery of 'J. Bull. To 3 w. v a. To proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me, when I faw labours which had coft fo much, bawled about by common hawkers.

BA'WREL. n. f. A kind of hawk.

D.et.

BAY. adj. [ladius, Lat.]

A bay horie is what is inclining to a chefnut; and this colour is various, either a light bay or a dark lai, according as it is less or more deep. There are also coloured horses, that are called dappled bays. All bay horses are commonly called brown by the common people.

All bay horses have black manes, which distinguish them from the forrel, that have red or white manes.

There are light bays and gilded bays, which are somewhat of

There are light bays and gilded bays, which are fomewhat of a yellowish colour. The chesnut bay is that which comes nearest to the colour of the chesnut.

Farrier's Dies.

I remember, my lord, you gave good words the other day of a bay courser I rode on. 'Tis yours because you liked it.

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride on a bay trotting horse over sour inch'd bridges.

His colour'd grey.

Farrier's Dic.

Shakespeare.

His colour'd grey

For beauty dappled, or the brightest bay. BAY. n. s. [haye, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the water is shut in on all fides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syraculan merchant, Who put unluckily into this bay
We have also some works in the midst of the sea, and some bays upon the shore for some works, wherein is required the air and v.. pour of the fea

Here in a royal bed the waters fleep, When tir'd at fea, within this ray they creep. Dryden. Some of you have already been driven to this bay.

Dryden's Epiftle to the Whigs.

Hail, facred folitude! from this calm bay I view the world's tempestuous sea. Roscommon. A pond head raised to keep in store of water for driving a mill. BAY. n. f. [abhoi, Fr. fignifies the last extremity; as, Innocence est aux abbins. Boileau. Innocence is in the utmost distress. It is taken from abboi, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence fignified the condition of a flag when the hounds were almost upon him.] The flate of any thing surrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impossibility of escape.

This ship for fifteen hours, sate like a stag among hounds at the bay, and was sieged and sought with, in turn, by fifteen great ships.

Bacon's War with Spain.

Fair liberty pursu'd, and meant a prey
To lawless power, here turn'd, and stood at bay. Denham.
Nor slight was left, nor hopes to force his way;

Embolden'd by despair, he stood at bay; Resolv'd on death, he dissipates his fears, And bounds aloft against the pointed spears.

And bounds aloft against the pointed spears.

All, fir'd with noble emulation, strive;

And, with a storm of darts, to distance drive

The Trojan chief; who held at bay, from far

On his Vulcanian orb, sustain'd the war.

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force
and expence of the war, where the enemy was best able to hole us at a buy. He stands at bay,

And puts his last weak refuge in despair. Thomson.

BAY. n. s. In architecture, a term used to fignify the magnitude of a building; as if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they are corn, they call it a barn of two bays. These bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors, from ten to twelve broad, and usually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn.

Builder's Dist. is the breadth of the barn.

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest Shakespeare. house in it after threepence a bay. There may be kept one thousand bushels in each bay, there being fixteen bays, each eighteen feet long, about seventeen wide, or three hundred square feet in each bay. Mortimer. Bay Tree. [laurus, Lat.] This tree hath a flower of one leaf, shaped like a funnel, and divided into four or five segments. The male flowers, which are produced on separate trees from the segment have eight stamped which are branched into arms. the female, have eight stamina, which are branched into arms; the ovary of the female flowers becomes a berry, inclosing a single seed within an horny shell, which is covered with a skin. The species are, 1. The common bay with male flowers. 2. The common fruit-bearing bay tree. 3. The gold stripped bay tree, &c. The first and second forts are old inhabitants of the English gardens; and as there are varieties obtained from the same seeds, they are promiscuously cultivated, and are not to be diffinguished afunder until they have produced flowers. These plants are propagated either from seeds, or by laying down the

tender branches, which will take root in one year's time. Mill.

I have feen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree.

BAY. n. f. A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

Beneath his reign shall Eusden wear the bays.

Pope.

To BAY. v. n. [atboyer, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which h pursues.

And all the while she stood upon the ground, The wakeful dogs did never cease to bay. Fairy 2.

Drydeni

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bay'd; The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid; She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring aid. Dryden's Fables.

2. [from bay, an inclosed place.] To encompass about; to shut in. We are at the stake,

Shake Speare. And bay'd about with many enemies.

Y. v. a. To follow with barking; to bark at. I was with Hercules and Cadmus once, To BAY. v. a.

When in the wood of Crete they tay'd the bear Shake Speare. With hounds of Sparta.

If he should do fo,

He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch Baying him at the heels.

Bay Salt. Salt made of fea water, which receives its confift-Shakespeare. AY Salt. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. The greatest quantities of this salt are made in France, on the coast of Bretagne, Saintonge, &c. from the middle of May to the end of August, by letting the sea water into square pits or basons, where its surface being struck and agitated by the rays of the sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a slight crust, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into salt. The water in this condition is scalding hot, and the crystallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at most fisteen days. Chamb. All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give sound, which we call crackling, pussing, spitting, &c. as in bay salt and bay leaves cast into fire.

Bacon.

BAY Window. A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.

It hath bay windows transparent as barricadoes.

Shakefp. Twelfth Night. BAY Yarn. A denomination fometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn.

BAYARD. n. f. [from bay] A bay horse.

BAYONET. n. f. [layonette, Fr] A short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket, by which the foot hold off the horse. One of the black spots is long and slender, and resembles a Woodward.

danger or bayoret.

BAYZE. See BAIZE.

BDE'LLIUM. n. f. [βδελλιον; []] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant, used as a medicine, and a perfume.

Bdelium is mentioned both by the ancient naturalists and in feripture; but it is doubtful whether any of these be the same with the modern kind.

This tdeliem is a tree of the bigness of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to, but bitter in taste, called also bdellium. The Hebrews take the loadstone for bdellium. Ra'eigh. To BE. v. n. [I his word is so remarkably irregular, that it is necessary to set down many of its terminations.

Present. I am, thou art, he is, we are, &c.

thou wert, he was, we were, &c. eom, Preter. I was, The conjunctive mood. par, pænon, Sax.

I be, thou beeft, be be, we be, &c.
beo, bire, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have fome certain ftate, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man is wife.

Seventy fenators died

By their profcriptions, Cicero being one.

He hath to night been in unufual pleasure.

Be what thou hop'ft to be, or what thou art,

Resign to death, it is not worth enjoying. Shakefp: Macbeth. Shakesp.

Be but about

To fay, she's a goodly lady, and The justice of your hearts will add thereto, 'Tis pity she's not honest, honourable. Shakesp. Let them shew the former things what they be, that we may confider them. Isaiab.

Therefore be sure,

Thou, when the bridegroom with his feastful friends

Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,

Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wise and pure. Par. Reg.

It is not easy to discern what such men would be at. Stilling. To fay a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it is, is to fay, he has the clear idea of the number of the fands, who knows not how many they be.

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed.

The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees

I left this vault to brag of. 3. To exist; to have existence. Shakespeare.

The times have been, That when the brains were out the man would die. Macb.

Here cease, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance end.

Troy is no more, and can no more offend.

All th' impossibilities, which poets Dryden. Count to extravagance of loofe description,

Shall fooner be.
To be contents his natural defire; Fie asks no angel's wing, nor feraph's fire.

Rowe. Pope.

4. To have something by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam, and beto descend only to his successive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount by the waves; the strand.

Locket

Locket

BEACH. n. f. The shore; particularly that part that is dashed

by the waves; the strand.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach, Appear like mice. Shakef Deep to the rocks of hell, the gather'd beach Shakefp. King Lear.

They fasten'd, and the mole immense wrought on, Over the foaming deep. Milton. They find the walhed amber further out upon the beaches and

thores, where it has been longer exposed.

BE'ACHED. adj. [from beach.] Exposed to the waves.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion

Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;

Which once a day, with his embofied froth,

Shakesp.

The turbulent furge shall cover.

Be'ACHY. adj. [from beach.] Having beaches.

Other times, to see

The beachy girdle of the ocean Too wide for Neptune's hips. Shakefp. Be'Acon. n. f. [beacon, Sax. from been, a fignal, and beenan, whence beckon, to make a fignal.]

1. Something raifed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach

of an enemy, to alarm the country. His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields, Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;

As two broad beacons fet in open fields,

Send forth their flames.

Fairy Queen. Modest doubt is called The beacon of the wife. Shakespeare.

The king seemed to account of the designs of Perkin as a may-game; yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coasts, and erecting more where they stood too thin. Bacon's Henry VII.

No flaming beacons cast their blaze afar, The dreadful fignal of invalive war.

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigations from rocks thallows. tors in their courses, and warn them from rocks, shallows,

and fandbanks.

BEAD. n. f. [beabe, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl, or other substance, strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; from whence the phrase to tell beads, or to be at one's

beads, is to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was bufy at her beads. Fairy 2. Thy voice I feem in every hymn to hear,

With ev'ry bead I drop too foft a tear. Pope.

 Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.
 With fearfs and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
 With amber bracelets, beads, and all fuch knav'ry. Shakesp. Taming of a Shrew.

Any globular bodies.
 Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,

That beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow. Shakesp.
Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like beads, with one side star, had sastened themselves to the bottom. Boyle.
BEAD Tree. [Azedarach.]

It hath pennated leaves like those of the ash; the flowers consist of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; in the centre of the flower is a long fimbriated tube, containing the flyle; the fruit is round fl and fleshy, containing a hard furrowed nut, divided into five cells, each containing one oblong . broadish seed. The outside pulp of the fruit in some countries is eaten; but the nut is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads; whence it takes its name. It produces ripe fruits in Italy and Spain.

Miller.

BE'ADLE. n. f. [bybel, Sax. a messenger; bedeau, Fr. bedei, Sp. bedelle, Dutch.]

1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. Cowel.

2. A petty officer in parishes, whose business it is to punish petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.

Thou rascal beadle, hold thy bloody hand: Why dost thou lash that whore? Shakespeare. They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the beadie or the magistrate. Spectator. Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,

The beadie's lash still flagran: on their back. Prior. Be'ADROLL. n. f. [from bead and roll.] A catalogue of those

who are to be mentioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his e pials abroad, did use to have them cursed by name amongst the bead ell of the

king's enemies. Bacon's Henry VII. BE'ADSMAN. n. f. [from lead and man.] A man employed in

praying, generally in praying for another.

An holy hospital,

In which seven beadsmen, that had vowed all
Their life to service of high heaven's king.

Fairy Queen.

In thy danger,

Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy beadfman, Valentine. Sh. T. Gentl. of Ver.
BE'AGLE. n. f. [high, Fr.] A fmall hound with which hares are hunted.

The rest were various huntings. The graceful goddess was array'd in green; About her feet were little beagles feen.

That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen.

Dryden's Fables. To plains with well bred beagles we repair, Pope.

And trace the mazes of the circling hare. BEAK. n. f. [hec, Fr. pig, Welch.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird. His royal bird

Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak, As when his god is pleas'd. Shakey Shakefp. Cymbeline.

He faw the ravens with their horny beaks

He faw the ravens with their horny beaks
Food to E-ijah bringing.

The magpye, lighting on the flock,
Stood chatt'ring with incessant din,
And with her beak gave many a knock.

Swift.

2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient gallies, with which they pierced their enemies.

With boiling pitch another, near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instops;
Which well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shakes them from the rising beak in drops.

Dryden.

And shakes them from the rising beak in drops. Dryden.

3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned

A beak is a little line, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the forepart of the hoof. Farrier's D.
 Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as the spout of a cup; a prominence of land.
 Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which entitled it beak, taketh a prospect of the river. Carew's Survey.
 BE'AKED. adj. [from beak.] Having a beak; having the form of a heak.

of a beak.

And question'd every gust of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked promontory.

Milton.

Be'AKER. n. f. [from beak.] A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

And into pikes and musqueteers

Stampt beakers, cups and porringers.
With dulcet bev'rage this the beaker crown'd, Hudibras.

With dulcet bev'rage this the beaker crown'd,
Fair in the midft, with gilded cups around. Pope's Odyssey.

BEAL. n. s. [bolla, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.
To BEAL. v. n. [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a fore does.

BEAM. n. s. [beam, Sax. a tree; runnebeam, a ray of the sun.]

I. The main piece of timber that supports the house.

A beam is the largest piece of wood in a building, which always lies cross the building or the walls, serving to support the principal rasters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rasters are framed. No building has less than two beams, one at each head. Into these, the girders of the garret floor are also framed; and if the building be of timber, the teazel-tenons of the posts are framed. The proportions of beams in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A beam sistem feet long, must be seven inches on each side its square, and sive on the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be eight inches, the other six; and so proportionable fide must be eight inches, the other six; and so proportionable to their lengths.

Builder's Dist. to their lengths.

The building of living creatures is like the building of a

timber house; the walls and other parts have columns and beams, but the roof is tile, or lead, or stone. Bacon's N. Hist.

He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a tearn,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring beam. Dryd.

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a beam must have more length than thickness, by which it is distinguished from a block.

But Lycus, fwifter, Springs to the walls and leaves his focs behind, And snatches at the beam he first can find. Dryden's Eneid.

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suf-

pended. Poise the cause in justice' equal scales,
Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails.

If the length of the fides in the balance, and the weights at the ends be both equal, the beam will be in horizontal fituation: but if either the weights alone be equal, or the diffances alone, the beam will accordingly decline. Wilk. Mathem. Mag.

4. The horn of a ftag.

And taught the woods to select the selection of the beam will accordingly decline.

And taught the woods to echo to the stream

His dreadful challenge, and his clashing beam. Denham.

The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horses.

Juturna heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear, Forc'd from the beam her brother's charioteer. Dryden. 6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The ftaff of his spear was like a weaver's beam. 1 Chr. xi. 23.

N. XIII.

7. The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye.

Let them present me death upon the wheel,

Or pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock That the precipitation might downstretch

Below the beam of fight.

Below the beam of fight.

Pleafing, yet cold, like Cynthia's filver team.

As heav'n's bleft beam turns vinegar to four.

Beam of an anchor. The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.

Beam Compassion.

A wooden or hand inflamman with a line

BEAM Compasses. A wooden or brass instrument, with sliding fockets, to carry feveral shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials.

Harris.

To emit rays or beams:

Each emanation of his fires

That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires. Pepe:

BRAM Tree. See WILDSERVICE, of which it is a species.

BE'AMY. adj. [from beam.]

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.

His double-biting axe, and beamy spear;

Each asking a gigantick force to rear.

All-seeing sun!

All-feeing fun!

Hide, hide in shameful night, thy beamy head. Smith. 2. Having horns or antlers.

Rouze from their defert dens the briftled rage

Of boars, and beamy itags in toils engage. Dryden's Virgil: BEAN. n. f. [ faba, Lat.]
Ithath a papilionaceous flower, succeeded by a long pod, filled

with large flat kidney-shaped seeds; the stalks are firm and with large flat kidney-shaped seeds; the stalks are firm and hollow; the leaves grow by pairs, and are sastened to a midrib. The species are, i. The common garden bean. 2. The horse bean. There are several varieties of the garden teans, differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the small Lisbon, the Spanish, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windsor beans. The Mazagan bean is brought from a settlement of the Portuguese on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far the best fort to plant for an early crop, a great bearer, and also an excellent tasted bean. The broad Spanish, Tokay, Sandwich, and Windsor beans are for the latter crops. Miller. His allowance of oats and beans for his horse was greater than

His allowance of oats and beans for his horse was greater than his journey required.

BEAN Caper. [ fabago.]
The leaves of this plant are produced by pairs upon the fame footstalk, and the footstalks grow opposite at the joints of the stalks; the cup of the flower consists of sive leaves; and the flowers have also five leaves, expanded like a rose, with stamina surrounding the style, in the center of the flower cup. This style becomes a cylindrical sruit, sive cornered, divided into sive cells, each containing many stat seeds.

Miller: into five cells, each containing many flat seeds. BEAN Tressel. An herb. Miller:

To BEAR. [v. a. pret. I bore; or bare; part. past. bore, or born. [beonan, benan, Sax. bairan, Gothick. It is sounded as bare, as the are in care and dare.]

This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily ex

plained.

We say to bear a burden, to bear sorrow or reproach, to bear a name, to bear a grudge, to bear fruit, or to bear children. The word bear is used in very different senses.

Watts's Logick.

2. To carry as a burden,
They bear him upon the shoulder; they carry him and set him in his place. And Solomon had therescore and ten thousand that bare 1 Kings, v. 15.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her Deuteronomy, xxxii. II.

We see some, who, we think, have bern less of the burden,

Decay of Piety. rewarded above ourselves. Decay of Piety.

3. To convey or carry.

My message to the ghost of Priam bear;

Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there. Dryden's Eneid.

A guest like him, a Trojan guest before, In shew of friendship, sought the Spartan shore, And ravish'd Helen from her husband bore.

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand

Th' unstained sword that you have us'd to bear. Shakesp. Henry IV.

5. To carry as a mark of distinction.

He may not bear so fair and so noble an image of the divine glory, as the universe in its full system. Hale's Orig. of Mank.

His pious brother, sure the best

Who ever bore that name.

Dryden.

The fad spectators stiffen'd with their fears, She fees, and fudden every climb fhe fmears;

Then each of savage beasts the figure bears. His supreme spirit or mind will bear its best resemblance, when it represents the supreme infinite. Cheyne's Phil. Prin. So we fay, to lear arms in a coat.

6. To

6. To carry as in show.

Look like the time; bear welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,
But be the screen under't.

Shakesp. King Lea Shakefp. King Lear.

7. To carry as in trust.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what was put therein. John, xii. 6.

To support; to keep from falling.

Under colour of rooting out popery, the most effectual means to bear up the state of religion may be removed, and so a way be made either for paganism, or for extreme barbarism to enter. Hooker.

And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the house stood, and on which it was born up. Judges, xvi. 29.

A religious hope does not only bear up the the mind under her fufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. Addison, Spectat.

Some power invisible supports his foul, And bears it up in all its wonted greatness. Addison's Cato.

9. To keep afloat.

The waters encreased, and bare up the ark, and it was lifted

up above the earth.

10. To support with proportionate strength.

Animals that use a great deal of labour and exercise, have their solid parts more elastick and strong; they can bear, and Arbuthnot on Aliments.

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

How did the open multitude reveal

The wond'rous love they bear him under hand!

Daniel's Civil War.

They bare great faith and obedience to the kings.

Darah, the eldest, bears a generous mind,

But to implacable revenge inclin'd. Dryden's Aurengz.
The coward bore the man immortal spite. Dryden's Ovid. As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, the beareth him an invincible hatred.

That inviolable love I bear to the land of my nativity, pre-

vailed upon me to engage in so bold an attempt. Swift.

12. To endure, as pain, without finking.

It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I could have born it. Pfalm liv. 12.

13. To fuffer; to undergo.
I have born chastisements, I will not offend any more.

Job, xxxiv. 31. That which was torn of beafts, I brought not unto thee, I bare the loss of it; of my hand didft thou require it.

Genesis, xxxi. 39.

Pope's Paft.

Dryden.

Dryden.

14. To permit; to suffer without resentment.

Not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear. Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air. Dryd. Encid.

To be capable of; to admit.

To reject all orders of the church which men have established, is to think worse of the laws of men in this respect, than either the judgment of wife men alloweth, or the law of God itself will bear.

Being the fon of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally supplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father would bear. Clarendon.

Give his thought either the fame turn, if our tongue will bear it, or, if not, vary but the dress.

Do not charge your coins with more uses than they can bear.

It is the method of such as love any science, to discover all

others in it. Addison on Medals. Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would not have strained my works to such a sense as they will not bear. Atterb.

In all criminal cases, the most favourable interpretation should be put upon words that they possibly can bear. Swift.

To produce, as fruit.

There be some plants that bear no flower, and yet bear fruit: there be some that bear flowers, and no fruit: there be some that bear neither flowers nor fruit. that bear neither flowers nor fruit.

They wing'd their flight aloft; then flooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that bears the golden bough.

Dryden's Eneid. Say, shepherd, fay, in what glad foil appears A wond'rous tree that facred monarchs bears.

17. To bring forth, as a child.

The queen that bore thee, Oftener upon her knees than on her feet, Died every day she liv'd.

Shakespeare. Ye know that my wife bare two fons.
What could that have done? Genesis, xliv. 27:

What could the muse herself that Orpheus bore, The fame Æneas, whom fair Venus bore
To fam'd Anchifes on th' Idean shore.

Milton.

18. To give birth to.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos bore, But now felf-banish'd from his native shore.

19. To posses, as power or honour.
When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway, The post of honour is a private station.

20. To gain; to win. Addison's Cato. As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,

So may he with more facile question bear it;

For that it stands not in such warlike brace. Shakespeare. Because the Greek and Latin have ever born away the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by. Camden. Some think to bear it by speaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good.

Bacon.

To maintain; to keep up.

He finds the pleafure and credit of bearing a part in the con-

versation, and of hearing his reasons approved.

Locke.

22. To support any thing good or bad.

I was carried on to observe, how they did bear their fortunes, and principally how they did employ their times.

Racon's Holy War. Bacon's Holy IVar.

23. To exhibit.

Ye Trojan flames, your testimony bear, What I perform'd and what I suffer'd there. Dryden.

To be answerable for.

If I bring him not unto thee, let me bear the blame for ever. Genesis, xliii. 9.

O more than madmen! you yourselves shall bear The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war.

25. To supply.

What have you under your arm? Somewhat, that will Dryden.

bear your charges in your pilgrimage?
To be the object of.

I'll be your father and your brother too; Let me but bear your love, I'll bear your cares.

Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.

27. To behave; to act in character.

Some good inftruction give,

How I may bear me here. Shakesp. Tempest. Hath he born himself penitent in prison?

Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

28. To hold; to reffrain.

Do you suppose the flate of this realm to be now so feeble, that it cannot bear off a greater blow than this?

Hayward.

To impel; to urge; to push.

The residue were so disordered as they could not conveni-

ently fight or fly, and not only juftled and bore down one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant-guard.

Sir J. Hayward.

Contention, like a horse

Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And tears down all before him.

Shakesp. Henry
Their broken oars, and floating planks, withstand
Their passage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides bear back upon th' uncertain sand. Shakefp. Henry IV.

Dryden's Eneid.

Now with a noiseless gentle course It keeps within the middle bed; Anon it lifts aloft the head,

And bears down all before it with impetuous force. Dryden: Truth is born down, attestations neglected, the testimony of fober persons despised.

The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would foon bear down all confiderations, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion. Swift.

30. To conduct; to manage.

My hope is

So to bear through, and out, the confulfhip, As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me.

Ben. Johnson's Catiline.

31. To press.

Cæsar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus.

Shakefp. Julius Cafar. Though he bear me hard,

Though ne real in Ben. Johnson's Gamme.

I yet muit do him right.

Ben. Johnson's Gamme.

These men bear hard upon the suspected party, pursue her Addison, Spectator. close through all her windings. 32. To incite; to animate.

But confidence then bore thee on; fecure

Either to meet no danger, or to find Matter of glorious trial. Milton's Par. Loft.

To bear a body. A colour is faid to bear a body in painting, when it is capable of being ground fo fine, and mixing with the oil so entirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same

34. To bear date. To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

35. To bear a price. To have a certain value.
36. To bear in hand. To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.
Your daughter, whom she bore in hand to love

With fuch integrity, the did confess, Was as a scorpion to her sight. Shakefp. Cymbeline.

That so his sickness, age, and impotence, Was falsely born in hand, sends out arrests On Fortinbras. Shakefp. Hamlet.

He repaired to Bruges, defiring of the states of Bruges, to

enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; and bearing them in hand, that he was to communicate with them of divers matters of great importance, for their good.

Bacon's Henry VII.

It is no wonder, that some would bear the world in hand, that the apostle's design and meaning is for presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy.

37. To bear off. To carry away by force.

I will respect thee as a father, if

Thou bear's my life off hence.

The sun views half the earth on either way,

And here brings on, and there bears off the day Greech. Give but the word, we'll fnatch this damfel up,

And bear her off.

My foul grows desperate. Cato.

I'll bear her off.

A.

38. To bear out. To support; to maintain; to defend.
I hope your warrant will bear out the deed. Sho A. Philips.

I hope your warrant will bear out the deed. Shakespeare. I can once or twice a quarter bear out a knave against an ho-Shakespeare. nest man.

Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able bear out his actions by power. Sir J. Hayward.

to bear out his actions by power.

Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt

To find friends that will bear me out. Hudibras. To find friends that will bear the out.

It is company only that can bear a man out in an ill thing.

South.

I doubted whether that occasion could bear me out in the confidence of giving your ladyship any farther trouble. Temple. To BEAR. v. n.

1. To suffer pain.

Stranger, cease thy care; Wise is the foul; But man is born to bear: Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales, And the good suffers while the bad prevails.

Pope.

2. To be patient.

I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son.

Dryden.

To be fruitful or prolifick.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set Bacon.

up again, and the next year bear exceedingly.

Betwixt two feafons comes th' aufpicious air,
This age to bloffom, and the next to bear.

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear, Dryden.

And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here.

4. To take effect; to succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of cloaths, for a sum of money, which, my operator assured the, was the last he should want to bring all our matters to bear.

Guardian. 5. To act in character.

Instruct me

How I may formally in person bear,

Shakespeare. Like a true friar. 6. To tend; to be directed to any point.

To tend; to be directed to any point.

The oily drops swimming on the spirit of wine, moved restlessly to and fro, sometimes bearing up to one another, as if all were to unite into one body, and then falling off, and continuing to shift places.

Never did men more joyfully obey,

Or sooner understood the sign to sly:

With such alacrity they bore away.

Whose navy like a stiff-stretch'd cord did shew,

Till he bare in, and bent them into slight.

Dryden.

Dryden. Till he bore in, and bent them into flight.

On this the hero fix'd an oak in fight,

The mark to guide the mariners afight:
To bear with this, the seamen stretch their oars,
Then round the rock they steer and seek the former shores.

In a convex mirrour, we view the figures and all other things, which bear out with more life and ftrength than nature itself.

To act as an impellent, or as a reciprocal power; generally

with the particles upon or against.

We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,

We were encounter a by a mighty rock,
Which being violently born upon,
Our helpless ship was splitted in the midst.
Upon the tops of mountains, the air which bears against the restagnant quickfilver, is less pressed.

The sides bearing one against the other, they could not lie so close at the bottoms.

Burnet.

As a lion bounding in his way, With force augmented bears against his prey,

Dryden. Sideling to feize. Because the operations to be performed by the teeth, require considerable strength in the instruments which move the

a confiderable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hash provided this with strong muscles, to make it bear forcibly against the upper jaw.

The weight of the body doth bear most upon the knee-joints, in raising itself up, and most upon the muscles of the thighs, in coming down.

Wilkins.

The waves of the sea bear violently and rapidly upon some

fliores, the waters being pent up by the land.

Brosme on the Odyffey.

8. To act upon.

Spinola, with his shot, did bear upon those within, who appeared upon the walls.

9. To be fituated with respect to other places.
10. To bear up. To stand firm without falling.

So long as nature Will bear up with this exercise, so long

I daily vow to use it.

Persons in distress may speak of themselves with dignity; it shews a greatness of soul, that they bear up against the storms Broome. of fortune.

The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in doing good, will enable a man to bear up under any change of Atterbury.

When our commanders and foldiers were raw and unexperienced, we lost battles and towns; yet we bore up then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing decifive in their fuccesses.

11. To bear with. To endure an unpleasing thing.

They are content to bear with my absence and folly. Sidney.
Though I must be content to bear with those that say you are reverend grave men; yet they lie deadly, that tell you, you have good faces.

Look you lay home to him; Shakespeare.

Tell him his pranks have been broad to bear with.

Shakesp. Hamlet. Milton.

BEAR. n. f. [bena, Saxon.]

1. A rough favage animal.

Every part of the body of these animals is covered with thick shaggy hair, of a dark brown colour, and their claws are hooked, which they use in climbing trees. They seed upon fruits, honey, bees, and slesh. Some have falsely reported, that bears bring their young into the world shapeless, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and asleep, the male forty days, and the semale four months; and so soundly for the first source days, that blows will not wake them. In the sleepy season, they are said to have no nourishment but from licking their seet; for it is certain they eat nothing, and, at the end of it, the males are very have no nourishment but from licking their feet; for it is certain they eat nothing, and, at the end of it, the males are very fat. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and stupid as it seems to be, it is capable of discipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thousand little tricks at the sound of a trumpet. The sless of bears was much esteemed by the ancients. They abound in Poland, Muscovy, Lithuania, and the great forests in Germany; and also in the remote northern countries where the species is Calmet. Calmet.

white.

Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me.

—Are these thy bears? we'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains.

Shake
Thou'dst shun a bear; Shukespeare.

Thou'dst shun a bear;
But if thy flight lay tow'rd the roaring sea,
Thou'dst meet the bear i' th' mouth.

2. The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser bear; in the tail of the lesser bear, is the pole star.
E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The bear oppos'd to bright Orion shone.

Creech.
BEAR-BIND. n. f. A species of bindweed; which see.
BEAR-FLY. n. f. [from bear and sy.] An insect,
There be of slies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and bear-flies.

Eacon's Natural History.

BEAR-GARDEN. n. s. f. [from them and parden.]

BEAR-GARDEN. n. f. [from thear and garden.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for fport.

Hurrying me from the playhouse, and the scenes there, to the bear-garden, to the apes, and asses, and tygers. Stilling.

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the bear-garden.

Spect.

2. Any place of tumult or missule.

BEAR-GARDEN. adi. A word used in familiar or low phrase for

2. Any place of tumult or miffule.

BEAR-GARDEN. adj. A word used in familiar or low phrase for rude or turbulent; as, a bear-garden fellow; that is a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the bear-garden. Bear-garden sport, is used for gross inelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S-BREECH. n. s. [acanthus.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like those of the thistle; the slowers labiated; the under lip of the flower is divided into three segments, which, in the beginning. is curled up in the form of a tube; in the the under lip of the flower is divided into three segments, which, in the beginning, is curled up in the form of a tube; in the place of the under lip are produced the stamina, which support the pointals; the cup of the slowers is composed of prickly leaves, the upper part which is bent o or like an arch, and supplies the defect of the upper lip of the slower; the fruit is of an oval form, divided in the middle into two cells, each containing one smooth seed. The species are, 1. The smooth-leaved garden bear's-breech. 2. The prickly bear's-breech. 3. The middle bear's breech, with short spines, s.c. The first is used in medicine, and is supposed to be the mollis acanthus of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great esteem with the Rothian pillars, and were formerly in great efteem with the Romans. They are easily propagated by paring the roots in February or March, or by the seed sown at the same time. Miller. BEAR'S-

BFAR'S-LAR, or Auricula. [auricula urfi, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a perennial root; the leaves are thicker and fmoother than those of the primrole; the cup of the flower is shorter, so that the tube appears naked; the flower is shaped like a funnel; the upper part is expanded, and divided into five fegments; this is fucceeded by a globular feed-veilel, containing many finall feeds; every year it produces vast quantities of new flowers, differing in shape, size, or colour; and there is likewise a great variety in the leaves of these plants. They flower in April,

variety in the leaves of these plants. They slower in April, and ripen their seeds in June.

BEAR'S-EAR, or Sanicle. [cortuja, Lat.]

This plant hath a perennial root; the leaves are roundish, rough, and crenated on the edges, like those of ground ivy; the cup of the slower is small, and divided into six parts; the slowers are shaped like a sunnel, cut at the top into many segments, and disposed in an umbel; the fruit is roundish, terminating in a point, and is closely six in the cup, in which are contained many small angular seeds. We have but one species of this plant, which is nearly allied to the auricula urs; but the flowers are not quite so large and fair. It loses its leaves in winter, but puts out new ones early in the spring; and, in Awinter, but puts out new ones early in the spring; and, in A-pril, it produces flowers, which are sometimes succeeded by feed pods; but it is very rare that they perfect their feeds with us.

BLAR'S-FOOT. n. f. See Hellebore, of which it is a species.
BEAR'S-WORT. n. f. An herb.
BEARD. n. f. [beaps, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

The on thy chin the springing heard began

Ere on thy chin the springing beard began To spread a doubtful down, and promise man. Prior. 2. Beard is uted for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's beard, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd Their revirend parlons to my beard. Hudibras. 3. Beard is used to mark age or virility; as, he has a longbeard,

means he is old.
This ancient ruffian, fir, whose life I have spared at suit of his grey beard. Shakejpeare.

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd,

Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard. Dryden-Would it not be an infufferable thing, for a professor to have his authority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tra-dition, and a reverend beard, overturned by an upstart novelift?

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman loft his fweat, and the green corn

Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a beard.

Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.
A certain sarmer complained, that the beards of his corn cut the reapers and threshers fingers. L'Estrange.

5. A barb on an arrow.
6. The beard or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. Fairier's Ditt.

7. BEARD. v. a. [from beard.]
1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger. No man fo potent breathes upon the ground,

But I will beard him. Shakespeare.

2. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance,

He, whensoever he should swerve from duty, may be able to

beard him.

Spenser.

The design of utterly extirpating monarchy and episcopacy, the presbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been bearded by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil. Swift.

BE'ARDED. adj. [from beard.]

1. Having a beard.
Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,

May draw with you. Shakespeare.

Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,

When Fearded men in floating caftles land.

2. Having fharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field

Of Ceres, ripe for harveft, waving bends.

Her trarded grove of ears, which way the wind

Sways them.

The fierce virage Flew o'er the fields, nor hurt the bearded grain. Dryden.

3. Barbed or jagged.
Thou shouldst have pull'd the secret from my breast, Torn out the bearded steel to give me rest. Dryden.

BE'ARDLESS. adj. [from beard.]
1. Without a beard.

There are extant some coins of Cunobelin, king of Essex and Middlefex, with a beardless image, inscribed Cunobelin.

2. Youthful.

And, as young striplings whip the top for sport, On the smooth pavement of an empty court, The wooden engine flies and whirls about, Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout, Dryden. BEARER. n. f. [from to bear.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or person to another.

He should the bearers put to sudden death,

Not fhriving time allow'd. Forgive the bearer of unhappy news;

Your alter'd father openly purfues

Your ruin. Dry.lin. No gentleman fends a fervant with a meffage, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the bearer.

Shukespeare.

2. One employed in carrying burthens.

And he fet threefcore and ten thousand of them to be hearers of burdens. 2 Chronicles. 3. One who wears any thing.
O majefty!

When thou dost pinch thy bearer, thou dost sit Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,

That scalds with safety. Shakeffeare.

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good bearers, will succeed.

Boyle.

Reprune apritots and peaches, faving as much of the young likelieft shoots as are well placed; for the raw bearers commonly perish the ones succeeding.

Evelyn. Evelyn.

6. In architecture. A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. In heraldry. See Supporter.

Be'Arherd. n. s. [from bear and berd; as, shepherd, from sheep.]

A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is less than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take fixpence in earnest of the bearberd, and lead his apes into hell. Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.

BEARING. n. f. [from bear.]

1. The fite or place of any thing with respect to something elso.

But of this frame, the bearing and the ties,

The strong connections, nice dependencies,

Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? Pope.

2. Gesture; mien; behaviour.
That is Claudio; I know him by his bearing.
Shakejp. Much ado about Nothing.

3. In architecture. Bearing of a piece of timber, with carpenters is the space either between the two fixt extremes the reconstruction. ters, is the space either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a post, brick-wall, &c. trimmed up between the ends, to shorten its bearing. Builder's Dist.

BE'ARWARD. n. f. [from bear and ward.] A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,

And manacle the bearward in their chains. Shakespeare. The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after an-ShakeSpeare. other; the bearward leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thousand. L'Estrange.

BEAST. n. f. [befle, Fr. beflia, Lat.]

2. An animal diffinguished from birds, insects, fishes and man.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin,

While the beast liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. Shakesp.

Beafts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martern, and the roe. Beafts of the forest are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. Beafts of warren are the hare and cony.

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man; as man and beast.

I dare do all that may become a man;

Who dares no more, is none.—
What beast was't then

That made you break this enterprize to me? Medea's charm were there, Circean feafts, Macbeth:

With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to beafts. Dryd. 3. A brutal favage man, a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reasonable creature.

BEASTINGS. See BEESTINGS.

Dryden.

Milton.

BE'ASTLINESS. n. f. [from beafily.] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthiness
Polluted this fame gentlesoil long time;

That their own mother loath'd their beaftliness, And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime. Fairy Queen. BE'ASTLY. adj. [from beaft.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is used commonly, as a term reproach.

Wouldst thou have thyself fall in the confusion of men, or

remain a beaft with beafts?—Ay—a beaftly ambition.

You beaftly knave, know you no reverence? K. Lear.
With lewd, prophane, and beaftly phrase,
To catch the world's loose laughter or vain gaze. B. John. It is commonly charged upon the gentlemen of the army, that the heaftly vice of drinking to excefs, hath been lately, from their example, reftored among us Strift.

2. Having the nature or form of beafts. Beaftly divinities, and droves of gods.

Prior.

To BEAT. v. a. preter. beat, part. pass. beat, or beaten. [battre, French.]
To ftrike; to knock; to lay blows upon. I Corinthians.

So fight I, not as one that *leateth* the air. He rav'd with all the madness of despair; Dryden.

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he tore his hair.

2. To punish with stripes or blows.

They've chose a consul that will from them take Their liberties; make them of no more voice Than dogs, that are as often beat for barking, And therefore kept to do fo. Shake Speare.

Mistress Ford, good heart, is beaten black and blue, that you cannot see a white spot about her. Shakespeare. There is but one fault for which children should be beaten; and that is obstinacy or rebellion.

Locke.

3. To strike an instrument of musick.

Bid them come forth and hear, Or at their chamber door I'll beat the drum,

Till it cry, sleep to death. Shakespeare.

4. To break to powder, or comminute by blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or beat it in a mortar, and baked it.

Numbers. They did beat the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it.

Exodus.

They fave the laborious work of leating of hemp, by making

the axletree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raife large hammers like those used for paper and fulling mills, with which they beat

most of their hemp.

Mortimer.

Nestor, we see, furnished the gold, and he beat it into leaves, so that he had occasion to make use of his anvil and

5. To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouze game. It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak, and how many other matters they will beat over to come near Bacon.

When from the cave thou rifest with the day, 'To beat the woods, and rouze the bounding prey. Together let us beat this ample field, Prior.

Together let us beat this ample new,
Try what the open, what the covert yield.

6. To thresh; to drive the corn out of the husk.
She gleaned in the field, and beat out that she had gleaned.
Ruth ii. 17.

7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

By long teating the white of an egg, you may bring it into

Boyle. To batter with engines of war.

And he beat down the tower of Penuel, and slew the men of the city.

To dash, as water, or brush as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent

Lies dark and wild; beat with perpetual storms Judges viii. 17.

Of whirlwind and dire hail.

With tempests beat, and to the winds a scorn. Roscommon. While winds and ftorms his lofty forehead beat,

The common fate of all that's high or great.

As when a lion in the midnight hours,

Beat by rude blafts, and wet with wintry show'rs,

Descends terrifick from the mountain's brow. Denham.

Pope.

10. To tread a path.
While I this unexampled task essay

Pass awful gulfs, and beat my painful way, Celestial dove, divine affistance bring. Blackmore.

. To make a path by marking it with tracks.

He that will know the truth of things, must leave the common and leaten track.

Locke.

mon and leaten track.

12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,

Which is the better man? The greater throw

May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:

So is Alcides beaten by his page.

You souls of geese,

That bear the shapes of men, how have you run

From slaves that apes would beat?

Five times, Marcius,

I have fought with thee, so often hast thou beat me. Shakesp.

I have discern'd the soe securely lie,

Too proud to fear a beaten enemy.

Dryden. Too proud to fear a beaten enemy Dryden. The common people of Lucca are firmly perfuaded, that one

Lucquese can heat five Florentines. Addijon. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ships to those of the Syracusans, beat the Carthaginians at sea. Arbuthnot.

13. To harrass; to over-labour.

It is no point of wisdom for a man to beat his brains, and spend his spirits about things impossible.

And as in prisons mean rogues beat

Hakewill.

Hemp, for the fervice of the great;
So Whacum beat his dirty brains
T' advance his mafter's fame and gains. Hudibras.
I know not why any one should waste his time, and beat his head about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critick. Locke. Nº XIII.

14. To lay, or picts, as standing corn by hard weather.

Her own shall bless her;

Her foes shake, like a field of leaten corn, And hang their heads with forrow.

And hang their heads with forrow.

Shakef, care.

To deprefs; to crush by repeated opposition; usually with the particle dozun.

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any speech tend-ing to treason, yet could not the boldness be tenten do en either with that feverity, or with this lenity be abated. Higward.

Our warriours propagating the French language, at the fame time they are beating down their power.

Such an unlook'd for fform of ills falls on me,

It beats down all my ftrength.

Addifon.

16.-To drive by violence.

Twice have I fally'd, and was twice leat back. Dryden. He that proceeds up in other principles in his inquity, does at least post himself in a party, which he will not quit, till he be beaten out.

He cannot beat it out of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket.

The younger part of mankind might be beat off from the be-lief of the most important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jests of a profane wit

17. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I beat the wing, and rid with night

Dryden.

About the world.

18. To beat down. To endeavour by treaty to lessen the price demanded. Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,

Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy. Dryden. She persuaded him to trust the renegado with the moncy he had brought over for their ransom; as not questioning but he

would beat down the terms of it.

19. To beat down. To fink or leffen the value.

Usury beats down the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchasing; and usury way-lays both.

20. To beat up. To attack suddenly; to alarm.

They lay in that quiet posture, without making the least impression upon the enemy, by beating up his quarters, which might easily have been done.

Claren lon.

might eafily have been done.

Will. fancies he should never have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, knocked down constable, and leat up a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young sellow. Addig.

21. To beat the hoof. To walk; to go on foot.

To BEAT. v. n.

1. To move in a pulfatory manner.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and see it beat the first conscious pulse.

2. To dash, as a shood or storm.

This publick envy seemeth to beat chiefly upon ministers.

Ba on's Issays, No 9.

Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempests vainly heat below.

And one sees many of the like hollow spaces worn in the bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or less able to resist the impressions of the water that beats against them. Addison.

3. To knock at a door.

To knock at a door.

The men of the city befet the house round about, and leat

at the door, and spake to the master of the house Judges.

4. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke.

No pulse shall keep
His nat ral progress, but surcease to beat.
My temp rate pulse does regularly leat;
Feel, and be fatisfy'd. Shakeff care.

Dryden. A man's heart beats, and the blood circu'ates, which it is not in his power, by any thought or volition, to flop. Locke.

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a fore swelling.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To flill my beating mind.

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.
The tempest in my mind Shakespeare.

Doth from my fenses take all feeling else,

Save what beats there. Shakespeare.

7. To try different ways; to fearch.

I am always beating about in my thoughts for fomething that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen.
To find an honest man, I beat about, Addison.

And love him, court him, praise him in or out.

8. To act upon with violence.

The fun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die.

9. To speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition.

We are drawn on into a larger speech, by reason of their so

great earnestness, who beat more and more upon these last alleged words. How frequently and fervently doth the scripture beat upon

this cause's 10. To beat up; as, to beat up for foldiers. The word up feems redundant.

BEAT. part. passive. [from the verb.]

Like a rich vessel beat by storms to shore,

'Twere madness should I venture out once more. Dryden. BEAT. n. f. [from the verb.]

I. Stroke.

2. Manner of striking.

Albeit the base and treble strings of a viol be turned to an unison; yet the former will still make a bigger or broader found than the latter, as making a broader test upon the air.

Great's Colmologia Sacra. Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.

With a careless beat,

Struck out the mute creation at a heat. Manner of being ftruck; as, the beat of the pulse, or a drum. BEATEN. particip. adj. [from to beat]
What makes you, Sir, so late abroad,
Without a guide, and this no beaten road?
BEATER. n. s. [from beat.]

Dryden.

1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a leater three or four times over, before you use it; for thereby you incorporate the fand and lime well together.

Moxon.

2. A person much given to blows.

The best schoolmaster of our time, was the greatest beater.

BEATI'FICAL. adj. [beatificus, low Lat. from beatus, happy.]
BEATI'FICK. That which has the power of making happy, or completing fruition; blifsful. It is used only of heavenly

fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heav'n's pavement
Than ought divine or holy elfe, enjoy'd
In vision beatifick.

Milton. It is also their felicity to have no faith; for, enjoying the leatifical vision in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it.

We may contemplate upon the greatness and strangeness of the leatifick vision; how a created eye should be so fortified, as to hear all those glories, that there are from the leatific to the strangeness of the leatifick vision; how a created eye should be so fortified, as

to bear all those glories, that stream from the fountain of uncreated light. BEATI'FICALLY. adv. [from beatifical.] In such a manner as to

complete happiness.

Beatifically to behold the face of God in the fulness of wis-dom, righteousness and peace, is blessedness no way incident unto the creatures beneath man.

Hakewell.

dom, righteounies and peace, is blendales in Hakewell.

unto the creatures beneath man.

BEATIFICA'TION. n. f. [from beatifick.] A term in the Romish church, distinguished from canonization. Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as blessed; but is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as blessed; but is not a concession of the honours due to saints, which are con-

ferred by canonization.

To BEA'TIFY. v. a. [beatifica Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ascended into paradise, and to have beheld the forms of those beatified spirits, from which I might have copied my archangel.

The use of spiritual conference is unimaginable and un-speakable, especially if free and unrestrained, bearing an image of that conversation which is among angels and leati-

fied faints.

We shall know him to be the fullest good, the nearest to us, and the most certain; and, consequently, the most beatifying Brown.

To settle the character of any person by a publick acknow-ledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not in-

vessed with the dignity of a saint.

Over-against this church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatistis, though never sainted.

Addison on Italy. Be'ATING. n. f. [from beat.] Cotrection; punishment by blows.

Playwright, convict of publick wrongs to men,

Takes private beatings, and begins again. Ben. Johnson.

BEA'TITUDE. n. f. [beatitude, Lat.]

1. Bleffednes; felicity; happines: commonly used of the joys of beaven.

of heaven.
The end of that government, and of all man's aims, is agreed The end of that government, and of all the best to be beatitude, that is, his being completely well.

This is the image and little representation of heaven; it is Taylor.

He fet out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of fense; slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soul, and the tentitude of that part which earth and visibilities too weakly affect.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. A declaration of bleffedness made by our Saviour to particu-

BEAU. n. f. [beau, Fr. It is founded like bo, and has often the French plural leaux.] A man of drefs; a man whose great care is to deck his person.

What, will not beauz attempt to please the fair ? Dryden.

Prior.

The water nymphs are too unkind
To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs fo?
And fly they all, at once combin'd

To shame a general, and a beau?

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the

You will become the delight of fine ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine beaux in a hundred.

Swift.

BE'AVER. n. f. [bievre, Fr.]

I. An animal, otherwise named the rafter, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His skin is

wonderful account are derived by the fur.

The beaver being hunted, biteth off his stones, knowing that for them only his life is sought.

They placed this invention upon the beaver, for the sagacity and wisdom of that animal; indeed from its artisce in Regum's Vylage Formum's Vylage F

Brown's Vulgar Errours. building.

2. A hat of the best kind; so called from being made of the fur

of beaver.
You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: a deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. Addison.

The broker here his spacious beaver wears,

Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares.

Gay.

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [baviere, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head Close couched on the beaver, seem'd to throw,
From flaming mouth, bright sparkles firy red.
Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,

Spenfer. And faintly through a rusty beaver peeps. Shakespeare. He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of the staff

going in at his beaver.

Be Avered. adj. [from beaver.] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver.

His beaver'd brow a birchen garland bears,

Dropping with infant's blood, and mother's tears: All flesh is humbled.

BEAU'ISH. adj. [from beau.] Befitting a beau; foppish.
BEAU'TEOUS. adj. [from beauty.] Fair; elegant in form;
pleasing to the fight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.
I can, Petrucio, help thee to a wife,

With wealth enough, and young, and beauteous.

Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

Alas! not hoping to fubdue,
I only to the flight afpir'd;
To keep the beauteous foe in view,

Was all the glory I defir'd.

BEAU'TEOUSLY. adv. [from beauteous.] In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the fight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look beauteously; that is, as they come towards

Taylor.

you to be enjoyed. BEAU TROUSNESS. n. f. [from beauteous.] The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

From less virtue, and less beauteousness,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddess.

Beau'tiful. adj. [from beauty and full.] Fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty.

He stole away and took by strong hand all the beautiful women in his time.

The principal and most important parts of painting, is to know what is most beautiful in nature, and most proper for that art; that which is the most beautiful, is the most noble subject: so, in poetry, tragedy is more beautiful than comedy, because the persons are greater whom the poet instructs, and consequently the instructions of more benefit to mankind.

Dryden's Dufresnoy. Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds, And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds. BEAU'TIFULLY. adv. [from leautiful.] In a beautiful manner.
No longer shall the boddice aptly lac'd,

From thy full bosom to thy flender waist,

That air and harmony of shape express,

Fine by degrees, and beautifully less.

BEAU'TIFULNESS. n. f. [from beautiful.] The quality of being beautiful; beauty; excellence of form.

To BEAU'TIFY. v. a. [from beauty.] To adorn; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was forrow more sweetly set forth, their faces seeming rather to beautify their fortow, than their forrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. the beauty of their faces. Haywaid.

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,

To beautify thy triumphs and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke.

Shakespeare.
These were not created to beautify the earth alone, but for the use of man and beast. Raleigh.

Th' extended earth, and beautify her face. Blackmore. There is charity and justice; and the one serves to heighten and beautify the other. Atterbury. To BEAU'TIFY. w. n. To grow beautiful; to advance in beauty.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his creation for ever beautifying in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him, by greater degrees of resemblance.

BEAUTY. n. s. [beauté, Fr.]

I. That

i. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of colour and figure,

causing delight in the beholder.
Your beauty was the cause of that effect,
Your beauty, that did haunt me in my sleep.
—If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,

These nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks.

Shakefp. Richard III.

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity of presence than beauty of aspect. The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather behaviour than virtue.

The belt part of beauty is that which a picture cannot exprefs.

Of the beauty of the eye I shall say little, leaving that to poets and orators; that it is a very pleasant and lovely object to behold, if we consider the figure, colours, splendour of it, is the least I can say.

Ray.

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the beauty of the pleating fight.

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.
The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the beauties of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which resembles those beauties of antiquity.

Wherever you place a patch, you destroy a beauty. Addition.

3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the rest of that with which it is united.

This gave me an economic of the content of

This gave me an occasion of looking backward on some beauties of my author in his former books. Dryden.
With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the feveral

beauties of the ancient and modern historians.
4. A beautiful person.
Remember that Pellean conquerour, Arbuthnet.

A youth, how all the beauties of the east
He slightly view'd, and slightly overpass'd.
What can thy ends, malicious beauty, be?
Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee?
Dryden.
To BEAUTY. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embellish.

The harlot's cheek, beautied with plast'ring art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to your most painted word. Skakespeare.
BEAUTY-SPOT. n. f. [from beauty and spot.] A spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty;

a foil; a patch.

The filthiness of swine makes them the beauty-spot of the animal creation.

Becari'co. n. f. [becafigo, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker. Pineda.

The robin-redbreaft, till of late, had reft, And children facred held a martin's neft;

Till becafices fold so dev'lish dear,

To one that was, or would have been, a peer. To BECA'LM. v. a. [from calm.] Pope.

To ftill the elements.

The moon shone clear on the becalmed slood. Dryden.

2. To keep a ship from motion.

A man becalmed at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the fun, or fea, or flip, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. Louis.

To quiet the mind.

Soft whisp'ring airs, and the lark's mattin song, Then woo to musing, and becalm the mind Perplex'd with irksome thoughts.

Banish his forrows, and becalm his foul

With easy dreams. Addison. 4. To becalm and to calm differ in this, that to calm is to itop

motion, and to becalm is to with-hold from motion.

BECAME. The preterite of become; which fee. BECA'USE. conjunct. [from ly and cause.]

1. For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that. How great soever the fine of any person are, Christ died for him, be sufe he died for all; and he died for those fine, because he died for all fins; only he must reform. Hammond.

Men do not so generally agree in the sense of these as of the other, breause the interests, and lusts, and passions of men, are more concerned in the one than the other.

Tillotson.

Infancy demands aliment, fuch as lengthens fibres without breaking, because of the state of accretion.

To Bechains, word proper, but now in little use.

My fons, God knows what has bechanced them.

Shakefp. Henry VI.

Philips.

All happiness be bance to thee at Milan. BE'CHICKS. n. f. [βήχινα, of βήξ, a cough.] Medicines pro-

per for relieving coughs.

70 BECK. v. a. [beacn, Sax. bee, Fr. head.] To make a fign

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back, When gold and filver beck me to come on. Shakespears. Oh, this false soul of Egypt, this gay charm, Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home. Shakespeare.

Shakefp. Antony and C.copatra.

BECK. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A fign with the head; a nod.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee

Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,

Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles.

2. A nod of command.

Neither the lufty kind shewed any roughness, nor the easier any idleness; but still like a well obeyed master, whose beck is enough for discipline.

Sidney.

Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band

ATilton.

Of spirits, likest to himself in guile,
To be at hand, and at his beck appear.
The menial fair, that round her wait,
At Helen's beck prepare the room of state. Pope. To Be'ckon. v. a. [from beck, or beacn, Sax. a fign.] To make

a fign to.

With her two crooked hands fhe figns did make,

And beckon'd him. Fairy Queen.

It beckens you to go away with it, As if it some impartment did desire

To you alone.

With this his distant friends he beckons near, Shakespeare.

Provokes their duty; and prevents their fear. Dryden.

To Beckon. v. n. To make a fign.

Alexander beckoned with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people.

When he had raifed my thoughts by those transporting airs, he beckened to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach.

Sudden you mount! you becken from the skies.

Sudden you mount! you becken from the skies, Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise. Pope. To Becli'p. v. a. [of be clyppan, Sax ] To embrace. Diet. To Beco'me. v. a. pret. I became; comp. pret. I have become.

[from by and come.] To enter into some state or condition, by a change from some

other. The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living foul.

And unto the Jews I became a Jew, that I might gain the
1 Cor. ix. 20.

Jews. A smaller pear, grafted upon a stock that beareth a greater

pear, will become great.

My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not sear'd,
But itill rejoic'd; how is it now become

So dreadful to thee?
So the least faults, if mix'd with fairest deed, Mitton.

Of future ill become the fatal feed.

2. To become of. To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final condition of. It is observable, that this word is ne-

ver, or very feldom, used but with the interrogative what.

What is then become of to huge a multitude, as would have overspread a great part of the continent?

Ra.eigh.

Perplex'd with thoughts, what would become

Of me, and all mankind. The first hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common person's wondering what became of all the blood which issued out of the heart.

Graunt.

What will become of me then? for when he is free, he will Dryden. Infallibly accuse me.

What became of this thoughtful busy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the

Rogers.

3. In the following passage, the phrase, where is he become, is used for what is become of him.

I cannot joy, until I be resolved

Where our right valiant father is become.

To BECONE, T. c. [from he or he and comments.] To BECOME. v. a. [from be or by, and cpemen, Sax. to please.] 1. Applied to perions, to appear in a manner fuitable to some-

thing.

If I become not a cart as well as another man, a plague on Shakespeare.

my bringing up.

Why would I be a queen? because my face
Would wear the title with a better grace;

If I became it not, yet it would be Part of your duty then to flatter me.

Part of your duty then to flatter me.

2. Applied to things, to be suitable to the person; to best; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumstances, in such a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her sire made humble reverence,
And bowed low, that her right well became,
And added grace unto her excellence.

I would I had some flowers of the spring that might

Become your time of day; and your's, and your's,
That wear upon your virgin branches yet
Your maidenheads growing.

Yet be sad, good brothers;
For, to speak truth, it very well becomes you.

Shakespeare.
Your Dryden.

Shake Speare.

Your dishonour

Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity, which should become it. Shakespeare.
Whicherly was of my opinion, or rather, I of his: for it becomes me so to speak of so excellent a poet.

He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not

becoming good men, much less those which were worshipped Stilling fleet.

BECONING. particip. adj. [from become.] That which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is sometimes used with the particle of; but generally without any government of the following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white
To make up my delight,

No odd becoming graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces. Suckling.
Their discourses are such as belong to their age, their calling, and their breeding; such as are becoming of them, and of Dryden.

Yet some becoming boldness I may use; I've well deserv'd, nor will he now refuse. Dryden. Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct what is constrained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual and becoming easiness. Locke.

BECOMING. n. f. [from become.] Behaviour. A word not now

Sir, forgive me,
Since my becomings kill me, when they not
Eye well to you.

Shakespeare.
BECO'MINGLY. adv. [from becoming.] After a becoming or proper manner.

Becoming. See To Become.]

Decency; clegant congruity; propriety.

Nor is the majesty of the divine government greater in its extent, than the becomingness hereof is in its manner and form.

BED. n. f. [beb, Sax.]

1. Something made to fleep on.

Lying not crect, but hollow, which is in the making of the d; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the posture of the body, is the more wholfome. Bacon.

Rigour now is gone to bed, And advice with ferupulous head. Milton.

Those houses then were caves, or homely sheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and moss their beds. Dryden.

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep in.
On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me, raiment, bed, and food.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

3. Marriage.

George, the eldest son of this second bed, was, after the death of his father, by the fingular care and affection of his mother, well brought up.

Glarendon.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of

beds, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth. Bacon.

The channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the turnid hills, fo low Down funk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,

Capacious bed of waters. Milton. The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to be the bed of the Tiber. We may be sure, when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to bestow such of their riches that way, as could best bear the water. Addison.

The place where any thing is generated, or reposited.

See hoary Albula's infected tide

O'er the warm bed of smoaking sulphur glide. Addison.

7. A layer; a stratum; a body spread over another.

I see no reason, but the surface of the land should be as regular as that of the water, in the first production of it; and the strata, or beds within, lie as even.

To bring to Bed. To deliver of a child. It is often used with the particle of; as, she was brought to bed of a daughter.

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,

And was brought in a laudable manner to hed.

And was brought in a laudable manner to bed. Prior. o make the BED. To put the bed in order after it has been

9. To make the BED.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself.

Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Bed of a Mortar. [with gunners.] A solid piece of oak hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions.

Ben of a great gun. That thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage. Diet.

To BED. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.

They have married me: I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never bed her. Shakespeare. 2. To be placed in bed.

She was publickly contracted, flated as a bride, and so-lemnly bedded; and, after she was laid, Maximilian's ambas-fadour put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the espoural sheets.

3. To be made partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was bedded with his lady.

4. To fow, or plant in earth. Lay the turf with the grass side downward, upon which lay some of your best mould to bed your quick in, and lay your Mortimer.

quick upon it.
To lay in a place of rest, or security.

Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest,

The bedded fish in banks outwrest. Donne. A fnake bedded himfelf under the threshold of a country-L'Est, ange. house.

To lay in order; in ftrata.
 And as the fleeping foldiers in th' alarm,
 Your bedded hairs, like life in excrements,

Start up, and fland on end. To BED: v. n. To cohabit. Shakespeare.

If he be married, and bed with his wife, and afterwards relapfe, he may possibly fancy that she infected him.

To BEDA'BBLE. v. a. [from dabble.] To wet; to befprinkle. It is generally applied to persons, in a sense including incon-

venience.

Never fo weary, never so in woe,

Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with briars,
I can no further crawl, no further go.

I can no further crawl, no further go.

Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

To Be'dagle. v. a. [from daggle.] To bemire; to soil cloaths, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

To Bedaysh. v. a. [from dash.] To bemire by throwing dirt; to bespatter; to wet with throwing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,

Told the sad story of my father's death,

That all the standers by had wet their cheeks,

Like trees bedast'd with rain.

Shakespeare.

To Beda wb. v. a. [from dawb.] To dawb over; to besinear; to soil, with spreading any viscous body over it.

A piteous coarse, a bloody piteous coarse,

Pale, pale as ashes, all bedawb'd in blood,

All in gore blood.

Shakespeare.

All in gore blood.

All in gore blood.

Shakespeare.

To Beda'zzle. v. a. [from dazzle.] To make the fight dim by too much lustre.

My mistaken eyes,

That have been so bedazzled by the sun,
That every thing I look on seemeth green.

Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

Bebcha'mber. n. s. [from bed and chamber.] The chamber appropriated to rest.

They were brought to the king, abiding then in his bedchamber. He was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. Clarendon.

He was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. Clarendon.

BEDCL'OATHS. n. f. [from bed and cloaths. It has no fingular.]

Coverlets spread over a bed.

For he will be swine drunk, and, in his sleep, he does little harm, save to his bedcloaths about him.

Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

BE'DDER. and f. [from bed.] The nether-stone of an oil-BEDE'TTER. mill.

BE'DDING. n. f. [from bed.] The materials of a bed; a bed.

There be no mass where meet bedding may be had; so that his mantle serves him then for a bed.

Spenser. his mantle ferves him then for a bed. Spenfer.

his mantle ferves him then for a bed.

First, with assiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep;
Then spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold.
Arcite return'd, and, as in honour ty'd,
His soe with bedding, and with food supply'd.

To Bede'ck. v. a. [from deck.] To deck; to adorn; to grace.
Thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit,
And uses none in that true use indeed,
Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit.

Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.
Female it seems,

Female it seems, That so bedeck'd, ornate, and gay,

Comes this way. Milton. With ornamental drops bedeck'd I ftood,

And writ my victory with my enemy's blood. Now Ceres, in her prime, Norris.

Smiles fertile, and with ruddiest freight bede:kt. Philips.

BE DEHOUSE. n. f. [from bede, Sax. a prayer, and hou'e.] An hospital or alms-house, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BEDE'TTER. See BEDDER.

To BEDE'w. v. a. [from dew.] To moisten gently, as with the

Bedew her pasture's grass with faithful English blood. Shakespeare's Richard II.

Milton.

Swift.

Dryden.

Let all the tears that should ledero my herse,
Be drops of balm to fanctify thy head.

Shalespeare.
The countess received a letter from him, whereunto all the while she was writing her answer, she bedewed the paper with What flender youth, bedew'd with liquid odours, Milton. Courts thee on roles, in some pleasant cave? Balm from a filver box distill'd around, Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. Dryd.

He said: and salling tears his sace bedew. Dryden.

Be'DFELLOW. n. f. [from bed and fellow.] One that lies in the fame bed. He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their bedfellow.
Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows. Skakespeare. Shakesp. Tempest. And how doth my cousin, your bedsellow?

And your fairest daughter, and mine?

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so troublesom a tedsellow?

Sha Shakespeare. Being so troublesom a teasenow?

A man would as soon choose him for his bedsellow as his

L'Estrange. play-fellow.

What charming bedfellows, and companions for life, men choose out of such women?

Addijon.

To Bedi'Ght. v. a. [from dight.] To adorn; to dress; to fet off. A maiden fine didight he hapt to love; The maiden fine bedight his love retains, And for the village he for fakes the plains. Gay. To Bedi'm. v. a. [from dim.] To make dim; to obscure; to The noontide fun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green fea and the azur'd vault

Shake, Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

To Bedizen. v. a. [from dizen.] To dress out.

BEDLAM. n. s. [corrupted from Bethlehem, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into an hospital for the mad and lunatick.] A madhouse; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.
 A madman; a lunatick.
 Let's follow the old earl, and get the kedlam To lead him where he would; his roguish madness Allows itself to any thing.

Shakel Shakespeare. Be'dlam. adj. [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouse; fit for a madhouse.

The country gives me proof and precedent

Of bed am beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks.

Be'dlamite. n. f. [from bedlam.] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman. a madman. If wild ambition in thy bosom reign, Alas! thou boast's thy solom reign,

Alas! thou boast's thy solom reign,

In these poor bediamites thyself survey.

Be'DMAKER. n. s. [from bed and make.] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers. I was deeply in love with my bedmaker, upon which I was rufticated for ever.

Br'DMATE. n. f. [from ted and mate.] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the same bed.

Had I so good occasion to lie long As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly business
Should rob my bedmate of my company. Shakespeare.

BE'DMOULDING.

In. f. [from bed and mou'd.] A term
BEDDING MOULDING. | used by workmen, to signify those members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet. BE'DPOST. n. f. [from bed and post.] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light, her head leaning to a bedpost, another standing behind, holding it steady.

Wiseman's Surgety. Builder's Diet. light, her head leaning to a bedpost, another standing behind, holding it steady.

BEDPRESER. n. s. [from bed and press.] A heavy lazy sellow.

This sanguine coward, this bedpresser, this horseback-breaker, this huge hill of stess.

To Bedra Ggle. v. a. [from le and draggle.] To soil the cloaths, by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be seen

Bedraggled in my walks so green.

Swist.

To Bedra Net. v. a. [from be and drench.] To drench; to so structure with moissure. foak; to faturate with moisture. Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, such crimson tempest should bedrench
The fresh green lap of fair king Richard's land.
Shakesp. King Richard III.
Be'drid. [from bed and ride.] Confined to the bed by age

or fickness.

Norway, uncle of young Fontinbras, Who, impotent and ledrid, scarcely hears Of this his nephew's purpose. N° XIII.

Lies he not ledrid? and, again, does nothing.
But what he did being childish?

Now, as a myriad

Of ants durft th' emperor's lov'd snake invade; Shakespears. Of ants durst th' emperor's lov'd snake invade;
The crawling galleys, seagulls, sinny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, our bedrid ships.

Hanging old men, who were bedrid, because they would
not discover where their money was.

Infirm persons, when they come to be so weak as to be
fixed to their beds, hold out many years; some have lain
bedrid twenty years.

Ray. Be'DRITE. n. f. [from led and rite.] The privilege of the rharriage bed.

Whose vows are, that no bedrite shall be paid

Till Hymen's torch be lighted.

To Bedro'P. v. a. [from be and drop.] To besprinkle; to mark with spots or drops; to speckle.

Not so thick swarm'd once the soil Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon.

Our plenteous streams a various race supply; The filver eel in filning volumes roll'd,
The yellow carp, in scales bedrop'd with gold.

Be'dstead. n.f. [from bed and flead.] The frame on which the bed is placed. Chimnies with fcorn rejecting smoak;
Stools, tables, chairs, and hed/heads broke.

Swift.

BE'DSTRAW. [n. f. from bed and fraw.] The straw laid under a bed to make it soft. Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture; or the chamber or bedstraw kept close, and not aired. Bedswe'Rver. n. f. [from bed and fwerve.] One that is false to the bed; one that ranges or swerves from one bed to an-She's a bedfwerver, even as bad as those,
That vulgars give bold'st titles to.

Be'DTIME. n.f. [from bed and time.] The hour of rest; sleeping time. What masks, what dances shall we have, To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-supper and bedtime?

Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.
After evening repasts; till bedtime, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy grounds of religion.

The scouring drunkard, if he does not fight

Before his bedtime, takes no rest that night

Dryden Before his bedtime, takes no rest that night. Dryden. To Bedu'ng. v. a. [from be and dung.] To cover, or manure with dung.

To BEDU'ST v. a. [from be and dust.] To sprinkle with dust.

BE'DWARD. adv. [from bed and ward. Toward bed.

In heart As merry, as when our nuptial day was done, And tapers burnt to bedward. Shakespeare. And tapers burnt to bedward.

To Bedwa're. v. a. [from be and dwarf:] To make little; to hinder in growth; to flunt.

'Tis fhrinking; not close weaving, that hath thus In mind and body both bedwarfed us.

Be'dwork. n. f. [from bed and work.] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands. The still and mental parts, That do contrive how many hands shall strike, When fulness call them on, and know, by measure
Of their observant toil, the enemy's weight;
Why this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this bedwork, mapp'ry, closet war.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida. BEE. n. f. [beo, Saxon.] I. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its industry So work the honey bees, Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach The art of order to a peopled kingdom. From the Moorish camp, Shake Speare. There has been heard a distant humming noise, Like bees disturb'd, and arming in their hives. Dryden. A company of poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers, and their fweetness; others beetles, delighted with other viands.

Locke. 2. An industrious and cateful person. This signification is only used in familiar language. BEE-EATER. n. f. [from bee and eat.] A bird that feeds upon BEE-FLOWER. n. f. [from bee and flower.] A species of soolflones; which see. It grows upon dry places, and flowers
in April in April. BEE-GARDE . n. f. [from bee and garden.] A place to fet hives of bees in.

A convenient and necessary place ought to be made choice of, for your apiary, or bee-garden.

Mortimer.

Beg-HIVE. n.f. [from bee and hive.] The case, or box, in which

BEE-MASTER. n. f. [from bee and master.] One that keeps bees.

bees are kept.

Shakespeare.

They that are bee-masters, and have not care enough of them, must not expect to reap any considerable advantage by them

This tree hath leaves somewhat resembling those of the horn-beam; the male flowers grow together in a round bunch, at remote distances from the fruit, which consists of two triangular nuts, inclosed in a rough hairy rind, divided into four parts. There is but one species of this tree at present known, except two varieties, with striped leaves. It will grow to a considerable stature, though the foil be flony and barren; as also, upon the declivities of mountains. The fhade of this tree is very injurious to most forts of plants, which grow near it; but is generally believed to be very falubrious to human bodies. The good to fatten swine and deer; and affords a sweet oil, and has supported some families with bread.

Miller.

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood: Dryden. Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes, Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the beech.

Thomfon's Spring: BE'ECHEN. adj. [bucene, Sax.] Confisting of the wood of the

beech; belonging to the beech.
With diligence he'll ferve us when we dine;

And in plain beechen vessels fill our wine. BEEF. n. f. [bœuf, French.]

1. The slesh of black cattle prepared for food.

What fay you to a piece of beef and mustard?

Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

The fat of roasted beef falling on the birds, will baste them.

2. An ox, bull, or cow, confidered as fit for food. In this fense it has the plural beeves; the singular is seldom sound:

A pound of man's slesh

Is not so estimable or profitable,

As flesh of muttons, beeves, or goats. Shakespeare.
Alcinous slew twelve sheep, eight white-tooth'd swine,

Two crook-haunch'd beeves. Chapman.
There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we fpent there; and yet they had of me fifty beeves among them.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

On hides of beeves, before the palace gate, Sad spoils of luxury! the suitors sate. BEEF. adj. [from the substantive.] Consisting of the flesh of black cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a beef stake, and a pot of ale, from the butcher. Swift. Beff-eaten. f. [from beef and eat, because the commons is beef when on waiting.] A yeoman of the guard. Befenol. n. f. This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unless it be a corruption of bymodule, from by and modulus, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the rife of eight, in tones, two beemols, or half notes; fo as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but feven whole and equal notes.

Bacon. BEEN, [beon, Saxon.] The participle preterite of To BE; which

fee. BEER. n. f. [bir, Welch.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is distinguished from ale, either by being older or smaller.

Here's a pot of good double beer, neighbour; drink.

Shakfp. Henry VI.

It were good to try clarifying with almonds in new beer.

Bacon's Natural History.

Flow, Welfted! flow, like thine inspirer, beer; Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear; So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull; Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full.

Pope.

Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full. Pope.
BE'ESTINGS. See BIESTINGS.
BEET. n. f. [beta, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a thick, sleshy root; the slowers have no visible leaves, but many stamina, or threads, collected into a globe; the cup of the slower is divided into five segments; the seeds are covered with an hard outer coat, and grow two or three together in a bunch. The species are; I. The common white beet. 2. The common green beet. 3. The common red beet. 4. The turnep-rooted red beet. 5. The great red beet. 6. The yellow beet. 7. The Swifs or Chard beet. The two first mentioned are preserved in gardens, for the use of their leaves in pot herbs. The other sorts are propagated for their roots, which are boiled as parsneps. The red beet is most comleaves in pot herbs. The other forts are propagated for their roots, which are boiled as parsneps. The red beet is most commonly cultivated and used in garnishing dishes. The Swiss beet is by some much esteemed.

BE/ETLE. n. s. [byzel, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as shards, and he their beetle.

The poor beetle, that we tread upon,
In corporal suff'rance finds a pang as great,
As when a giant dies.

Shakespeare.

As when a giant dies.

Others come in place, sharp of fight, and too provident for that which concerned their own interest; but as blind as beetles in foreseeing this great and common danger. Knolles's Hijtory of the Turks,

A grott there was with heary moss o'crgrown,

The clasping ivies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and droufy beetle fleep.

Garth.
The butterflies and beetles are such numerous tribes, that I

believe, in our own native country alone, the species of each kind may amount to one hundred and sifty, or more. Ray.

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven.

If I do, fillip me with a three man beetle. Shakespeare. When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some well grown tree; yet, after all the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot,

one moment, fecure itself from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes.

Stilling flect.

To BE'ETLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang

Or to the dreadful fummit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his base into the sea.

Shake Shakespeare.

Or where the hawk,

High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds. Thomson's Spring.

BEETLEBRO'WED adj. [from beetle and brow.] Having prominent brows.

BEETLEHE'ADED. adj. [from beetle and head.] Loggerheaded; wooden headed; having a head stupid, like the head of a wooden bectle.

A whoreson, beetleheaded flap-ear'd knave.

Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

Beetlestock. n. s. [from beetle and flock] The handle of a

To crouch, to please, to be a beetlestock

Of thy great master. BEETRAVE.

} See BEET. BE'ETRADISH.

Dryden:

BEETRADISH. )
BEEVES. n. f. [The plural of beef.] Black cattle; oxen.
One way, a band felect from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground. Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length

and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous, first, in bisulcous or cloven-hoosed, as camels and beeves; whereof there is above a million annually slain in England.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is fhrunk into an urn.
To Befa'll. v.n. [from fall. It befell, it bath befallen.]
I. To happen to: used generally of ill.

Let me know

The worst that may befall me in this case.

Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

Other doubt possesses me, lest harm Befall thee, sever'd from me. This venerable person, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem, drew his congregation out of those unparalleled calamities, which befolk his

countrymen. This difgrace has befallen them, not because they deserved it, but because the people love new faces.

Addison.

To happen to, as good.

Bion asked an envious man, that was very sad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had tefallen unto another man.? Bason.

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any person, from what befalls him in this world. Tiliotson.

3. To happen; to come to pass.

But fince th' affairs of men are still uncertain,

Let's reason with the worst that may befall. Shakespeare.

I have reveal'd

This discord which befell, and was in heav'n
Among th' angelick pow'rs.

Milton.

4. It is used sometimes with to before the person to whom any thing happens.

Some great mischief hath befall'n To that meek man.

Paradife Left. 5. To lefall of. To become of; to be the state or condition of:

a phrase little used.

Do me the favour to dilate at full,

What hath befall n of them, and thee, till now.

Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.

To Befi'r. v. a. [from be and fit.] To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and best lefits the dark.

Out of my fight, thou ferpent!—that name best

Bestis thee, with him leagu'd; thyself as false. Par. Loss.

I will bring you where she fits,

Clad in splendour; as bestis

Her deity.

Thou, what lefits the new lord mayor, Art anxiously in uisitive to know.

Par. Loft.

Dryden.

To Befo'ol. v. a. [from be and fool.] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of understanding; to lead into errour.

Men befool themselves infinitely, when, by venting a sew fighs, they will needs perfuade themselves that they have repented.

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety, though in nothing more lefooled; the nature of fin being not only to defile, but S uth. BEFO'RE. p ep. [bironan, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further before them than the next line; whence it will follow that they can drive to no certain point. Dryden, 2. In the front of; not behind.

Who shall go

Before them in a cloud, and pillar of fire: By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire, To guide them in their journey, and remove Behind them, while th' obdurate king pursues Milton. 3. In the presence of; noting authority or conquest.
Great queen of gathering clouds,
See, we fall lefore thee!
Prostrate we adore thee! Dryden. The Alps and Pyreneans fink before him.

4. In the presence of; noting respect. Addison. We see that blushing, and the casting down of the eyes both, are more when we come before many.

Bacon.

They represent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier, when he drest himself in his best habit, to appear before his Dryden. 5. In fight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here; Let us not wrangle. Shakespeare. 6. Under the cognizance of; noting jurisdiction. If a fuit be begun before an archdeacon, the ordinary may license the suit to an higher court.

7. In the power of; noting the right of choice.

Give us this evening; thou hast morn and night,

And all the year before thee, for delight.

He hath put us in the hands of our counsel. Life and light archerist and destruction are before the formula. death, prosperity and destruction, are before us.

8. By the impulse of something behind. Tillot/on, Her part, poor foul! feeming as burdened With leffer weight, but not with leffer woe, Was carried with more speed before the wind. Shakespeare. Hurried by fate, he cries, and born before A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore. Dryden. 9. Preceding in time.
Particular advantages it has before all the books which have appeared before it in this kind.

Dryden.

10. In preference to.

We should but presume to determine which should be the fittest, till we see he hath chosen some one, which one we may then boldly fay to be the fittest, because he hath taken it before the rest.

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable before the torments of covetoufness. 11. Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the eldest son is before the younger in fuccession. 12. Superiour to; as, he is before his competitors both in right and power. BEFO'RE. adv. 1. Sooner than; earlier in time. Heav'nly born, Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd, Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse. Milton. Before two months their orb with light adorn, If heav'n allow me life, I will return. Dryden. 2. In time past.

Such a plenteous crop they bore

Of purest and well winnow'd grain,

As Britain never knew before. Dryden, 3. In fome time lately past.

I shall resume somewhat which hath been before said, touching the question beforegoing. 4. Previously to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatise can become of use Country, two points are necessary.
To this time; hitherto. Swift. The peaceful cities of th' Aufonian shore, Lull'd in their ease, and undisturb'd before, Are all on fire. Dryden. 6. Already.
You tell me, mother, what I knew before,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore. Dryden. 7. Faither onward in place.

Thou'rt so far before, The swiftest wing of recompence is slow To overtake. Shake Speare. BEFO'RIHAND. adv. [from before and band.]
1. In a flate of anticipation, or preoccupation; fometimes with

the particle with.

Quoth Hudibras, I am leforchand In that already, with your command. Your foul has been beforehand with your body, Hadi rais And drunk so deep a draught of promis'd blis, She slumbers o'er the cup. Dryden. I have not room for many reflections; the lift cited author has been heforehand with me, in its proper moral. Addition.

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary to eloquent fpeech; yet so, that they which receive them, may be taught beforehand the skill of speaking.

It would be resisted by such as had beforehand refuled the general proofs of the gospel.

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger used to bargain beforehand, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill.

Arbuthuse 3. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended. Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much beforehand; for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years. Bacon. 4. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sisyphus's flone up the hill, which is soon but the rolling of Sisyphus's flone up the hill, which is foon the content of the foreign and beforehand to return upon him again? BEFO'RETIME. adv. [from before and time.] Formerly; of old time. Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake. To BEFO'RTUNE. v. n. [from be and fortune.] To happen to; to betide. I give consent to go along with you;
Recking as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good befortune you.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
To Befo'ul. v. a. [from be and foul.] To make foul; to soil; to dirt.

To Befri'end. v. a. [from be and friend.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to fhew friendship to; to benefit.

If it will please Cæsar

To be so good to Cæsar, as to hear me,

I shall beseeth him to bestriend himself.

Now if your plots be ripe, you are bestriended

With constraints. With opportunity. Denham. See them embarked,
And tell me if the winds and feas befriend them.
Be thou the first true merit to befriend; Addison. His praise is lost, who stays till all commend. Pope. Brother-servants must always befriend one another. Swift. To BEFRI'NGE. v. a. [from be and fringe.] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves

Cloath spice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a rowe,

Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho.

Pope.

To BEG. v. n. [beggeren, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live

by asking relief of others. I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed. Luke. To BEG. v. a. To ask; to seek by petition.
 He went to Pilate, and begged the body. Matthew. 2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof. We have not begged any principles or suppositions, for the We have not begged any principles or suppositions, for the proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both Moses and all antiquity present.

To BEGE'T. v. a. I begot, or begat; I have begotten, or begot. [begeveran, Saxon; to obtain. See To GET.]

To generate; to procreate; to become the father of children. But first come the hours, which were begot In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night, Which do the seasons of the year allot.

I talk of dreams,

Which are the children of an idle brain,

Regot of nothing but vain phantaly.

Shakestream. Begot of nothing but vain phantaly.

Shakespeare.

Who hath begotten me these, seeing I have lost my children; and am desolate. Ifaiah 'Twas he the noble Claudian race begat. Dryden Love is begot by fancy, bred

By ignorance, by expectation fed.

To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge, Granville. Beget you happiness, be happy then; Shakespeare. For it is done. My whole intention was to leget, in the minds of men, mag nificent fentiments of God and his works.

Cheyne. 3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for flory, when each minute

Begets a thousand dangers?

Denha

4. It is sometimes used with on, or upon, before the mother. Denham, Be of upon
His mother Martha by his father John. Spestator. BEGE'TTER. n. f. [from leget.] He that procreates, or begets;

the father.

BEG For what their prowess gain'd, the law declares
Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs:
No share of that goes back to the begetter,
But if the son fights well, and plunders better——D-yden.
Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often against the consent and will of the beget-BEGGAR. n. f. [from beg. It is more properly written begger; but the common orthography is retained, because the derivatives all preserve the a.] 1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him. He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and listeth up the beggar from the dunghill, to set them among princes. We see the whole equipage of a heggar so drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleness and dignity.

Broome. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which, beggar is a harsh and contemptuous term. What subjects will precarious kings regard? A beggar speaks too softly to be heard.

3. One who assumes what he does not prove.

These shameful beggars of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, assume to themselves to be men of reason. Tillotfon. To BL'GGAR. v. a. [from the noun.] To reduce to beggary; to impoverifh.

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave, And beggar'd your's for ever.

They shall spoil the clothiers wool, and beggar the present Graunt. fpinners. If the miser durst his farthings spare,
With heav'n, for twopence, cheaply wipes his score,
Lists up his eyes, and hastes to beggar more. 2. To deprive. Necessity, of matter beggar'd, Will nothing stick our persons to arraign In ear and ear. Shakespeare. 3. To exhaust. It beggar'd all description; she did lie In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tiffue, O'er-picturing Venus. Shakespeare. Be'GGARLINESS. n. f. [from beggarly.] The state of being beggarly; meanness; poverty.

Be'GGARLY. adj. [from beggar.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: used both of persons and things.

I ever will, though he do shake me off

Shakesheare.

To beggarly divorcement, love him dearly. Shakespeare. Who, that beheld such a bankrupt beggarly fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament house, with a thread bare torn cloak, and a greafy hat, could have suspected, that he should, by the murder of one king, and the banishment of another,

afcend the throne?

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor

Addison.

Corusodes, by extreme parlimony, faved thirty-four pounds out of a beggarly fellowship.

Swift.

Be'GGARLY. adv. [from beggar.] Meanly; despicably; indi-

Touching God himself, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell beggarly? and that he taketh no pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor cottages?

Be'GGARY. n. f. [from beggar.] Indigence; poverty in the ut-

most degree.

On he brought me into so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich beggary. Sidney. While I am a beggar, I will rail, And fay there is no fin, but to be rich:

And being rich, my virtue then shall be,

To fay there is no vice, but beggary. Shakespeare.
We must become not only poor for the present, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a state of beggary for endless years to come. Swift.

years to come.

To BEGI'N. v.n. I began, or begun; I have begun. [bezinnan, Sax. from be, or by to, and zanzan, zaan, or zan, to go.]

To enter upon fomething new: applied to perfons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou shouldst at all defer it; but all that is past ought to seem little to thee, seeing it is so in itself. Begin the next day with the same zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadst never begun before.

I'll sing of heroes and of kings;

Begin my muse.

Begin my muse. Cowley 2. To commence any action or state; to do the first act, or first part of an act; to make the first step from not doing to doing. They legan at the ancient men which vere before the Ezekiel.

Of these no more you hear him speak;
He now begins upon the Greek:
I hese rang'd and show'd, shall, in their turns,
Remain obscure as in their urns.
Beginning from the rural gods, his hand
Was lib'ral to the pow'rs of high command. Prior. Dryden.

Rapt into future times, the bard begun, A virgin shall conceive. 3. To enter upon existence; as, the world began; the practice began. 4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and flubborn race of man, From Nimrod first the savage chase began; Bluckmore. A mighty hunter, and his game was man. Pope. 5. To take rife.

Judgment must begin at the house of God. The song begun from Jove.

All began, I Peter. Dryden.

All ends in love of God, and love of man. Pope. 6. To come into act. Now and then a figh he stole,

And tears began to flow. Dryaen.

To BEGIN. v. a.

I. To do the first act of any thing; to pass from not doing to do-

ing, by the first act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, begin the song.

They have been awaked, by these awful scenes, to begin religion; and, afterwards, their virtue has improved itself into more refined principles, by divine grace.

Watts.

2. To trace from any thing as the first ground.

The apostle begins our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God.

Locke.

3. To begin with. To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A lessen which requires so much time to learn, had need be early begun with.

Government of the Tongue. early begun with.

BEGI'NNER. n. f. [from begin.]

1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,

To loss of love adjoining loss of friend,

I meant to purge both with a third mischief,

And, in my woe's beginner, it to end.

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the bishop of Antioch in Syria, the first beginner thereof, even under the apostles themselves. Hooker.

An unexperienced attempter: one in his rudiments: a young

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himself nothing like a beginner, brought the honour to the Iberian fide.

They are, to beginners, an easy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in such

as are entered before. I have taken a lift of feveral hundred words in a fermon of

a new beginner, which not one hearer could possibly understand.

BEGINNING. n. f. [from begin.]

1. The first original or cause.

Wherever we place the beginning of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a consent of all its parts.

of all its parts.

2. The entrance into act, or being.

Also in the day of your gladness, and in your solemn days, and in the beginnings of your months, you shall blow the trumpets over your burnt offering.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth show;

We may our end by our beginning know.

Denham.

3. The state in which any thing first is.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art

Makes mighty things from small beginnings grow:

Makes mighty things from small beginnings grow:
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.

The rudiments, or first grounds or materials.
The understanding is passive; and whether or not it will have these beginnings, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. its own power.

The first part of any thing.

The causes and designs of an action, are the beginning; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the end.

Pope on Epick Poetry.

To BEGI'RD. v. a. I begirt, or begirded; I have begirt. [from be and gird.]

1. To bind with a girdle.

Or should she confident, As fitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne, Descend, with all her winning charms begirt, T' enamour.

Milton. 2. To furround; to encircle; to encompass.

Begird th' almighty throne,

Befeeching, or belieging.

At home furrounded by a fervile croud,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud:
Abroad begint with men, and swords, and spears;
His very state acknowledging his fears.

To shut in with a siege; to beleaguer; to block up.
It was so closely begint before the king's march into the west,
that the council humbly defired his majesty, that he would re-

that the council humbly defired his majesty, that he would re-

To BECI'RT. v. a. [This is, I think, only a corruption of begird; perhaps by the printer. To begird. See BECIRD.

And, Lentulus, begirt you Pompey's house,

To seize his sons alive; for they are they

Must make our peace with him.

BE'GLERBEG. n. s. [Turkish.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNA'W. v. a. [from be and grown] To him to set and grown.

To BEGNA'W. v. a. [from be and gnaw.] To bite; to eat a-way; to corrode; to nibble.

His horse is stark spoiled with the staggers, begnawn with the bots, waid in the back, and shoulder shotten.

Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.
The worm of conscience still begnaw thy soul.
Shakesp. Richard III.

Bego'ne. interject. [only a coalition of the words be gone.] Go away; hence; haste away.

Begone! the goddess cries, with stern distain;

Begone! nor dare the hallow'd stream to stain.

Addison. She fled, for ever banish'd from the train. BEGO'TTEN. } The participle paffive of the verb beget.

Ecclus.

Remember that thou wast begot of them.

The first he met, Antiphates the brave,
But base begotten on a Theban slave. Dryden. To BEGRE'ASE. v. a. [from be and greafe.] To foil or dawb with unctuous or fat matter.

To BEGRI'ME. v. a. [from be and grime. See GRIME and GRIM.]
To foil with dirt deep impressed; to soil in such a manner that

the natural hue cannot easily be recovered. Her name that was as fresh As Dian's vifage, is now begrim'd, and black

Shake Speare. As my own face.

To Begui'le. v. a. [from be and guile.]

1. To impose upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I say, lest any man should beguile you with enticing Coloffians.

The ferpent me beguil'd, and I did eat!

Milton's Paradife Loft.

Whosever sees a man, who would have beguiled, and im-

Hamlet.

Atterbury.

posed upon him, by making him believe a lie, he may truly fay, that is the man who would have ruined me. South. fay, that is the man who would have

To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedness deprived that benefit,

To end itself by death? Twas yet some comfort,

When misery could beguile the tyrant's rage,

And frustrate his proted will.

To deceive pleasingly; to amuse.

With these sometimes she doth her time beguile;

These do by fits her phantasy posses.

Sir J. Davies. South.

These do by fits her phantasy posses.

Sweet, leave me here a while;

My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile

The tedious day with fleep.

"N. The participle passive of begin.

But thou bright motning star, thou rising sun,
Which in these latter times hast brought to light

Those mysleries, that, fince the world begun,
Lay hid in darkness and eternal night. Sir J. Davies.

Beha'le. n. s. [This word Skinner derives from balf, and interprets it, for my balf; as, for my part. It seems to me rather corrupted from behaof, profit; the pronunciation degenerating easily to behase; which, in imitation of other words so sounded, was written, by those who knew not the etymology, behases? balf.]

I. Favour; cause.

He was in confidence with those who designed the destruction of Strafford; against whom he had contracted some prejudice, in the behalf of his nation.

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,

Marcus would see it bleed in his behalf.

Addison.

Never was any nation bleffed with more frequent interpoli-

Vindication; fupport.

He might, in his presence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the behalf of his mistress's beauty.

Left the fiend,

On in health of many or to invade.

Or in behalf of man, or to invade
Vacant possession, some new trouble raise.

Others believe, that, by the two Fortunes, were meant prosperity or affliction; and produce, in their and an action. Addison's Remarks on Italy. monument.

To Beha've. v. a. [from be and have.]

1. To carry; to conduct: used almost always with the recipro-

cal pronoun.
We behaved not ourselves disorderly among you.

2 Theffalonians. Manifest figns came from heaven, unto those that behaved 2 Maccabees

To their wills wedded, to their errours flaves,
No man, like them, they think, bimfelf behaves. Denham. We so live, and so act, as if we were secure of the final issue and event of things, however we may behave our selves. 2. It scems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline: but this is not now used.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind

Behaves with cares, cannot so easy mits. Fairy Queen.

With such sober and unnoted passion,
He did behave his anger ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. Shikespeare.
To Behave. v. n. To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as, he behaved well or ill.

Behaviour. n. s. [from behave.]

1. Manner of behaving one's felf, whether good or bad; manners.

Mopfa, curious in any thing but her ewn good behaviour, followed Zelmane. Sidney.

2. External appearance.

And he changed his behaviour before them, and feigned him-

felf mad in their hand;.

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.

Well witnessing the most submissive behaviour, that a thralled heart could express.

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our lins, or seek unto God for favour, we fail down; because the gesture of constancy becomed us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility.

Hooker. One man fees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his behaviour to love.

Shakeffeare. Shakeffeare.

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome be-The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit;

and study, for the most part, rather behaviour than virtue.

Bacon's Ornam. Rational.

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to other facrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without behaviour. Wotton.

Conduct; general practice; course of life.

To him, who hath a prespect of the state that attends men as ter this life, depending on their behaviour here, the measures of good and evil are othersed.

Locke.

To be upon one's behaviour. A samiliar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in behaviour will have bad consequences.

Tyrants themselves are upon their behaviour to a superiour L'Estrange's Falles.

To Behe'AD. v. a. [from be and bead. To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

See a reverend Syraculan merchant.

Sh :kespeare. Beheaded publickly. His beheading he underwent with all christian magnanimity. Clarendon.

On each fide they fly,

By chains connext, and, with destructive sweep,

Behead whole troops at once.

Mary, queen of the Scots, was beheaded in the reign of queen

Elizabeth.

Addison on Italy.

Rizabeth.

Addison or Italy.

Behe LD. particip. passive, from lehold; which see.

All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!

Ye streams, beyond my hopes beheld again! Pope.

Be HEMOTH. n. s. Behemoth, in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an animal, which he calls behemoth, in Rochert has to properties at larger in that all. particular properties at large, in chap. xl. 15. Bochart has taken much care to make it appear to be the bippoptamus, or river-horse. Sanctius thinks it is an ox. The Fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, in their opinion, that it is the elephant. Calmet. Behold now behemeth, which I made with thee; he eateth

grafs as an ox.

Behold! in plaited mail Behemoth rears his head. Thomson. Be'HEN. ? n. f. Valerian roots. Also a fruit resembling the ta-BEN. S marisk, from which persumers extract an oil. Diet. Bene'sr. n. f. [from be and hest; hær, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents behefts, without framing, out of her own will, the forethoofing of any thing.

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell,

And flurdy courage tame with dreadful awe, That his beheff they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law. Fairy 2.

I, messenger from everlasting Jove, In his great name thus his beheft do tell.

On high behefts his angels to and fro Fairfax.

Milton.

Pass'd frequent.

Reign shou in hell, thy kingdom; let me serve
In heav'n God ever blest, and his divine
Behests obey, worthiest to be obey'd! Milton. To BEHI'GHT. v. a. pret. behot, part. behight. [from haran, to promise, Sax.]

To promise.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight, Up rose from drowsy couch, and him addrest, Unto the journey which he had behight.

2. To entrust; to commit.

Fairy Queen.

That most glorious house that glist'reth bright,

Whereof the keys are to thy hand behight By wife Fidelia.

Fairy Queen. 3. Perhaps to call; to name; hight being often put, in old authors, for named, or was named.

Behi'nd prep. [hindan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.

Acomates hasted with two hundred harquebusiers, which he had caused his horsemen to take behind them upon their horses. 2. On the back part; not before.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

She came in the part.

She came in the press behind, and touched.

Towards the back.

The Benjamites looked behind them. Judges.

Following another.

Her husband went with her, weeping behind her. 2 Samuel.

Remaining after the departure of something else.

He left behind him, myself, and a sister, both born in one Shake Speare.

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but they leave peace and contentment behind them. Tillotson.

6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publish, was but a small part of what he lest behind him.

Pope.

7. At a diffance from fomething going before.

Such is the swiftness of your mind, That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind.

Dryden. 8. Inferiour to another; having the posteriour place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this first house of God, a second was erected; but with so great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came behind it.

9. On the other fide of fomething.

From light retir'd, behind his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching fleep, compos'd his head. BEHI'ND. adv.

We cannot be fure, that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence behind, and yet unseen, which may cast the probability on the other side.

Locke.

2. Most of the former senses may become adverbial, by suppressing the accusative case; as, I left my money behind, or behind me.

BEHI'NDHAND. adv. [from behind and hand.]

1. In a state in which rents or profits, or any advantage, is anti-cipated; fo that less is to be received, or more performed, than

Your trade would fuffer, if your being behindhand has made the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon Locke.

Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. In this fense, it is followed by with.

Consider, whether it is not better to be half a year behindhand

with the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances. 3. Shakespeare uses it as an adjective, but licentiously, for back-

ward; tardy.

And these thy offices, So rarely kind, are as interpreters Of my behindhand slackness.

To BEHO'LD. v. a. pret. I beheld, I have beheld, or beholden. [behealoan, Saxon.] To view; to fee; to look upon. Son of man, behold with thine eyes, and hear with thine

Ezekiel. When some young Thessalians, on horseback, were beheld afar off, while their horses watered, while their heads were depreffed, they were conceived by the spectators to be one animal. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes,

Behalds his own hereditary fkies. Dryden. At this the former tale again he told,

With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to behold. Dryden.

Beho'ld. interject. [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee.

When out of hope, behold her! not far off,
Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd

With what all earth or heaven could be from

With what all earth or heaven could bestow,

To make her amiable. Milton. Brho'lden. particip. adj. [sekouden, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written beholding.] Obliged; bound in gratitude; with the particle to.

Horns, which such as you are fain to be beholden to your wives for. Shakespearc.

Little are we beholden to your love,

And little looked for at your helping hands. Shatesp. I found you next; in respect of bond both of near alliance, Shatefp. and particularly of communication in studies: wherein I must acknowledge myself beholden to you.

Bacon.

I think myself mightily beholden to you for the reprehension

you then gave us.

We, who see men under the awe of justice, cannot conceive, what favage creatures they would be without it; and how much beholden we are to that wife contrivance.

Atterbury, Atterbury. BEHO'LDER. n. f. [from behold.] Spectator; he that looks up.

on any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the fun, did make beholders wink?
These beasts among
Beholders rude, and shallow to discern Shakefp.

Who fees thee?

Things of wonder give no less delight
To the wife Maker's, than beholder's fight.
The justiling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair heholder trembling for her knight.
The charitable foundations in the church of he Denham.

Miltor.

Granville. The charitable foundations in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity, and raife envy, rather than compaction, in the breafts of beholders.

Atterbury, Atterbury. BEHO'LDING. adj. [corrupted from beholden.] Obliged. See

Because I would not be beholding to fortune for any part of

the victory, I descended. BEHO'LDING. n. f. Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular beholdings, hath expressed this my testimony.

BEHO'LDINGNESS. n. f. [from beholding, mistaken for beholden.]

The state of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge

a beholdingness unto him.
In this my debt I seem'd loth to confess, Sidney.

In that I shunn'd beholdingness.

Beho'of. n. s. [from behoove.] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her majesty may alter any thing of those laws, that may be more both for her own behoof, and for the good of the people.

Shenser on Ireland.

Spenser on Ireland.

No mean recompence it brings To your behoof: if I that region lost,
All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkness, and your sway.

Wer't thou some star, which, from the ruin'd roof

Milton.

Of shak'd Olympus, by mischance didst fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true behoof,
Took up, and in fit place did reinstate.

Milton:
Because it was for the behoof of the animal, that, upon any

sudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no shuts or stopples made for the ears.

It would be of no behoof, for the fettling of government, un-less there were a way taught, how to know the person to whom belonged this power and dominion.

Locke.

To BEHO'OVE. v. n. [behoran, Saxon; it is a duty.] To be

fit; to be meet; either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only impersonally with it.

For better examination of their quality it behoweth, the very

foundation and root, the highest wellspring and fountain of them, to be discovered. He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which it behooved,

or became him to perform.

But should you lure the monarch of the brook,

Behooves you then to ply your finest art.

Beho'oveful. adj. [from behoof.] Useful; profitable; advantageous. This word is somewhat antiquated.

It is very behooveful in this country of Ireland, where there are waste deserts full of grass, that the same should be eaten

down. Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which

is supposed behooveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. Fiooker.

Madam, we have culled fuch necessaries As are behooveful for our state tomorrow. It may be most behooveful for our state tomorrow. Shakespeare. It may be most behooveful for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publickly: so it is as requisite, in matters of judgment, punishment, and censure, that the same be transacted privately.

Clarendon. Shake Speare.

BEHO'OVEFULLY. adv. [from behooveful.] Profitably; usefully.

Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these, and that may more behoovefully import the reformation.

Spenser.

BEHO'T. [preterite, as it seems, of behight, to promise.]

With sharp intended sting so rude him mote,

That to the earth him drove as striken dead,

No living wight would have him life behot. Fairy Queme

Ne living wight would have him life behot. To Beho'wr. v. a. [from be and howl.] Fairy Queen.

Now the hungry lion roars,
And the wolf behowls the moon. 2. Perhaps, to howl over, or lame it clamoroufly.

Be'ING. particip. [from te.]

Thofe,

Shake Spearce

BEL

Those, who have their hope in another life, look upon themselves as being on their passage through this. themlelves as being on their panage through this.

Be'ing. n. f. [from be.]

1. Existence; opposed to nonentity.

Of him all things have both received their first being, and their continuance to be that which they are.

Yet is not God the author of her ill,

The week author of her being, and being there.

Davies. Atterbury. Though author of her being, and being there.

There is none but he, Davies. Whose being I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked.

Thee, Father, first they sung, omnipotent, Shakefp. Macbeth. Immutable, immortal, infinite, Eternal king! Thee author of all being, Fountain of light! Milton's Par. Lost. Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, railing us from nothing to be an excellent creation. Taylor's Guide to Devotion. Consider every thing as not yet in bring; then examine, if it must needs have been at all, or what other ways it might Bentley. have been. 2. A particular state or condition.

Those happy spirits, which ordain'd by fate Dryden.

For future being, and new bodies wait.

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate; From brutes what men, from men what spirits know; Or who could fuffer being here below?

Or who could suffer being here below?

Pope.

The person existing.

Ah, fair, yet false; ah, being form'd to cheat,

By seeming kindness, mixt with deep deceit.

It is folly to seek the approbation of any being, besides the supreme; because no other being can make a right judgment of us, and because we can procure no considerable advantage from the approbation of any other being.

Addison, Spesiator.

As now your own, our beings were of old,

And once inclose'd in woman's beauteous mould.

Pope.

Be'ing. conjunct. [from be.] Since.

Diet.

Be it so. A phrase of anticipation, suppose it be so; or of permission, let it be so.

mission, let it be so.

My gracious duke,

Be't it so she will not here, before your grace, Confent to marry with Demetrius;

I beg the ancient privilege of Athens.

To Bella Bour. v. a. [from be and labour.]

thump: a word in low speech.

What several madnesses in men appear:

Orestes runs from fancy'd furies here; Ajax belabours there an harmless ox,

And thinks that Agamemon feels the knocks. Dryden.

He fees virago Nell belabour,

With his own ftaff, his peaceful neighbour. Swift.

To Bela'ce. v. a. [Sea term.] To fasten; as to belace a rope. D.

Be'lamie. n. f. [bel amie, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. This word is out of use. Wife Socrates

Pour'd out his life, and last philosophy,
To the fair Critias, his dearest belamie. Fairy Queen.

BE'LAMOUR. n. f. [bel amour, Fr.] Gallant; consort; paramour: obsolete.

Lo, lo, how brave she decks her bounteous bow'r,
With silken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to shrowd her sumptuous belamour. Fairy Qu'm.
Bela'ten adj. [from be and late.] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees.
Or near Fland Milton's Paradife Loft. Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks,

Belated, feems on watch to lie.

To Bela'Y. v. a. [from be and lay; as to waylay, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to ftop the passage.

The speedy horse all passages belay,

And spur their smoaking steeds to cross their way. Dryden.

2. To place in ambuth.

'Gainst such strong castles needeth greater might,

Than those small forces ye were wont belay. Spenser.

To Belay a rope. [Sea term.] To splice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH. v. n. [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the stomach; to cruct.

The waters boil, and belching from below, Dryden. Black fands as from a forcefur engine throw. The symptoms are, a four smell in their seces, belchings, and Arbuthnot on Aliments. distensions of the bowels.

To iffue out by cruffation. A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,

On which with belehing flames Chimæra burn'd. Dryden.
To Belch. v. a. To throw out from the flomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarseness; hatefulness; or horrour.

They are all but fromache, and we all but food;

They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full, They'll belch us. Shake peare. The bitterness of it I now belch from my heart. Immediate in a flame,

But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heav'n appear'd, From those deep-throated engines belch'd.
The gates that now
Stood open wide, belching outrageous flame

Far into chaos, fince the fiend pass'd through. Parad. Lost.
Rough as their savage lords who rang'd the wood,
And, fat with acorns, belch'd their windy food. Dryden.
There belcht the mingl'd streams of wine and blood,
And human flesh, his indigested food. Pope's Odyssey.
When I an am'rous kiss design'd,
I belch'd an hurricane of wind.
Swift.

BELCH. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of eructation.
2. A cantterm for malt liquour.

A cant term for malt liquour.
 A fudden reformation would follow, among all forts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with belch. Dennis.
 BELDA'M. n. f. [belle dune, which, in old French, fignified probably an old woman, as belle age, old age.]

 An old woman; generally a term of contempt, marking the last degree of old age, with all its faults and miscries.
 Then fing of fecret things that came to pass, When beldam nature in her cradle was.

When beldam nature in her cradle was. Milton.

2. A hag.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look angerly?—

—Have I not reason, beldams, as you are?

Saucy and overbold?

Shakesp.

The rest sieve wagg'd ne'er the more;

Shakefp. Macbeth.

The restly sieve wagg'd ne'er the more;

I wept for woe, the testly beldam swore.

To BELE'AGUER. v. a. [beleggeren, Dutch.] To bessege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their business, which they carryon, is the general concernment of the Tripic carryon bear believes? described the Tripic and the

ment of the Trojan camp, then beleaguer'd by Turnus and the Latins.

Dryden's Duefresnoy.

Against beleagur'd heav'n the giants move:

Against beleagur'd heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky.

Bele'agurer. n. s. s. s. s. s. s. f. s. from beleaguer.] One that besieges a place.
Belemni'tes. n. s. s. from seleaguer.] Arrowhead, or singer-stone, of a whitish and sometimes a gold colour.
Belfower, of a whitish and sometimes a gold colour.
Belfower, in Latin campanula.] A plant.

The slower consists of one leaf, shaped like a bell, and, before it is blown, is of a pentagonal figure; and, when fully opened, cut into five segments at the top. The seed vessel is divided into three cells, each having a hole at the bottom, by which the seed is emitted. There is a vast number of the species of this plant. 1. The tallest pyramidal belsower. 2. The blue peach leaved belsower, with oblong leaves and slowers; commonly called Canterbury bells. 5. Canary belsower, with orrach leaves and a tuberose root. 6. Blue belsower, with odible roots, commonly called rampions. 7. Venus looking-glass belsower, canary called rampions. 7. Venus called to adorn roots, commonly called rampions. 7. Venus looking-glass belflower, &c. The first fort is commonly cultivated to adorn
chimnies, halls, &c. in summer. It produces sometimes
twelve branches, four or five feet high, with large beautiful
flowers, almost the whole length of the stalks. The peachflowers, almost the whole length of the stalks. The peach-leaved belflowers are very hardy, and may be planted in open beds or borders, where they will flower very strong. The Canterbury bells are biennial. The Canary belflower is one of the most beautiful plants of the greenhouse, yielding its flowers in December, January, and February. The rampion is propagated for its root, which was formerly in greater esteem in England than at present. The forts of Venus looking-glass are annual plants.

Miller. anual plants.

BELFO'UNDER. n. f. [from bell and found.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells. Those that make recorders know this, and likewise bel-

founders, in fitting the tune of their bells.

BE'LFRY. n. f. [Beffroy, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till those, who knew not its original, corrupted it to belfry, because bells were in it.] The place where

the bells are rung. Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the belfry; that is curiously painted before, and will make a figure.

Gay's What d' ye call it.

Belga'rd. n. f. [belle egard, Fr.] A foft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly disused.

Upon her eyelids many graces fat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,

Working belgards, and amorous retreats. Fairy Que
To Bell'e, v. g. [from be and lie.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick.

Which durft, with horses hoofs that beat the ground,

Fairy Queen.

Dryden.

And martial brass, belie the thunder's found.

The shape of man, and imitated beatt

The walk, the words, the gesture could supply, The habit mimick, and the mien belie. Drylen.

## BEL

2. To give the lie to; to charge with fallehood. Sure there is none but fears a future state; And when the most obdurate swear they do not, Their trembling hearts belie their boastful tongues. Dryden. Paint, patches, jewels laid aside, At night astronomers agree,

The evening has the day bely'd,

Prior.

And Phyllis is some forty-three.

3. To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man.

'Tis slander, whose breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie
All corners of the world.

Thou dost belie him, Piercy, thou belies him:
He never did encounter with Glendower.

To give a sole representation of any thing. Shakefp. Cymbeline.

Shake Speare.

Shake Speare.

To give a falle representation of any thing.

Uncle, for heav'n's sake, comfortable words.

Should I do so, I should belie my thoughts.

Tuscan Valerus by force o'ercame,

And not bely'd his mighty father's name.

In the dispute whate'er I said.

My heart was by my tongue bely'd: D. yden's Encid.

My heart was by my tongue bely'd;

And in my looks you might have read,
How much I argu'd on your fide.

Bell'ef. n. f. [from believe.]

1. Credit given to fomething which we know not of ourselves,
on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Those comforts that shall never cease,

Enture in home but present in telies.

Watter.

Future in hope, but present in belief. Wolton. Faith is a firm belief of the whole word of God, of his gospel, commands, threats, and promises. Wake's Prep. for Death. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths

of religion.

No man can attain belief by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our faith. Hooker.

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith. In the heat of general persecution, whereunto christian be-lief was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs. Hooker.

4. Perfusion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will.
Yet hope would fain subscribe, and tempts belief. Milton.
All treaties are grounded upon the belief, that states will be
All treaties hopeur and observance of treaties. Temple. found in their honour and observance of treaties.

The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superflitious prophecies are not only the belief of fools, but the talk formetimes of wife men. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith. Bacon.

BILL'EVABLE. adj. [from believe.] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.

To BELL'EVE. v. a. [Selyran, Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.

A proposition, which they are persuaded, but do not know to be true, it is not seeing, but believing.

Ten thousand things there are, which we believe merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them.

Watts's Logick.

2. I o put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I speak with thee, and believe

Exodus, xix. 9. thee for ever.

To BELI'EVE. v. n.

1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing.

They may believe that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee.

Genesis, xlv.

To exercise the theological virtue of faith.

Now God be prais'd, that, to be ieving souls,

Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair. Shakespeare.
For with the heart man believeth unto rightcousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.

3. With the particle in; to hold as an object of faith. Believe in the Lord your God, so shall you be established.

2 (ibron. xx. 20.

With the particle upon; to truft; to place full confidence in; to rest upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the fons of God, even to them that be ieve on his name. John, i. 12. 5. I believe, is sometimes used as a way of slightly nothing some

want of certainty or exactness.

Though they are, I leieve, as high as most steeples in England, yet a person, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm.

Addison on Italy.

BELL'EVER. n. f. [from believe.] 1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been believers of it.

Hooker.

A professor of christianity.

Includes themselves did discern in matters of life, when be-

lievers did well, when otherwise. Hooker.

If he which writeth, do that which is forcible, how should he which readeth, be thought to do that, which, in itself, is of no force to work belief, and to save believers?

Mysteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the universal body of true believers, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail against them.

Swift.

Beli'evingly. adv. [from to believe.] After a believing mans

ner. BELI'KE. adv. [from like, as ly likelihood.]

T. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the fame woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, belike, while the lion was prefent, came furioufly towards the place where I was.

Sidney.

Belike fortune was afraid to lay her treasures, where they Sidney.

thould be stained with so many perfections.

Lord Angelo, beiike, thinking me remiss in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on.

Shakespeare.

Josephus affirmeth, that one of them remained even in his

time; meaning, tr.ike, fome ruin or foundation thereof.

Raleigh's History of the World.

2. It is sometimes used in a sense of irony; as, we are to suppose. We think, Ielike, that he will accept what the meanel of them would distain.

Hooker.

God appointed the sea to one of them, and the land to the other, because they were so great, that the sea could not hold them both; for else, belike, if the sea had been large enough, we might have gone a fishing for elephants. Brerew. on Languages. Belive. adv. [bilive, Sax. probably from bi and life, in the sense of vivacity; speed; quickness.] Speedily; quickly: a

word out of use.

By that same way the direful dames to drive Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rufty blood,

Fairy 2. And down to Pluto's house are come believe.

BELL. n. f. [bel, Saxon; supposed, by Skinner, to come from pelvis, Lat. a basin. See Ball.]

1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of a clapper, hammer, or some other instrument striking against it. Bells are always in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

to call the congregation together.

Your flock, affembled by the bell, Encircled you, to hear, with rev'rence.

Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself,
And bid the merry bels ring to thy ear, Shake Speare.

And bid the merry oets ring to the car, That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. Shakespeare. Four lells admit twenty four changes in ringing, and five ills one hundred and twenty. Holder's Elements of Spech. Four leils admit twenty. Holder's Elements of opicin. bells one hundred and twenty. Holder's Elements of opicin. He has no one necessary attention to any thing, but the bell, Addison, Spectator of the cure of which calls to prayers twice a day.

Addison, Spectator.

It is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of

flowers

Where the bee fucks, there fuck I,

In a cowslip's bell I lie. Shakesp. The humming bees that hunt the golden dew, Shakefp. Tempeft. In fummer's heat on tops of lilies feed,

And creep within their bells to fuck the balmy feed. Driden.

And creep within their bells to luck the balmy feed. Driden.

3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken by bounding against the sides, gives a sound.

As the ox hath his yoke, the horse his curb, and the saulcon his bells, so hath man his desire.

Shakesp. As you like it.

4. To bear the bell. To be the first; from the wether, that carries a bell amount the sheep or the first horse of a desire that carries a bell amount the sheep or the first horse of a desire that carries a bell amount the sheep or the first horse of a desire than the same of the same of the same than the same of the ries a bell among the sheep, or the first horse of a drove that has

bells on his collar. The Italians have carried away the beli from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works.

Hakeuill on Providence. 5. To shake the bells. A phrase, in Shakespeare, taken from the bells

of a hawk. Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,

The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick shakes his bells. Shakespeare.

To Bell. v. n. [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of August, bell, and are sometimes Mortimer's Husbandry. BELL-FASHIONED. adj. [from bell and fashion.] Having the

The thorn apple rifes with a strong round stalk, having large bell-fashioned slowers at the joints. Mortimer's Art of Husbandry. Belle. n. f. [beau, belle, Fr.] A young lady.

What motive could compel

A well-bred lord t' affault a goutle belle?

O fay, what firanger cause yet unexploid,

Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? Pope's R. of the Lock.

BELLES LETTRES. n. f. [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no

fingular.

The exactness of the other, is to admit of something like.

The exactness of the other, is to admit of something like.

Tatler. discourse, especially in what regards the belles lettres. Tatler. Be'llibone. n. s. [from bellus, beautiful, and bonus, good, Lat. belle & bonne, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. A word now out of use.

Pan may be proud, that ever he begot Such a bellibone, And Syrinx rejoice, that ever was her lot To bear fuch a one. To bear fuch a one.

Belli'Gerous. adj. [belliger, Lat.] Waging war. Dist.

Belling. n. f. A hunting term, spoken of a roc, when she makes a noise in rutting time.

Belli'Potent. adj. [bellipotens, Lat.] Puissant; mighty in Dist. To BE'LLOW. v. n. [bellan, Saxon.]
1. To make a noise as a bull. Jupiter became a bull, and bellow'd; the green Neptune A ram, and bleated. Shakespeare. What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares bleat Within the lion's den? Dryden. But now, the husband of a herd must be Thy mate, and bellowing sons thy progeny. Dryden. 2. To make any violent outcry.

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out, As he'd burft heav'n. Shakespeare. To vociferate; to clamour. In this fense it is a word of contempt. The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,

Dryden. Would bellow out a laugh in a base note. Dryden. This gentleman is accustomed to roar and bellow so terribly loud, that he frightens us. Tutler. To roar as the sea in a storm; or as the wind; to make any continued noise, that may cause terrour.

Till, at the last, he heard a dread sound,
Which through the wood loud bellowing did rebound. Fairy Queen. The rifing rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the bellowing voice of boiling seas rebound. Dry.
Be'llows. n. f. [bilig, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from bellies, the wind being contained in the hollow, or belly. It has no smaller; for we usually say a pair of bellows; but Dryden has used bellows as a singular.] 1. The instrument used to blow the fire. Since fighs into my inward furnace turned, For bellows ferve to kindle more the fire. Sidney. One, with great bellows, gather'd filling air,
And, with forc'd wind, the fuel did enflame.
The fmith prepares his hammer for the froke,
While the lung'd bellows hiffing fire provoke.
The lungs, as bellows, fupply a force of breath; and the afpera arteria is as the note of bellows, to collect and convey the
breath.

Holder. 2. In the following passage, it is singular.

Thou neither, like a bellow, swell'st thy face, As if thou wert to blow the burning mass Of melting ore.

BE'LLUINE. adj. [belluinus, Lat.] Beastly; belonging to a beast; favage; brutal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beafts. At this rate, the animal and belluine no advantage over beafts. At this rate, the animal and belluine life would be the best.

BELLY. n. f. [balg, Dutch; bol, bola, Welch.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels.

The body's members

Rebell'd against the belly; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulf it did remain,

Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest.

Shakespeare. 2. In beafts, it is used, in general, for that part of the body next the ground. And the Lord faid unto the serpent, upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life. Genesis. The womb; in this sense, it is commonly used ludicrously or familiarly. I shall answer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's belly: the Moor is with child by you.

Shakefp. Merchant of Venice. The fecret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Primly's big belly. That part of man which requires food, in opposition to the back, or that which demands cloaths. They were content with a licentious and idle life, wherein they might fill ther bellies by spoil, rather than by labour.

Sir J. Hayward. Whose god is their belly. He that fews his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry belly before harvest.

Arbuthnot.

The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.

Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and, after, the belly, which is hard An Irish harp hath the concave, or belly, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings.

6. Any place in which something is inclosed.

Out of the belly of hell cried I, and thou heardst my voice. Jonah.

To BE'LLY. v. n. [from the noun.] To fwell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day wastes, signs cease to rise,
For bellying earth, still rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes. Creech's Manilius. The pow'r appeas'd, with winds fusic'd the fail,
The bellying canvas strutted with the gale.

Dryden. Loud rattling shakes the mountains and the plain, Heav'n bellie's downwards, and descends in rain.
'Midst these disports, forget they not to drench Themselves with bellying goblets.

BE'LLYYACHE. [from belly and ache.] The colick; or pain in the bowels. BE'LLYBOUND. adj. [from belly and bound.] Difeased, so as to be costive, and thrunk in the belly.

B'ELLY-FRET ING. n. s. [from belly and fret.]

I. [With farriers.] The chasing of a horse's belly with the foregirt.

2. A great pain in a horse's belly caused by worms.

3. A great pain in a horse's belly caused by worms.

3. BL'LLYFUL. n. s. [from belly and full.] As much food as fills the belly, or fatisfies the appetite.

3. BB'LLYGOD. n. s. [from belly and god.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

4. What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of Apicius, a famous bellygood, may suffice to shew.

4. Hakewill on Providence.

4. There hells and tinch.) Starved. Be'LLY-PINCHED. adj. [from belly and pinch.) Starved.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf,
Keep their furr dry; unbonnetted he runs. Shakespeare.
Be'LLYROLL. n. s. [from belly and roll.] A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a bellyroll, that goes between the ridges, when they have sown it.

Mortimer. fown it. Mortimer. BE'LLY-TIMBER. n. f. [from belly and timber.] Food; materials to support the belly.

Where belly-timber, above ground Or under, was not be found.

The firength of every other member
Is founded on your belly-timber.

BE'LLY-WORM. n. f. [from belly and worm.] A worm that breeds in the belly.

Private No. 1. [from belly and worm.] He whose business it is to BE'LMAN. n. f. [from bell and man.]. He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell. It was the owl that fkriek'd, the fatal belman
Which gives the ftern'ft good night. Shakel
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd, Shakespeare. Now hangs the belman's song, and pasted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear.
The belman of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Past twelve o' clock.

BE'LMETAL. n. f. [from bell and metal.] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one Belmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds. Bacon. Colours which arise on belmetal, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. Newton. changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. Newton. To Belock. v. q. [from be and lock.] To fasten, as with a This is the hand, with which a vow'd contract

Was fast belock'd in thine.

Be'LOMANCY. n. f. [from βέλω and μανθεια.]

Belomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Brown's Vulgar Errours: To BELO'NG. v. n. [belangen, Dutch.] I. To be the property of.

To light on a part of a field belonging to Boaz. Ruth. z-To be the province or business of.
There is no need of such redress; Or if there were, it not belongs to you. Shakespeare. The declaration of these latent philosophers belongs to an-Shakefpeare. other paper. Boyle. To Jove the care of heav'n and earth belongs. Diyden. 3. To adhere, or be appendent to.

He went into a defart belonging to Bethfaida. Luke. To have relation to.
To whom belonge thou? whence art thou? To whom belonge: thou!

To be the quality or arributes of.

The faculties i elonging to the supreme spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

fervable, that though the participle be of very frequent use, the verb is seldom or never admitted; as we say, you are much teloved by me, but not, I belove you.] Loved; dear.

I think, it is not meet,

Mark Anthony, to well below'd of Caefar, Should outlive Caefar.

In likeness of a dove

The spirit descended, while the father's voice From heav'n pronounc'd him his beloved fon.

Nilton's Paradife Regain'd.

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

BELO'w. prep. [from be and low.]

y. Under in place; not so high.

He'll beat Ausidius' head below his knee,

And tread upon his neck. Shake Speare. r. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the

electors of the empire, and but one degree below kings. Addison on Italy.

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much below his Manilius, as the fields are below the flars.

4. Unworthy of unbefitting.

Tis much below me on his throne to fit;

But when I do, you shall petition it. BELO W. adv.

x. In the lower place; in the place nearest the center.

To men flanding below on the ground, those that be on the top of Paul's, seem much less than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, those below feem nothing so much

Iessend, and may be known.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempests and winds before the air here below; and therefore the obscuring of the smaller stars, is a sign of

The ground below is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. Dry.
This faid, he led them up the mountain's brow,

Dryden.

And shew'd them all the shining fields below. Dryden.

And them all the thining fields below.

2. On earth; in opposition to heaven.

And let no tears from erring pity flow,

For one's that's bles'd above, immortaliz'd below.

Smith, To the Memory of J. Philips.

The fairest child of Jove,

Below for ever sought, and bles'd above.

Prior.

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead; opposed to heaven and earth.

The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend,

Delight to hover near; and long to know What bus'ness brought him to the realms below. Dryden. When fuff ring faints aloft in beams shall glow,

And prosp'rous traitors gnash their teeth beleve. Tickell.

To Belowt. v. a. [from be and lowt, a word of contempt.]

To treat with opprobrious language; to call names.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that at a supper, they had not only good cheer, but also savoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and believed.

grams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and belowted his cook, as an ignorant fcullion, that never dreffed him either epigrams or anagrams. Camden.

Belswa'gger. n. f. A cant word for a whoremafter.
You are a charitable belfwagger; my wife cried out fire, and you called out for engines.

Within the lest of rule.

Ajax slew himself with the sword given him by Ajax

Belt. n. f. [belt., Sax. baltheus, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a sword, or some weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Ajax slew himself with the sword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the best given him by Ajax.

Hector was dragged about the him by Ajax.

Then fnatch'd the shining belt, with gold inlaid;

The belt Eurytion's artful hands had made. Dryden.

Belwe'ther, n. f. [from bell and wether.] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will serve my sheep to gather,

And drive to follow after their belwether.

Spenser.

To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a belwether.

Shakefreare.

The flock of fheep, and belwether thinking to break into another's passure, and being to pass over another bridge, just-

led till both fell into the ditch.

To BELY'. See Belie. To Bema'D. v. a. [from be and mad.] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Making just report,
Of how unnatural and bemadding forrow,

Of how unnatural and bemadding torrow,
The king hath cause to plain.

To Bemi're. v. a. [from be and mive.] To drag, or incumber in the mire; to soil by passing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely fort,
Their journey long, their money short,
The loving couple well bemir'd;
The hosse and both the riders tir'd.

Swift.

To Bemo'an. v. a. [from to moan.] To lament; to bewail;
to express forrow for.

to express forrow for.

He falls, he fills the house with heavy greans, Implores their pity, and his pain bemoans.

The gods themselves the ruin'd seats bemoan, Dr,den.

And blame the mischiefs that themselves have done.

Addifin's Remarks on Itale.

Bemo'aner. n. f. [from the verb.] A lamenter; the penon that laments.

To BEMO'IL. v. a. [be and moil, from moviller, Fr ] To be-

draggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.
Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place, how she was To Bemo'nster. v. a. [from be and monfler.] To make mon-

ftrous.

Thou chang'd, and self-converted thing! for shame.

Bemorster not thy feature.

Shake pears.

BEMU'SED. adj. [from to muse.] Overcome with musing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Leshere a parson much bemus'd in beer,

Pope.

Dryden.

A maudlin poeters, a rhiming peer?

BEN. See Behen.

BENCH. n. f. [benc, Sax. lanc, Fr.]

1. A feat, diffinguished from a floo by its greater length.

The feats and lenches shone of ivory,

The feats and henches shone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs fat side by side about.
All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearse,
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse;
His losty numbers, with so great a gust,
They hear, and swallow with such eager lust:
But while the common suffrage crown'd his cause,
And broke the tenches with their loud applause,
His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread.
Seat of justice: the seat where judges sit.

2. A feat of justice; the feat where judges sit.

A fon fet your decrees at naught: To pluck down justice from your awful bench To trip the course of law, and blunt the sword That guards the peace and fafety of your perion.

Shakefp. Henry IV. Cyriac, whose grandsire on the royal bench.
Of British Themis, with no mean applause,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,

Which others at their bar so often wrench. Milton. 3. The persons sitting on a lench; as, the whole lench voted the fame.

Fools to popular praise aspire, Of publick speeches, which worse fools admire; While, from both benches, with redoubl'd sounds,

Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds. Dryden.

To Bench. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches.

'Twas bench'd with turf, and goodly to be seen,
The thick young grass arose in fresher green.

2. To seat upon a bench. Dryden.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form Have hench'd, and rear'd to worship. Shakespeare.

Be'NCH + R. n. f. [from hench.] Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called henchers, who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are also called inner barristers.

The benchers, being the seniors of the house, are intrusted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treasurer yearly choicn.

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, a favour that is indulged me by feveral benchers, who are grown Tatles.

To BEND. v. a. pret. lended, or bent; part. pass. bended, or lent. [benban, Saxon; lander, Fr. as Skinner thinks, from pandare,

The rainbow compasses the heaven with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Most High hath bended it. Ecchy.

They bend their bows, they whirl their sings around:
Heaps of spent arrows fall, and firew the ground;

And helms, and shields, and rattling arms resound. Dryden's Encid.

2. To direct to a certain point. Octavius and Mark Anthony

Shakefpearc.

Came down upon us with a mighty power,

Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi.

Why doft thou lend thy eyes upon the earth,

And flart so often, when their fitt's alone? Shake Speare. Fairfux.

Your gracious eyes upon this labour bend.
To that fweet region was our voyage bent,
When winds, and ev'ry watring element,

Disturb'd our course. Dryden. Then, with a rushing lound, sh' afre Tibly bend

Diverse their steps; the rival rout ascend The royal deme.

3. To apply.

Men will not hend their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil. Hooker.

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,

Shukespere. Pope.

Shukelpere.

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to lend his mind or thoughts to any publick business.

Temple.

To put any thing in order for use; a metaphor taken from

bending the bow.

I'm fettled, and bend up Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. Shakespeare. As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird afked him what he was doing. L'Estrange.

5. To incline.

But when to mischief mortals bend their will, How soon they find fit instruments of ill! 6. To subdue; to make submissive; as, war and famine will bind our enemies.

7. To bend the brow. To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been feen to bite their pen, feratch their head, bend their brows, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper.

To BEND. v. n.

To be incurvated.
To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head Looks fearfully on the confined deep

Earth [ ms Shakesp.

Far stretch'd aroun 1, to meet the bending sphere. Thomfon.

3. To refolve; to determine.

Not so, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;
But, bent on mischief, bear the waves before.

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's still severely bent against himself;

Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease. Addison. A state of slavery, which they are bent upon with so much eagerness and obstinacy. Addison.

He is every where bent on instruction, and avoids all manner of digreffions. Addison.

To be | bmiffive; to bow.

The fons of them that afflicted thee, shall come bending unto ee. Ifaiab.

thee.

BEND. n. f. [from to bend.]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

"Tis true, this god did shake;

His coward lips did from their colour fly;

And that same eye, whose bend doth awe the world,

Shake, Did lose its lustre.

Shakespeare. 2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or fides of a ship.

Skinner.

3. With heralds. One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but when charged, a third part of the escutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the finister base point. Harris. Be'ndalle. adj. [from bend.] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

Be'NDER. n. f. [from to bend.]

1. The person who bends.

2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender, or rack, that are used to others.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Be'ndwith. n. f. An herb.

Bene'aped. adj. [from neap.] A ship is said to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock.

Bene'ath. prep. [beneop, Sax. beneden, Dutch.]

I. Under; lower in place.

Their woolly sleeces, as the rites requir'd, He laid beneath him, and to rest retir'd.

Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;

And palms for thee beneath his laurels grow.

Prior.

Prior.

And palms for thee beneath his laurels grow.

2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by fome pressure.

Our country finks beneath the yoke; It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash

Shakespeare.

Is added to her wounds.

And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And fink beneath the burdens which they bear. Dryden.

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason then to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are beneath. Locke.

Unworthy of; unbeseeming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is beneath his high station, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it. Atterbury.

BENE'ATH. adv.

I. In a lower place; under.

I destroyed the Amori before them; I destroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from beneath. The earth which you take from beneath, will be barren and unfruitful. Mortimer.

2. Below, as opposed to beaven.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth

DICT. adj. [benedictus, Lat.] Having mild and falubrious. lities: an old physical term.

It is not a fmall thing won in physick, if you can make thu-barb, and other medicines that are leneally, as strong purgers

Bundly and other medicines that are temate, as thong as those that are not without some nualignity.

Bundly aton. n. f. [hen divis, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronunciation of happiness.

A tov'reign shame it bows him; his cakindness,

That stript her from his lenediction, turn'd her

To foreign cafualties, gave her dear rights To his doghearted daughters. Shalespeare.

From him will raife A mighty nation; and upon him show'r

His revenuelien for that, in the 12 All nations shall be blett.

Alilton. 2. The advantage conferred by bleffing.

Prosperity is the b'effing of the Oid Testament; adversity is the bleffing of the New; which carrieth the greater lenetication, and the clearer revelation of God's favour.

Bacon.

tion, and the clearer revelation of God's favour.

3. Acknowledgments for bleffings received; thanks.

Could be less expect

Than glory and be existin, that is, thanks?

Milton.

Such ingenious and industrious persons are delighted in fearching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praises and benedictions.

Ray.

4. The form of instituting an abbot.

What consectation is to a bishop, that benediction is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and con-

Dryden.

abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly such before benediction.

Benffa'c rion. n. s. [from benefacio, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred; which is the more usual sense.

One part of the lenefactions, was the expression of a generous and grateful mind.

Atterlury.

Benifa'ctor. n. s. [from lenefacio, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to some publick charity.

Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods,
Great lenefactors of mankind, deliverers,
Worshipp'd with temple, priest, and facrisice.

Mitton's Paradise Reg.

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the baicness not to acknowledge his benefacter.

Dryden.

I cannot but look upon the writer as my lenefactor, if he

I cannot but look upon the writer as my consequence conveys to me an improvement of my understanding.

Addison, Freeholder.

Whoever makes ill returns to his benefactor, must needs be a common enemy to mankind. Swift.

BENEFA'CTRESS. n. f. [from benefactor.] A woman who confers a benefit.

Be'NEFICE. n. f. [from beneficium, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclefiaftical livings, be they dignities or others.

And of the priest eftioons 'gan to enquire, Cowel.

How to a benefice he might aspire.

Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,
And, undepriv'd, his benefice torsook.

B'ENEFICED. adj. [from benefice.] Possessed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The usual rate between the beneficed man and the religious person, was one moiety of the benefice.

Bene'ficence. n. s. [from beneficent.] The practice of doing

good; active goodness.

You could not extend your beneficence to so many persons;

yet you have lost as few days as that excellent emperor.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.

Love and charity extends our beneficence to the miscres of our brethren.

BENE'FICENT. adj. [from beneficus, beneficentiar, Lat. Kind; doing good. It differs from benign, as the act from the disposition; beneficence being kindness, or lenignity, exerted in action. Such a creature could not have his origination from any less than the most wise and beneficent being, the great God.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

But Phoebus, thou, to man leneficent, Delight'st in building cities.

Beneficial. adj. [from leneficium, Lat.]

Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful; with to before the person benefited.

Not that any thing is made to be teneficial to him, but all things for him, to show beneficence and grace in them.

This supposition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, and consequently to be very beneficial to mankind.

The war, which would have been most ieneficial to us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected.

Suift.

Are the present revolutions in circular orbs, more leneficial than the other would be?

2. Helpful; medicinal.
In the first access of such a disease, any deobstruent, without much acrimony, is teneficial.

Beneficial. n. f. An old word for a benefice. Arbuthnot.

For that the groundwork is, and end of all, Spenfer. How to obtain a beneficial. Benefi'cially. adv. [from beneficial.] Advantageously; pro-fitably; helpfully. BENEFI'CIALNESS. n. f. [from beneficial.] Usefulness; profit;

helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness.

Hale, and beneficiaine, s

BENEFI CIARY. adj. [from benefice.] Holding fomething in sub-ordination to another; having a dependent and secondary posfession, without fovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than

to be made a feudatory, or beneficiary king of England, under the feignory in chief of the pope.

Beneficiary in chief of the pope.

Beneficiary is in possession of a benefice.

A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of fouls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the beneficiary is obliged to saying the parish. other benefice, the beneficiary is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. Ayliffe.

BENEFIT. n. f. [benegicium, I.at.]

3. A kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble benefits shall prove Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,

Shake speare. They turn to vicious forms. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. Pfalm ciii.

As many as offer'd life, Neglect not, and the benefit embrace By faith, not void of works. 2. Advantage; profit; use.

Milton.

The creature abateth his strength for the benefit of such as put their trust in thee. 3. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a prieft, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a fecular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in case of murder. The ancient law, in this point of clergy, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of fuch felony as this benefit is granted for; and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary's commissioner, or deputy, standing by, do say, Legit ut clericus; or, otherwise, suffereth death for his transgression.

To BE'NEFIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What course I mean to hold, Shall nothing benefit your knowledge.

He was so far from benefiting trade, that he didit a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a samine.

To Be'nefit. v. n. To gain advantage.

To tell you therefore what I have benefited herein, among old renowned authors, I shall spare.

Bene'mpt. adj. [See Nempt.]. Appointed; marked out: an obsolete word.

Much greater gifts for guesdon thou shalt gain.

Much greater gifts for gue don thou shalt gain, Than kid or cosset, which I thee benempt;

Then up, I fay. Spenfer. To BENE'T. v. a. [from net.] To enfnare; to furround as with toils.

Being thus benetted round with villains, Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane They had begun the play. BENE VOLENCE. n. f. [benevolentia, Lat.] Shakespeare.

1. Disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good will. Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense, Pope.

In one close system of benevolence. 2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a benevolence, was devised by Edward IV. for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III. Bacon.

Benevolent. adj. [benevolens, benevolentia, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, benevolent as wife.

Popc.

Nature all

Is blooming and benevolent like thee.

Bene volentness. n. f. The same with benevolence.

Beng L. n. f. [from Bengal in the East Indies.] A fort of the slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for womens apparel.

Benjamin. n. f. [Benzoin.] The name of a tree.

From a calyx, which consists of sour leaves, are produced

three small flowers, which have an oblong tube, the upper part, which is expanded, is divided into eight fegments; between which are several short threads, and, in the middle of the tube, is the ovarium, which becomes a fruit. It was brought from Virginia into England, and is propagated by laying down the tender branches in the spring of the year. Miller.

BE'NJAMIN. n. f. A gum. Sec. BENZOIN. To BENI'GHT. v. o. [from night.]

To involve in darkness; to embarrass by want of light; to

bring on night.

He that has light within his own breaft,

May fit i' th' centre, and enjoy bright day;

But he that hides a dark foul, and foul thoughts, Benighted walks under the mid-day fun,

Himself is his own dungeon.

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as those dark shades that did benight it, vanish.

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown By poor mankind's benighted wit, is sought, Shall in this age to Britain first be shown.

Dryden.

A storm begins, the raging waves run high, The clouds look heavy, and benight the fky. The miserable race of men, that live Garth.

Benighted half the year, benumm'd with frosts Under the polar Bear. Philips.

2. To surprise with the coming on of night. Being benighted, the tight of a candle I saw a good way off, directed me to a young shepherd's house.

directed me to a young shepherd's house.

Or some benighted angel, in his way,
Might ease his wings; and, seeing heav'n appear
In its best work of mercy, think it there.

BENI'GN. adj. [benignus, Lat. It is pronounced without the g, as if written benine; but the g is preserved in benignity.]

1. A kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See BENEFICENT.

This turn hath made amends! Thou hast suffill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and benign!
Giver of all things fair.

So shall the world go on,
To good maliguant, to bad men benign.

We owe more to heav'n than to the sword,
The wish'd return of so benign a lord.

Walter.

The wish'd return of so benign a lord. Waller. What heaven bestows upon the earth, in kind influences and benign aspects, is paid it back again in facrifice and adoration. South.

They who delight in the fuffering of inferiour creatures, will not be very compassionate or benign. Locke. Diffrent are thy names,

As thy kind hand has founded many cities, Or dealt benign thy various gifts to men. Prior. 2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These salts are of a benign mild nature, in healthy persons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they difcover in cachexies.

Benign Disease, is when all the usual symptoms appear in the small pox, or any acute disease, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes.

Benigness. n. s. [from benign.] The same with benignity.

Benignity. n. s. [from benign.]

I. Graciousness; goodness; actual kindness.

He which useth the benefit of any special benignity, may enjoy it with good conscience.

Hooker.

joy it with good conscience.

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by benignity than blood. Hayward.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his benignity co-operate to their conversions. Brown's Vulgar Erreurs.

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is uncon-

cerned to value the benignity of him that does it. South.

2. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendlines to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in cholerick bodies, by reason of the benignity of the serum, which fendeth out better matter for a callus.

Wifeman.

Beni'gnly. adv. [from benign.] Favourably; kindly; gra-

cioufly.
Tis amazement more than love, Which her radiant eyes do move; If less splendour wait on thine, Yet they so benignly shine, I would turn my dazled fight

To behold their milder light.

Oh truly good, and truly great!

For glorious as he rose, benignly so he set.

Er'nison. n. s. [benir, to bless; benissens, Fr.] Blessing; benediction.

We have no such daughter; nor shall ever see That face of hers again; therefore, begone Shakespeare.

Without our grace, our love, our benison.

Unmuffle, ye fair ftars, and thou, fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benison. Milton.

BE'NNET. n. f. An herb; the fane with avens, which fee. BENT. n. f. [from the verb ts

1. The state of being bent; a state of sexure; curvity. Strike gently, and hold your rod at a bent a little while. It alton's Angler.

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of them; the serce they have in the discharge, according to the several bents; and the strength required to the string of them.

3. Declivity.

A mountain stood,

Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood:
Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple flood of Mars armipotent, Dryd. Pal. and Arc.

4. Utmost power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the bent. Shakesp. Tw. Night.
We both obey,

And here give up ourselves, in the sull bent,
To lay our service freely at your feet. Shakespeare's Ham'et.

5. Application of the mind; strain of the mental powers.
The understanding should be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the strength of thought, and a sull bent of the mind, by insensible degrees.

6. Inclination; disposition towards something.

O who does know the bent of womens fantaly!

Spenser's Fairy Queen.
To your own bents dispose you; you'll be found,
you beneath the sky.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale. Be you beneath the fky. He knew the firing bent of the country towards the house of ork.

Baccn's Henry VII. York.

Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,

Milton's Paradife Loft. The bent of nature!

The golden age was first; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew;
And, with a native bent, did good pursue. Dryden's Ovid.
Let there be the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry.

'Tis odds but the scale turns at last on nature's side, and the evidence of one or two senses gives way to the united bent and tendency of all the five.

Attenbury.

7. Determination; fixed purpose.

Their unbelief we may not impute unto insufficiency in the mean which is used, but to the wilful bent of their obstinate hearts against it.

Yet we saw them forced to give way to the bent, and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful

government.

Turn of the temper, or disposition; shape, or sashion, superinduced by art.

Not a courtier,

Although they wear their faces to the bent

Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they fooul at. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Two of them hath the very bent of honour.

Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.

Then thy streight rule set virtue in my sight,

Then thy itreight rule let virtue in my light,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reason took the bent of thy command,
Was form'd and polish'd by the skilful hand. Dryden's Pers.

G. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.
The exercising the understanding, in the several ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind supplenes, to apply itself more dexterously to bents and turns of the matter, in all its researches.

Licke.

10. A stalk of grass, called bent-grass.
His spear, a bent both stiff and strong,

And well near of two inches long;

The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue,
Whose sharpness naught reversed.

Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little dust, like the dust of a bent, which grows upon the cluster, in the first coming forth. Bacon's Eljays. June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass-green, upon his head a garland of bents, kingcups, and maidenhair.

Peacham on Drawing.

BENTING Time. [from bent.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

Bare benting time, and moulting months, may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home.

Dry den's Hind and Punther.

To Benu'm. v. a. [benumen, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the fensation and use of any part by cold, or by some obstruction.

So stings a snake that to the fire is brought,

Which harmless lay with cold benumm'd before.

The winds blow moist and keen, which bids us seek

Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish

Our limbs benumm'd.
My finewallacke Milton's Paradife Lost

and an icy stiffness Benums my blood.

Denham's Sophy. It feizes upon the vitals, and benums the fenses; and where

Will they be the less dangerous, when warmth shall bring them to themselves, because they were once frozen and benum-I with cold? L'Estrange's Fables.

To Stupify.

These accents were her last: the creeping death Benomm'd her senses first, then stopp'd her breath. Dryden. No XIV.

Benzo'in. n. f. A medicinal kind of refin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called tenjamin. It is procured by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon tree. It is of a yellowish colour, an agreeable frent, it melts easily, and is of three forts. The first, which is esteemed the best, comes from Siam, and is called amigdaloides, being interspersed with white f, ots, resembling broken almonds. The second is black, and very odoriferous; it drops from young trees, and comes from Sumatra. The third is also black, but less odoriferous, and is found in Java and Sumatra.

The liquor we have distilled from bergein is subject to free

The liquor we have distilled from benzoin, is subject to fre-Boyle.

quent vicisfitudes of suidity and sirmness.

Benzoin Tree. See Benjamin Tree.

70 Bena'int. v. a. [from paint.] To cover with paint.

Thou know'st, the mast of night is on my face,

Thou know'ft, the mast of night is on my race,

Else would a maiden blush lepaint my cheek.

Shakespeare's Romes and Juliet.

To Berl'nch. v. a. [from pinch] To mark with pinches.

In their sides, arms, shoulders, all bepincht,

Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to start out.

Chapman's Iliad.

To Bepi'ss. v a. [from pifs.] To wet with urine.

One caused, at a seast, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight bepis himself, to the great diversion of all then present, as well as consusion of himself. Derham's Physics-Theol.

To BEQUE'ATH. v. a. [cpip, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

to another.

She had never been difinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had so liberally bequeathed to her.

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not so—for what can we bequeath,
Save our deposed bodies to the ground? Shakesp. Richard II.

My father bequeath'd me by will but a poor thousand crowns.

Shakespare's As you like it.

Shake/peare's As you like it. Methinks this age seems resolved to bequeath posterity somewhat to remember it. G.ar.ville's Sceffis.

For you, whom best I love and value most,

But to your service I bequeath my ghost. Dryden's Fables.

Beque'athment. n.f. [from beq.eath.] A legacy. Dier.

Be'quest. n.f. [from b:queath.] Something left by will; a

legacy.

He claimed the crown to himfelf; pretending an adoption, or bequest, of the kingdom unto him by the Confessor.

Hale's Common Law of England.

To Bera'ttle. v. a. [from rattle.] To rattle off; to make a noise at in contemps.

These are now the fashion, and so lerattle the common stage, so they call them, that many, wearing rapiers, are asraid of goosequills, and dare scarce come thither. Shakesp. Hamlet.

Be'rberry. n. f. [berberis, fometimes written barberry, which fee.] A berry of a fharp tafte, used for pickles.

Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, berberries, crabs, floes, See

Bucon's Natural History.

flocs, &c

Bucon's Natural History.

To BERE AVE, v. n. preter. I bereaved, or bereft. [beneopian,

Saxon.]

1. To ftrip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle of before the thing taken away.

1. To ftrip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle of before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have breft me of all words,
Only my blood speaks to you in my veins. Shakesp. M. of V.
That when thou com'ft to kneel at Henry's feet,

Thou may'st bereave him of his wits with wonder.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

There was never a prince bereavea of this dependence in one his council, except there hath been an overgreatness in one Bacon's Essays. The facred priefts with ready knives bereave The beafls of life. Dry

Dryden's Æneid. To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere favages; it is to bereave us of all arts and sciences, of history and letters, nay of revealed religion too, that inestimable favour of heaven. Bentley's Sermons.

2. Sometimes it is used without of.

Bereave me not,

Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress. Paradise Lost.

2. To take away from.
All your interest in those territories
Is utterly berest you, all is lost. Shakespeare's Henry VI.
BERE'AVEMENT. n. s. [from bereave.] Deprivation. Dist.
BERE'TT. part. pass. of bereave.
The chief of either side, berest of life,
Or yielded to the soe, concludes the strife. Dryden's Fables.
BERG. See BURROW.

BE'RGAMOT. n. f. [bergamotie, Fr.]

1. A fort of pear, commonly called burgamot. See PEAR.

2. A fort of effence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by

ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock.

A fort of snuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of

the effence rubbed into it. The bai-

BE'RGMASTER. n. f. [from beng, Sax. and master.]
iti, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners. 3 A

BE'RG-

BE'RGMOTE. n. f. [of beng, a mountain, and more, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controversies among the Derbyshire miners.

To BERHY'ME. v. a. [from thyme.] To celebrate in rhyme, or verses: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen wench; marry, she had a better love to berhyme her.

I sought no homage from the race that write;
I kept, like Asian monarchs, from their sight:
Poems I heeded, now berhymed so long,

No more than thou, great George! a birthday fong. Pope. BERLI'N. n. f. [from Berlin, the city where they were first made.]
A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all! Nor think your verses sterling, Though with a golden pen you scrawl,

Swift. And scribble in a berlin. BERME. n. f. [Fr. in fortification.] A space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without between the foot of the rampart and the side of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; and sometimes it is palisadoed.

To BERO'B v. a. [from rob.] To rob; to plunder; any, by taking away fomething from him by ftealth or vio-

She faid, ah dearest lord! what evil star

On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad, That of yourself you thus berobbed are. Fairy

BE'RRY. n. f. [benig, Sax. from benan, to bear.] Any small fruit, with many seeds or small stones.

She smote the ground, the which straight forth did yield

A fruitful olive tree, with berries spread. That all the gods admir'd. Spenser's Muiopotmos.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of basest quality. Shakesp. Henry V.
To Be'rry. v. n. [from the noun.] To bear berries.
Be'rry-bearing Gedar. [cedrus baccifera.]
The leaves are squamose, somewhat like those of the cypress.
The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote diffences. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote diffances from the fruit on the same tree. The fruit is a berry, inclosing three hard feeds in each. The species are, 1. The yellow berry-bearing cedar. 2. The Phoenician cedar. These trees are bearing cedar. 2. The Phoenician cedar. These trees are propagated by sowing their berries, which are brought from the Streights, in boxes of light sandy earth; but they are at present very rare, and only to be found in some curious old collections. The wood is of great use in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the shittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made. It is accounted excellent for carving, and efteemed equal almost to any fort of timber for its durableness.

BE'RRY-BEARING Orach. See MULBERRY BLIGHT.

BERT, is the same with our bright; in the Latin, illustris and clarus. So Ecbert, eternally famous, or bright; Sigbert, famous conquerour. And she who was termed by the Germans Bertha, was by the Greeks called Eudoxia, as is observed by Lintprandus. Of the same fort were these, Phædrus, Epibanius, Photius, Lampridius, Fulgentius, Illustris.

BERTH. n. s. [with failors.] See BIRTH.

BE'RTRAM. n. s. [tyrethrum, Lat.] A fort of herb, called also bastard pollitory.

bastard pellitory.

BE'RYL. n. f. [beryllus, Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

May the billows roul ashore

The beryl and the golden ore.

Milton.

The beryl of our lapidaries is only a fine fort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, sometimes with a cast of yellow, and more transparent than the common cornelian.

Woodward's Method of Fossils. ] To cover with a screen;

To BE'SCREEN. v. a. [from fereen.]

to she screen. V. a. [from ferein.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus beforeen'd in night,
So stumblest on my counsel! Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.
To Bese'ech. v. a. pret. I befought, I have befought. [from recan, Sax. verjocken, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; sometimes before a

I beseech you, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read. Shakesp. King Lear. I beseech thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds.

I, in the anguish of my heart, beseech you Philemon, 10.

To quit the dreadful purpose of your soul. Addison's Gato.

2. To beg; to ask; before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and befought

His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint.

Before I come to them, I befeech your patie, ce, whilst I speak something to ourselves here present.

To Best'em. v. n. [beziemen, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of speech, or behaviour, beseemeth us in our

prayers to Almighty God. This overfight Hooker.

Befeems thee not, in whom fuch virtues spring. Fairfax, b. i. Manz. 78.

Verona's ancient citizens

Cast by their brave befeeming ornaments.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Whatthoughts he had, befeems not me to fay; Though fome furmise he went to fast and pray. Dryden.

BESE'EN. particip. [from besie. Skinner. This word I have only found in Spenser.] Adapted; adjusted; becoming.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,

Armed in antique robes down to the ground Armed in antique robes down to the ground And fad habiliments, right well befeen.

Fairy Queen, To Bese'T. v. a. pret. I befet; I have befet. [berican, Sax.]

I. To besiege; to hem in; to inclose, as with a siege.

Follow him that's fled;

Shakef. T. G. of Ver.

The thicket is befet, he cannot 'scape. Shakes Now, Cæsar, let thy troops beset our gates,

And bar each avenue Cato shall open to himself a passage. Addison's Cate.

I know thou look'st on me, as on a wretch Beset with ills and cover'd with misfortunes.

2. To embarrass; to perplex; to entangle without any means of escape.

Thus Adam, fore befet, reply'd. Milton's Paradife Lost.
Sure, or I read her visage much amis,
or grief besets her hard.

Rowe's Jane Shore.

Or grief besets her hard.

Rowe's Jane Shore.

We be in this world beset with fundry uneasinesses, distracted with different defires.

To waylay; to furround.

Draw forth thy weapon, we're befet with thieves;

Rescue thy mistress. Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

The only righteous in a world perverse,

And therefore hated, therefore so beset

With foes, for daring fingle to be just. Paradife Lost.

True fortitude I take to be the quiet possession of a man's felf, and an undisturbed doing his duty, whatever evil besets, or danger lies in his way.

To fall upon; to harrass.

But they him spying, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him beset
With strokes of mortal steel.

To Beshre'w. v. a. [The original of this word is fomewhat obfcure; as it evidently implies to wish ill, some derive it from beschryen, Germ. to enchant. Topsel, in his Book of Animals, deduces it from the shrew mouse, an animal, says he, so possonous, that its bite is a severe curse. A shrew likewise signifies a scolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

To wish a curse to.

Nay, quoth the cock; but I bestrew us both, If I believe a faint upon his oath.

Dry Dryden's Fables. 2. To happen ill to.

Bestrew thee, cousin, which did'st lead me forth
Of that sweet way I was in to despair. Shakesp. Richard II.
Now much bestrew my manners, and my pride,
If Hermia meant to say Lysander lied.
Shakespeare.

BESI'DE. } prep. [from be and fide.

1. At the fide of another; near.

Beside the hearse a fruitful palmtree grows, Ennobled fince by this great funeral. He caused me to sit down beside him. Fairfax. Bacon's N. Atlantis.

At his right hand, Victory
Sat eagle-wing'd: befide him hung his bow. Paradife Loft. Fair Lavinia fled the fire

Before the gods, and stood beside her fire. Dryden's Eneid. Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows

Fair is the daify that beside her grows. Gay's Pastorals. Now under hanging mountains,

Beside the falls of fountains,

Unheard, unknown, He makes his moan.

Pope's St. Cæcilia.

2. Over and above.

Doubtless, in man there is a nature found,

Sir J. Davies. Beside the lenses, and above them far. Sir J. Davies. In brutes, besides the exercise of sensitive perception and imagination, there are lodged inflincts antecedent to their ima-

gination, there are lodged infinites antecedent to their imagination faculty.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

We may be fure there were great numbers of wife and learned men, beside those whose m mes are in the Christian records, who took care to examine Saviers shiftory.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

Precepts of morality, besides the natural corruption of our tempers, are abstracted from ideas of sense.

Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.

Not according to though not contrary: as we say, some

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we fay, fome things are beside nature, some are contrary to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a necessary connexion of causes; but they believed, that God doth act prater & contra naturam, but

files and against nature. Bramball. To fay a thing is a chance, as it relates to fecond causes, fignifies no more, than that there are fome events befide the know-ledge, purpose, expectation, and power of second causes. South.

Providence often disposes of things by a method beside, and above the discoveries of man's reason.

South. It is testde my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. 4. Out of; in a state of deviating from.
You are too wilful blame,
And, fince your coming here, have done Enough to put him quite besides his patience.

Of vagabonds we say,

That they are ne'er beside their way.

These may serve as landmarks, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it.

Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as, beside himself; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be carried besides themselves, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not discover somewhat more fitness in men of gravity, than in children.

Only be patient, till we have appeared The multitude, beside themselves with sear.

Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art beside thyself: much learning doth make thee mad.

Acts. BESIDE. { adv. BESIDES. I. More than that; over and above.

If Cassio do remain, He hath a daily beauty in his life, That makes me ugly; and, besides, the Moor May unfold me to him; there stand I in peril. Othello. Besides, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy sate of your unhappy friend.
That man that doth not know those things, which are of necessity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know brfides. Some wonder, that the Turk never attacks this treasury. But, besides, that he has attempted it formerly with no success, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye. Addison's Remarks on Italy.

Not in this number; beyond this class; not included here. And the men said unto Lot, hast thou here any besides? Genesis, xix. 12. Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world befides, must keep faith among themselves.

All that we seel of it, begins and ends In the small circle of our foes or friends; To all beside as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæsar dead.
And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm those who charm the world beside. Pope. Pope. BESI'DERY. n. f. A species of pear, which see.
To BESI'DERY. n. f. [from fiege.] To beleaguer; to lay siege to; to beset with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortress by surrounding it with an army, and forcing the defendants, either by violence or famine, to give admission. And he shall besiege thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down.

Deut. The queen, with all the northern earls and lords,
Intend here to leftege you in your castle.

Best'rger. n.f. [from bestege.] One employed in a stege.
There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the bestegers have not the worse of the bargairs.

To Beslu'sber. v. a. [from slubber.] To dawb; to smear.
He persuaded us to tickle our noses with speargrass, and make them bleed; and then bessuber our garments with it, and sweer it was the blood of true men.

Bestu'sber.

Shakesp. and fwe: rit was the blood of true men. Shakefp. To Besme'AR. v. a. [from fmear.]

1. To bedawb; to overspread with something that sticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,

Besmear'd with precious balm, whose virtuous might Did heal his wounds. Fairy Queen. That face of his I do remember well; Yet when I saw it last, it was beforeur'd As black as Vulcan. Shake Speare. First Moloch! horrid king! lesmear'd with blood
Of human facrifice, and parents tears.

Her fainting hand let fall the sword, lesmear'd

With blood Parad. Loft. With blood. Denham. Her gushing blood the pavement all lesmear'd.
2. To soil; to soul. Dryden. My honour would not Jet ingratitude So much befmean Shakesp. To BESMI'RCH. v.a. To foil; to discolour.

Perhaps he loves you now,

And now no foil of cautel doth tesminch And now no foil of cauter doctrony.

The virtue of his will.

Our gaynes, and our gilt are all lefmireh'd.

With rainy marching in the painful field.

BECMO'KE. v. a. [from fmote.]

1 Po foul with smoke. Shakespeare.

Shakesp.

2. To harden or dry in smoke.

To Besmu't. v. a. [from fmut.] To blacken with smoke or soot.

Be'som. n. f. [berm, berma, Saxon.] An instrument to sweep with. Bacon commended an old man that fold befom: a proud young fellow came to him for a befom upon truit; the old man faid, borrow of thy back and beily, they will never alk thee again; I shall dun thee every day.

Bacon: I will sweep it with the bejom of destruction, saith the Lord hosts. of hofts. of holts.

To Beso'RT. v. a. [from fort.] To fuit; to fit; to become.

Such men as may befort your age,

And know themselves and you.

Shakest.

Beso'RT. n. s. [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.

I crave fit disposition and beso to With fuch accommodation and bejoit, As levels with her breeding.

Shake,

To Beso'T. v. a. [from f.t]

1. To infatuate; to flupify; to dull; to take away the fenfes.

Swinish gluttony Shakesp. Ne'er looks to heav'n amidft his gorgeous feaft, But, with bejotted base ingratitude, Crams and blasphemes his seeder. Milton. Or fools befitted with their crimes, That know not how to shift betimes. Hudibras. He is befotted, and has lost his reason; and what then can there be for religion to take hold of him by? 2. To make to doat. Paris, you speak
Like one besitted on your sweet delights. Shakefp. Troilus and Creffila.
Trust not thy beauty; but restore the prize, Which he, besitted on that face and eyes, Would rend from us. Dryden. Beso'ught .. [part. paffive of befeech ; which fee. ] Hasten to appease

Th' incensed Father, and th' incensed Son,
While pardon may be found, in time less ught.

Milt. Paradise Loss. To BESPANGLE. v. a. [from fpangle] To; to besprinkle with something shining.

Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright, To adorn with span-The heav'ns befpangling with dishevell'd light.

To Bespa'tter. v. a. [from fpatter.] To foil by throwing filth; to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.

Those who will not take vice into their bosoms, shall yet have it bespatter their faces.

His weapons are the same which women and children use; a pin to scratch, and a squirt to bespatter.

Fair Britain, in the monach best ter.

Whom never fastion could best ter. Whom never faction could befpatter. Swift.
To BESPA'WL. v. a. [from fpawl.] To dawb with spittle.
To BESPE'AK. v. a. [befpoke, or befpake; I have beffore, or befpoken. [from fpeak.]

1. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or against a surviving time. ture time. If you will marry, make your loves to me; My lady is bespoke. Shake Speare. Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.

Shakesp Taming of the Shrew.

When Baboon came to Strutt's estate, his tradesmen waited upon him to bespeak his custom.

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke.

To make way by a previous apology.

My presace looks as if I were assaid of my reader, by so tedious a bespeaking of him.

To forebode; to tell something before hand.

They started sears, bespoke dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the allies.

To speak to; to address. This sense is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight she 'gan to chear,
And, in her modest manner, thus bespake,
Dear knight. Here is the cap your worship did bespeak. Dear knight. Fairy Queen. At length with indignation thus he broke His awful filence, and the powers befpoke. Then staring on her with a ghastly look, Dryden. And hollow voice, he thus the queen bespoke. Dryden. 5. To betoken; to shew.
When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little of the figure of a man, that it hespeke him rather a monster. Lecke.

He has dispatch'd me hence, With orders that helpeak a mind compos'd. Addison.

Bespe'Aker n f. [from bespeak.] He that bespeaks any thing.

They mean not with love to the bespeaker of the work, but delight in the work itself.

To Bespe'ckle 'v. a. [from speckle.] To mark with speckles, or spots. To Bespe'w. v. a. [from few.] To dawb with spew or vomit.
To Bespe'ce. v. a. [from fice.] To season with spices.

Thou might'st besieve a cup

To give mine enemy a lasting wink.

Shalest.

To Brist'T. v. a. I bestat, or bespit; I have bespit, or bestitten. [from /pit.] To dawb with spittle.

BESPO'NE. [irreg. particip. from to peak; which fee.]

70 BESPO'N. v. a. [from fot] To mark with spots.

Alildew rests on the wheat, be potting the stalks with a different colour from the natural.

Mertimer.

To BESPRE'AD. v. a. [from spread.] To spread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed,

With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers beforead.

The globe is equally bef; read; fo that no place wants proper inhabitants. Derbam.

To BESPRI'NKLE. v. a. [from fprinkle.] To sprinkle over; to featter over.

He indeed, imitating the father poet, whose life he had also written, hath befprinked his work with many fabulosities. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood:

The bed befirinkles, and bedews the ground. Dryd. To BESPU'TTER. v. a. [from fputter.] To sputter over something; to dawb any thing by sputtering, or throwing out spittle upon it.

BEST. adj. the fuperlative from good. [bet, betena, betje, good, better, belt, Saxon]
1. Molf good; that which has good qualities in the highest de-

And he will take your fields, even the best of them, and give them to his fervants. I Samuel, viii. 14.

When the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. When he is best, he is little more than a man; and when

Shakefp. he is worst, he is little better than a beast. I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely wise God hath made it so: and therefore it is best. But it is too much confidence of our own wisdom, to say, I think it best, and therefore God hath made it so.

Locke.

therefore God hath made it fo. An evil intention perverts the best actions, and makes them The best. The utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the

most; the highest perfection.

I prove is not talking: only this, Let each man do his best.
The duke did his best to come down.
He does this to the best of his power. Shakefp. Bacon. Locke.

My friend, faid he, our sport is at the best. Addison.

3. To make the best. To carry to its greatest persection; to im-

prove to the utmost.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may make the best of them, except there be some special cause His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnaschar, in or-

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnaschar, in order to make the best of it, laid it out in glasses.

We set sail, and made the best of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo.

Best adv. [from well.] In the highest degree of goodness.

He shall dwell in that place where he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh them best.

Deut.

Best is sometimes used in composition.

These latter best be-trust-spies had some of them surther instructions, to draw off the best friends and servants of Perkin, by making remonstrances to them, how weakly his enterprize by making remonstrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built.

By this law of loving even our enemies, the christian religion discovers itself to be the most generous and best natured institution that ever was in the world.

To BESTA'IN. v. a. [from flain.] To mark with stains; to

We will not line his thin bestain'd cloke

With our pure honours. Shakefp. To BESTE'AD. v. a, I befled; I have befled. [from flead ]

1. To profit.

Hence vain deluding joys, The brood of folly, without father bred,

How little you bestead,

Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys.

2. To treat; to accommodate.

And they shall pass through it hardly bestead, and hungry. I'aiab, viii. 21.

BL'STIAL. adj. [from least]

1. Belonging to a beatt, or to the class of beasts.

His wild disorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,

Did all the leftial citizens furprize. 2. Having the qualities of beafts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial. Sl. rkefp. Othello.

Moreover, urge his hateful luxury And hylial appetite, in change of luft. For those, the race of Israel oft forsook

Their living firength, and, unfrequented, left

His rightcous altar, bowing lowly down

Milton. To bestial gods. The things promifed are not gross and carnal, such as may court and gratify the most bestial part of us. Decay of Piety BESTIA'LITY. n. s. [from bestial.] The quality of beasts; d generacy from human nature.

What can be a greater abfurdity, than to affirm bestiality to be the effence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light? Ar buthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.

BE'STIALLY. adv. [from beflial. Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To Best I'ck. v. a. preter. I befluck, I have befluck. [from flick.]
To flick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire,

Bestuck with sland'rous darts; and works of faith Milton.

Rarely to be found. To BESTI'R. v. a. [from fir.]

To put into vigorous action. It is feldom used otherwise than with the reciprocal pronoun. As when men wont to watch

On duty, fleeping found by whom they dread, Rouze and beftir themselves ere well awake.

Bestirs ber then, and from each tender stalk

Whatever costs.

Whatever earth, all-bearing mother, yields, Par. Loft. She gathers.

But, as a dog that turns the spit, Bestirs himself, and plies his feet To climb the wheel, but all in vain,

His own weight brings him down again. Hudibras. What aileth them, that they must needs bestir themselves to

get in air, to maintain the creature's life?

2. It is used by Shakesseare with a common word.

I am scarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have so befired your valour, you cowardly rascal!

Shakess.

To BESTOW. v. a. [besteden, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon.

All men would willingly have yielded him praise; but his nature was such as to be flow it upon himself, before any could

All the dedicate things of the house of the Lord did they be-Sir Julius Cæsar had, in his office, the disposition of the six clarks places; which he had bestowed to such persons as he thought fit.

To give as charity. Our Saviour doth plainly witness, that there should not be as much as a cup of cold water bestowed for his sake, without Hooker: reward.

And though he was unfatisfied in getting, Which was a fin; yet in bestowing, madam, He was most princely.

Shakefp. Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;
For what the pow'rful takes not, he bestows. Dryden.
You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your own, but to beflow on wanting merit. Dryden.

To give in marriage.

Good rev'rend father, make my person yours;

And tell me how you would bestow yourself.

I could have bestowed her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her.

Tatler.

4. To give as a present.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw,

And fat of victims which his friends bestow.

5. To apply.

The sea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwife the whole force of the war would infallibly have been be-

flowed there.

Militon.

· Shukeft.

And thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, sheep, or for wine.

7. To lay up; to flow; to place.

And when he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and bestowed them in the house.

Responses to the control of the control of

Besto'wer. n. f. [from beflow.] Giver; he that confers any thing; disposer.

They all agree in making one supreme God; and that there are several beings that are to be worshipped under him; some as the best of the ones, but subordinate to the Supreme. Stilling. the bestowers of thrones, but subordinate to the Supreme. Stilling. BESTRA'UGHT. particip. [Of this participle I have not found the verb; by analogy we may delive it from bestract; perhaps it is corrupted from distraught.] Distracted; mad; out of one's

fenfes; out of one's wits. Ask Marian, the fat alewise, if the knew me not. What!

I am not befraught. To Bestre'w. v. a. particip. paff. bestreated, or bestrown. [from shew.] To sprinkle over.

So thick bestrown,
Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood.

Milton
To Bestri'de. v. a. I bestrid; I have bestrid, or bestriding Issue. Milton. Stride.]

1. Fostfride overany thing; to have any thing between one's

Dryd.

Milton.

Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world Like a coloflus. Shake Speare. Make him bestride the ocean, and mankind Ask his consent, to use the sea and wind. Waller. 2. To step over. That I see thee here, Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart, Than when I first my wedded mistress faw Than when I first my wedded mistress law Bestride my threshold.

3. It is often used of riding.

He bestrides the lazy pacing clouds,
And fails upon the bosom of the air.

That horse, that thou so often hast bestrid:
That horse, that I so carefully have dress'd.

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did their lubber state mankind bestride.

The bounding steed you pompously bestride, Shakespeare. Shakespeare. Shake peare. Dryden. The bounding freed you pompoufly bestride, Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride. Pope. It is used sometimes of a man standing over something which he defends. He bestrid.

An o'erpress'd Roman, and i' th' consul's view Slew three opposers: Tarquin's self he met, And struck him on his knee.

Let us rather Shake Speare. Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,

Bestride our downfaln birthdom.

If thou see me down in the battle, and bestride me, so; 'tis a point of friendship.

He doth bestride a bleeding land, Shakespeare. Gasping for life, under great Bolingbroke. Shakespeare. ing prominences. Th' unfought diamonds

Would fo emblaze the forchead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below

Would grow inur'd to light.

Milton.

BET. n. s. [pebbian, to wager; peb, a wager, Sax. from which the etymologists derive bet. I should rather imagine it to come from becan, to mend, encrease, or better, as a bet encreases the original wager.] A wager; something laid to be won upon certain conditions. certain conditions. The hoary fool, who many days
Has ftruggl'd with continu'd forrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The desp'rate bet upon to-morrow.
His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket same, and judgment at a bet.

Pope.

To Bet. v. a. [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a He drew a good bow: and dead? John of Graunt loved him well, and betted much upon his head. Shakespeare. He flies the court for want of clothes, Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot bet. Ben. Johnson.

The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'o, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Lost ev'ry earthly thing he tetted.

Prior.

Bet. The old preterite of beat.

He staid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and bet the party more pliant.

To Betake. v. a. preter. I betook; part. pass. betaken. [from take.] take.] To take; to scize: an obsolete sense.

Then to his hands that writ he did betake, Which he disclosing read. Spenfer. 2. To have recourse to; with the reciprocal pronoun.

The adverse party betaking itself to such practices as men embrace, when they behold things brought to desperate extremities. Hooker. Thou tyrant! Do not repent these things; for they are heavier Than all thy woes can stir: therefore betake thee To nothing but despair.

The rest, in imitation, to like arms

Betook them, and the neighb'ring hills up tore. Shakefpeare. Milton's Paradife Loft. 3. To apply; with the reciprocal pronoun.
With case such fond chimeras we pursue, As fancy frames for fancy to subdue: But when our jelves to action we betake,
It thuns the mint, like gold that chymists make. Dryden.
As my observations have been the light whereby I have hitherto steer'd my counce; so the letake miself to them again.

Woodward's Natural History. 4. To move; to remove.

Soft she withdrew; and, like a wood nymph light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves.

They both betook them several ways;

Move the statement of the several ways;

Move the several ways; Milton. Poth to destroy

BETEEM. v. a. [from teem.] To bring forth; to bestow;

to give

So would I, faid th' enchanter, glad and fain Bettem to you his fword, you to defend; Fut that this weapon's pow'r I well have kend, To be contrary to the work that ye intend. Fairy Queen. Belike for want of rain; which I could well Bettem them from the tempest of mine eyes.

Shalesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

To Bethink. v. a. I bethought; I have bethought. [from think.] To recal to reslection; to bring back to consideration, or recollection. It is generally used with the reciprocal pronoun, and of before the subject of thought.

They were sooner in danger than they could almost bethink They were sooner in danger than they could almost bethink themselves of change. I have bethought me of another fault. Shatespeare.

I, better iethinking myself, and missiking his determination, Shalefreare. gave him this order. Raleigh. Infatiable of glory, had laft all: Infatiable of glory, had last all:
Yet of another plea bethought him soon.
The nets were laid, yet the birds could never bethink themfelves, till hamper'd, and past recovery.

Cherippus, then in time you'felf bethink,
And what your rags will yield by auction sink.

A little consideration may allay his heat, and make him bethink himfelf, whether this attempt be worth the venture. Locked BETHLEHEM. n. s. [See BEDLAM.] An hospital for lunaticks. BETHLEHEMITE. n. f. [See BEDLAMITE.] A lunatick; an inhabitant of a madhouse
BETHO'UGHT. particip. [from bethink; which see.]
To BETHRAL. v. a. [from thrall.] To enslave; to conquer; to bring into subjection.

Ne let that wicked woman 'scape away,

For the it is that did my lord bethral For she it is that did my lord bethral. Shakespeare: To BETHU'MP. v. a. [from thump.] To beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous word. Shake Speare: upon: a ludicrous word.

I was never so bethumpt with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father dad. Shakespeare.

To B. T. DE. v. n. pret. It betided, or betid; part. pass. betid.
[from rid, Sax. See Tide.]

I. To happen to; to befal; to bechance; whether good or bad.
Said he then to the palmer, reverend sire,
What great missortune hath betid this knight? Spenser.
But say, if our deliverer up to heav'n But fay, if our deliverer up to heav'n Must reascend, what will betide the few, His faithful, lest among th' unsaithful herd, The enemies of truth? 2. Sometimes it has to.
Neither know I, Milton. What is betid to Cloten; but remain Perplext in all. Shakespeare. 3. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,

Told of a strange adventure that betided, Betwixt the fox and th' ape by him misguided.
In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales Spenfer. Of wor'll ages, long ago betid. Shakespeare. Let me hear from tice by letters, Of thy success in love; and what news else Betideth here in absence of thy friend. Shakespeare. 4. To become. If he were dead, what would betide of thee? Shakefp. BETI'ME. \ adv. [from by and time; that is, by the proper BETI'MES \ time.]

1. Seasonably; early. Send fuccours, lords, and stop the rage betime. Shakespeare's Henry VI. To measure life, learn thou betimes, and know Toward solid good what leads the nearest way. 2. Soon; before long time has passed.
Whiles they are weak, betimes with them contend;
For when they once to perfect strength do grow, Strong wars they make.

He tires betimes, that spurs too fast betimes. Spenfer. Shake Speare. There be some have an over early ripeness in their years, which fadeth betimes: these are first, such as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is foon turned.

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; that is,

Tillotfon. Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes; And 'tis but just to let them live betimes. 3. Larly in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged betimes in the morn-

BETRE. \ n. f. An Indian plant, called water pepper. Diel.
To BETO'KEN. v. a. [from token.] 1. To fignify; to mark; to represent. We know not wherefore churches should be the worse, if, at this

Milton.

They rose beti ges in the morning, and offered sacrifice.

Shake [peare.

I Macc. iv. 52.

this time, when they are delivered into God's own possession, ceremonies fit to betoken fuch intents, and to accompany fuch actions, be ufual.

2. I o foreshew; to presignify.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach

hetoken glad. BE'TONY. n. f. [betonica, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are green, rough, and crenated on the edges: the flowers are disposed in a spike; the upper crest of the flower is flowers are disposed in a spike; the upper creit of the nower is advanced, and divided into two segments; the beard, or lower part of the flower, is divided into three, and the middle segment is bissid; each flower is, for the most part, succeeded by four naked seeds. The species are, 1. Common or wood betony. 2. Betony, with a white flower. 3. Greater Danish betony. The first is very common in woods and shady places, and is greatly effeemed as a vulnerary herb.

BETO'OK. [i reg. pret. from betake; which fee.]
75 BETO'SE. v. a [from tojs.] To diffurb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What faid my man, when my betoffed foul

Did not attend him as we rode? To BETRAYY. v. a. [trabir, Fr.] Shakespeare.

To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of

If ye be come to letray me to mine enemies, feeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it.

1 Chronicles.

Jesus said unto them, the Son of man shall be betrayed into Matthew. the hands of men.

For fear is nothing else but a betraying of the succours which reason offereth.

He was not to be won, either by promise or reward, to hetray the city.

I o discover that which has been entrusted to secrec

3. To make known fomething that were better concealed.

Be swift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, lest you betray your ignorance. IV atts.

4. To make liable to fall into fomething inconvenient.

His abilities created in him great confidence; and this was like enough to letray him to great errours, and many enemies. King (.barles.

The bright genius is ready to be so forward, as often betrays itself into great errours in judgment.
To show; to discover; in a neutral sense.
The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall, Watts.

And one promiseuous ruin cover an;
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very ruins lay.

Betrayer. n. f. [from betray.] He that betrays; a traitor
The wise man doth so say of sear, that it is a betrayer of the

You cast down your courage through fear, the bet ayer of succours which reason can assord. Sir J. Hayward. They are only a few betrayers of their country; they are to all fuccours which reason can afford.

purchase coin, perhaps, at half price, and vend it among us to the ruin of the publick. Swift.

To Betri'm. v. a. [from tim.] To deck; to drefs; to grace; to adorn; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with piony'd and tulip'd brims,
Which spungy April at the hest betrims,
To make cold nymphs chaste crowns.

Shakespeare.

To Betroth. v. a. [from troth; tetrowen, Dutch.]

To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to assance.
He, in the first flower of my freshest age,

Betrathed my unto the only heir.

Betrothed me unto the only heir

Spenfer.

Of a most mighty king, most rich and sage.

To her, my lord,

Was I betrothed, cre I Hermia saw. Shakespeare.

By foul's publick promise she

Was fold then, and betroth'd to Victory. Cowley.
To unite any one to another by promise of marriage.
And what man is there that hath betrothed a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return unto his house.

Deuteronomy xx. 7.

3. To nominate to a bishoprick, in order to confectation.
If any person be confectated a bishop to that church, whereunto he was not before betretbed, he shall not receive the habit

of confectation, as not being canonically promoted. Ayliffe. To Betrever. v. a. [from tenft.] To entrust; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betreyt him with all the good, which our own capacit will allow us, or his fufficiency encourage us to hope for, eith in this life, or that to come. this life, or that to come Grazu.

Whatfoever you would betruft to your memory, let it be

disposed in a proper method.

Be'TTER. adj. The comparative of good. [bez, 1 20d, bezena, better, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater gree than something else. See GOOD.

He has a horse better than the Neapolitan's; a better bad habit of frowning than the count Palatine.

Shakelteans's Merchant of Venice.

Shakeffeare's Merchant of Venice.

I have feen better faces in my time,

Than fland on any shoulders that I see Before me at this inflant. Shakefpeare. Having a define to depart, and be with Christ; which is fac-Philipif ans. Letter.

The BETTER. I he fuperiority; the advantage; with the particle of before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had the

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in such fort, as doth not break our prescription, to have had the better of the spaniards.

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him the better of Thucydides.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

You think fit

To get the better of me, and you shall; Since you will have it so—I will be yours. Southerne. The gentleman had always so much the better of the satyrist, that the perions touched did not know where to fix their refentment.

Improvement; as, for the better, so as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where for the better, I must at the If I have altered him any where joint and the fame time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing with-

Out him.

BE'TTER. adv. [comparative of well.] Well, in a greater degree,

Hofes.

Hofes. Then it was better with me than now.

Better a mechanick rule were firetched or broken, than a

great beauty were omitted.

The better to understand the extent of our knowledge, one

Locks:

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do better, than by confidering to what infinity is attributed. Locke.

To BE'TIER. v. a. [from the noun.]

I. To improve; to meliorate.

The very cause of his taking upon him our nature, was to better the quality, and to advance the condition thereof.

He is furnished with my opinion, which is bettered with his own learning. Shakefpeare.

Heir to all his lands and goods,

Which I have better'd, rather than decreas'd.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,

With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care,

Reftor'd, and tetter'd foon, the nice affair. Cowley.

The church of England, the purest and best reformed church in the world; so well reformed, that it will be found easier to alter than to better its constitution. South

The Romans took pains to hew out a passage for these lakes, to discharge themselves, for the tettering of the air. Addison.

To furpais; to exceed.
The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be bettered.

He hath born himself beyond the promise of his age; he hath, indeed, better bettered expectation, than you must expect of me to tell you. Shakeff care. What you do

Still betters what is done; when you speak sweet,

I'd have you do it ever. Shakesteare.

3. To advance.

The king thought his honour would fuffer, during a treaty,

Bacor. to letter a party.

BETTER. n. f. [from the adjective.] Superiour in good-

neis. Their letters would be hardly found, if they did not live a-mong men, but in a wilderness by themselves. Hooker.

The courtefy of nations allows you my better, in that you are the first-born. Shakespeare.

That ye thus hospitably live,

Is mighty grateful to your hetters, And makes e'en gods themselves your debtors. Prier. I have some gold and silver by me, and shall be able to make Swift.

a shift, when many of my betters are starving. Swift. BE'TTOR. n. f. [from to bet.] One that lays betts or wa-

I observed a stranger among them, of a genteeler behaviour than ordinary; but notwithstanding he was a very fair better, nobody would take him up.

Addison.

BE'TIY. n. f. [probably a cant word, without etymology.] An instrument to break open doors.

Record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalades of needy heroes, referring the powerful betty, or the artful picklock.

BETWE'EN. prep. [bezpeonan, bezpinan, Saxon; from the original word zea, two.]

I. In the intermediate space.
What modes Of fmell the headlong liones's between, And hound fagacious on the tainted green. 2. From one to another; noting intercourse.

He fhould think himself unhappy, if things should go so between them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of

ingratitude towards them both.

Bacon.

Belonging to two in partnership.

I ask, whether Castor and Pollux, with only one soul between them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conscious of, are not two distinct persons?

4. Bearing relation to two. Lacke.

If there be any discord or suits between them and any of the family, they are compounded and appealed. Friendship requires, that it be between two at least; and there can be no friendship where there are not two friends. South.

5. In separation, or distinction of one from the other.

Their natural constitutions put so wide a difference between fome men, that art would never mafter. Children quickly diftinguish between what is required of them, and what not.

6. Between is properly used of two, and among of more; but

perhaps this accuracy is not always preferved.

BETWI'XT. prep. [bezpyx, Saxon. It has the fame fignification with between, and is indifferently used for it.]

1. In the midft of two.

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes, From betwixt two aged oaks.

Methinks, like two black florms on either hand, Milton.

Our Spanish army and your Indians stand; This only place betwint the clouds is clear. Dryden. If contradicting interests could be mixt, Nature herself has cast a bar betwixt.

Dryden.

2. From one to another. Five years fince there was some speech of marriage

BE'VEL. In masonry and joinery, a kind of square, one BE'VIL. leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square, is called a bevil angle, whether it be more obtuse, or more acute, than a right angle.

Builder's Dist.

There houses are very ill built, their walls bevil, without one right angle in any apartment.

To BE'VEL. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.

These rabbets are ground square; but the rabbets on the groundsel are bevelled downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off.

Mozon.

fall off.

Be'ver. See Beaver.

Be'verage. n. f. [from bevere, to drink, Ital.]

1. Drink; liquor to be drank in general.

1 am his cupbearer;

1 am his cupbearer;

If from me he have wholfome beverage, Account me not your servant.

Grains, pulses, and all forts of fruits, either bread or beverage, may be made almost of all.

Brown's Vu gar Errours.

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of white and honey mix'd.

The coarfe lean gravel on the mountain sides, Scarce dewy bev'rage from the bees provides. 2. Beverage, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you defire it ftronger or smaller. The water should stand forty eight hours on it, before you press it; when it is pressed that the same standard to the s it; when it is pressed, turn it up immediately. Mortimer. 3. A treat upon wearing a new fuit of cloaths.
4. A treat at first coming into a prison, called also garnish.
Be'vy. n. s. [beva, Ital.]
1. A sock of birds.

2. A company; an affemby.

And in the midst thereof upon the floor,

A lovely berry of fair ladies fat,

Courted of many a jolly paramour. Fairy & They on the plain Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold Fairy Queen.

Milton. A bevy of fair women.

Around a bevy of bright damsels shone. Pope.

To Bewa'il. v. a. [from wail.] To bemoan; to lament; to
express forrow for.

In this city he Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,

Shakespeare. Which to this hour bewail the injury. Thy ambition, Thou scarlet fin, robb'd this bewaiting land

Of noble Buckingham, my father in law.

Yet wifer Ennius gave command to all

His friends, and his funeral.

I cannot but bewail, as in their first principles, the mission. Addijon. and calamities of our children.

To BEWARE. v. n. [from be and ware, or wary; that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatife, I have found, be ye ware. See

WARY. Ecpapian, Saxon; warer, Danish.]

7. To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from: generally the particle of goes before the thing which excites caution.

You must beware of drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. Dryden: Every one ought to be very careful to beware what he admits for a principle.

Warn'd by the sylph, oh, pious maid, beware! This to disclose is all thy guardian can; Beware of all, but most beware of man. 2. It is observable, that it is only used in such forms of speech as admit the word be: thus we say, he may beware, let him beware, he will beware; but not, he did beware, or he has been ware.

To Bewe'ep, v. a. [from weep.] To weep over or upon; to

bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,

Beweep this cause again; I'll pluck ye out,
And cast you, with the waters that you lose,
To temper clay.

Shake Speares

Larded all with fweet flowers,

Which bewept to the grave did go, With true love showers. Skakespeares To Bewe'r, v. a. [from wet.] To wet; to moisten; to be-

dew; to water.
His napkin, with his true tears all bewet, Can do no fervice on her forrowful cheeks.

Shakefp. Titus Andronicus.
To Bewi'lder. v. a. [from wild.] To lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entan-

gle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward fped my way,

Bewilder'd in the wood till dawn of day. Drydens

We no folution of our question find; Your words bewilder, not direct the mind. Our understanding traces 'em in vain, Lost and bewilder'd in the fruitless search. Blackmore.

Addison. It is good fometimes to lose and bewilder ourselves in such Watts fludies.

To Bewi'tch. v. a. [from witch.]

I. To injure by witchcraft, or fascination, or charms.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm

Is like a blasted fapling wither'd up.

Sh Shakespeare. I have forfworn his company hourly this twenty year, and yet I am bewitched with the rogue's company. If the rascal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be My flocks are free from love, yet look to thin;
What magick has bewitch'd the woolly dams, Shake, peare.

And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs? Dryden. 2. To charm; to please to such a degree, as to take away the power of relistance.

Doth even beauty beautify,

And most bewitch the wretched eye.

The charms of poetry our souls bewitch;

The curse of writing is an endless itch.

I do not know, by the character that is given of her works, whether it is not for the benefit of matkind that they were were followed by the first here that is given of and rape. loft; they were filled with fuch bewitching tenderness and rapture, that it might have been dangerous to have given them Addison. a reading.

Bewitchery. n. f. [fr 'n bewitch.] Fascination; charm; refistless prevalence.

There is a certain bewitchery, or fascination in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of.

BEWI'TCHMENT. n. f. [from bewitch.] Fascination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers.

To BEWRA'Y. v. a. [pnexan, bepnexan, Saxon.]

I. To betray; to discover perfidiously.

Fair feeling words he wisely 'gan display,

And, for her humour fitting purpose, fain

To tempt the cause itself for to bewray.

To shew: to make visible: this word is now little in use 2. To shew; to make visible: this word is now little in use

She faw a pretty blush in Philodea's cheeks bewray a modest Men do sometimes bewray that by deeds, which to confess
ey are hardly drawn. discontentment.

they are hardly drawn. Next look on him that feems for counsel fit,

Whose silver locks bewray his store of days. Fairfax. BEWRA'YER. n. s. [from bewray.] Betrayer; discoverer; di-

wilger.
When a friend is turned into an anemy, and a bewrayer of fecrets, the world is just enough to accuse the perfidiousness Addison. of the friend.

of the friend.

BEYO'ND. prep. [bezeono, bezeonoan, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a distance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath,

A thing beyond us, ev'n before our death

Just what you hear; you have.

2. On me farther fide of.

Which is it havend the feat that thou strought fav.

Neither is it beyond the fea, that thou shouldst say, who shall go over the sea for us, and bring it unto us. Deut. xxx. 13.

Now

Pope.

Pope.

Now we are on land, we are but between death and life; for we are beyond the old world and the new.

Bacon's New Atlantis. We cannot think men beyond fea will part with their monew for nothing.

3. Faither onward than.

He that fees a dark and fhady grove, Locke.

Herbert.

Stays not, but looks beyond it on the fky.

4. Pall; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach
Of mercy, if thou did'ft this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert.

Yet these declare Shake Speare.

Thy goodness beyond thought, and pow'r divine.

Milton's Paradife Loft.
The just, wife, and good God, neither does, nor can require of man any thing that is impossible, or naturally beyond his South.

Confider the fituation of our earth; it is placed fo conveniently, that plants flourish, and animals live; this is matter of fact, and beyond all dispute.

5. Above; exceeding to a greater degree than.
Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage, geodness, and love of his people, beyond any of the great men

of my country.

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I must confess, to me beyond all wonder.

To his expences, beyond his income, add debauchery, idleness, and quarrels amongst his servants, whereby his manufactures are disturbed, and his business neglected. Locke.

As far as they carry conviction to any man's understanding, my labour may be of use: beyond the evidence it carries with I advise him not to follow any man's interpretation. Locke. 6. Above in excellence.

His fatires are incomparably beyond Juvenal's; if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing and declaiming. Dryden.
7. Remote from; not within the sphere of.

With equal mind, what happens, let us bear; Nor joy, nor grieve too much for things beyond our care. Dryden's Fables.

8. To go beyond, is to deceive; to circumvent. She made carnest benefit of his jest, forcing him to do her fuch fervices, as were both cumbersome and costly; while he still thought he went teyond her, because his heart did not commit the idolatry.

That no man go beyond, and defraud his brother in any matter.

BE'ZEL. } n. f. fixed. That part of a ring in which the stone is

BE ZOAR. n. /. [from pa, against, and zahar, poison, Persick.]

A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, and brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found in the dung of an animal of the goat kind, called pazan; the flone being formed in its belly, and growing to the fize of an acorn, and fometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Were the real virtues of this flone answerable to its reputed ones, it were doubtless a panacea. Indeed its rarity, and the peculiar manner of its formation, which is now supposed to be fabu-lous, have perhaps contributed as much to its reputation as its intrinsick worth. At present, it begins to be discarded in the practice of medicine, as of no efficacy at all. There are also fome occidental bezoars brought from Peru, which are reckon-ed inferiour to the oriental. The name of this stone is also ed inferiour to the oriental. The name of this stone is also applied to several chymical compositions, designed for antidotes, or counter poisons; as mineral, solar, and jovial besours. Savary. Chambers.

BEZOA'RDICK. adj. [from bezoar.] Medicines compounded with

The bezoardicks are necessary to promote sweat, and drive forth the putrefied particles.

BIA'NGULATED. \ adj. [from binus and angulus, Lat.] HavBIA NGULOUS. \ ing corners or angles.

Dict. BIAS. n. f. [biais, Fr. faid to come from bihar, an old Gaulish word, fignifying cross, or thwart.]

1. The weight lodged on one fide of a bowl, which turns it from the strait line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls—
'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs, And that my fortune runs against the bias. Shake/peare. 2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course; or gives the direction to his measures.

You have been mistook: Lut nature to her lias drew in that. Shakespeare.

This is that boafted bias of thy mind, By which one way to dulness 'tis inclined. Dryden. Morality influences mens lives, and gives a bias to all their actions. Locke.

Wit and humour, that expose vice and folly, sugnish use-ful diversions. Raillery under such regulations, exbends, the mind from severer contemplations, without throwing it. off from its proper bias.

Addition's Freeholder.

Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride, The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd; Reason the bias turns to good or ill.

3. Propension; inclination. 3. Propendion; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he feems to have fome little bias towards the opinions of Wickliff.

To Bi'As. v. a. [from the noun.] To incline to fome fide; to balance one way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be missed by ignorance, than

I am to be binffed by interest, I might give a very perfect ac-Locke.

A defire leaning to either nae, viage, the Judget will be ly; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be Watts.

BI'As. adv. It feems to be used adverbially in the following passage, conformably to the French, mettre une chose de biais,

to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before, Whereof we have record, trial did draw

Bias and thwart, not answering the aim. Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida: Bib. n. f. A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their cloaths.

I would fain know, why it should not be as noble a task, to write upon a bib and hanging-sleeves, as on the bulla and brætexta. Addifon.

To BIB. v. n. [libo, Lat.] To tipple; to fip; to drink frequently.

He playeth with bibbing mother Meroë, as though the were so named, because she would drink mere wine without water. Camden.

To appeale a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; so that he was constantly bibbing, and drank more in twenty four hours than I did. Locke.

BIBA'CIOUS. adj. [bibax, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking. D. BIBA'CITY. n. f. [bibacitas, Lat.] The quality of drinking. much.

BI'BBER. n. f. [from to bib.] A tippler; a man that drinks often.

BI'BLE. n. f. [from βιζλιου, a book; called, by way of excellence, The Book.] The facred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

If we pass from the apostolic to the next ages of the church, the primitive christians looked on their bibles as their most We must take heed how we accustom ourselves to a slight

We must take heed how we accustom ourselves to and irreverent use of the name of God, and of the phrases and expressions of the holy bible, which ought not to be applied upon every slight occasion.

Tillotson.

plied upon every flight occasion.

In questions of natural religion, we should confirm and improve, or connect our reasonings by the divine affishance of

Biblio GRAPHER. n. f. [from βιελός, and γραφω, to write.]

A writer of books; a transcriber.

Bibliothe'cal. adj. [from bibliotheca, Lat.] Belonging to a library.

Bibulous. adj. [bibulous, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moisture; spungy.

Strow'd bibulous above, I see the sands,
The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks.

BICA'PSULAR. adj. [bicapfularis, Lat.] A plant whose seed vessel is divided into two parts.

BICE. n. f. The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue.

Take green bice, and order it as you do your blue bice, you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. Peacham.

BICIPITAL.
BICIPITAL.
BICIPITOUS.

I. Having two heads.

While men believe bicipitous conformation in any species,

While men believe bicipitous conformation in any species, they admit a gemination of principal parts. Brown's Vulg. Err.

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

A piece of flesh is exchanged from the bicipital muscle of either party's arm.

Brown's Vidgar Errours. either party's arm.

To BICKER. v. n. [bicre, Welfh, a contest.]

I. To skirmish; to fight without a set battle; to fight off

They fell to fuch a bickering, that he got a halting, and it his picture. lost his picture. In thy face

I fee thy fury; if I longer stay, We shall begin our ancient bickerings. Shake Speare. To quiver; to play backward and forward. And from about him fierce u

Of imoke, and bickering flame, and sparkles dire.

An icy gale, oft shifting o'er the pool,
Breathes a blue film, and, in its mid career,
Arrests the bickering stream.

BICKERER. n. f. [from the verb.] A skirmisher. BICKERN. n. f. [apparently corrupted from beakiron.] An iron "nding in a point.

A black

A. Philips:

A blackfinith's anvil is fometimes made with a pike, or bickern, or beakiron, at one end. Moxon. BICO'RNE.

CO'RNE. adj. [bicornis, Lat.] Having two horns.

We flould be too critical, to question the letter Y, or bicornous element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns

Brown's I wigar Errours.

Having two bodies BICO'RNOUS.

Brown's l'algar Errours.

Brown's l'algar Errours.

To BID. v. a. pret. I lid, bad, bade, I have bid, or bidden. [bibban, Saxon.]

1. To defire; to ask; to call; to invite.

I am bid forth to supper, Jestica;
There are my keys.

Shake Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven. Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find, Matt. xxii. 7. bid to the marriage. We ought, when we are bidden to great feafts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand.

2. To command; to order; before things or persons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,

He met the nightmare, and her name told, Bid her alight, and her troth plight.

He chid the fifters,

Shakespeare.

When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him.

Haste to the house of sleep, and bid the god, Shakefpeare.

Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,

Dryden's Fables. Prepare a dream.

Curse on the tongue that bids this general joy.

Can they be sriends of Antony, who revel
When Antony's in danger?

Dryden's All for Love. When Antony's in danger? Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,

And bade his willows learn the moving fong. Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are bidden Watts's Logick.

3. To offer; to propose; as, to bid a price.

Come, and be true.—

Thou bidst me to my loss: for true to thee Shakespeare's Cymbeline. Were to prove false. When a man is resolute to keep his fins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that profession which bids fairest to the reconciling those so distant in-Decay of Picty.

As when the goddesses came down of old,

With gifts their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each bade high to win him to their fide. Granville.
To give interest a share in friendship, is to sell it by inch of candle; he that bids most shall have it: and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. Collier on Friendship.
To proclaim; to offer; or to make known by some publick voice.

Our bans thrice bid! and for our wedding day My kerchief bought! then press'd, then forc'd away. Gay's What d'ye call it:

5. To pronounce; to declare.
You are retir'd,

As if you were a feasted one, and not
The hostess of the meeting; pray you, bid
These unknown friends to's welcome.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare. abroad; which is their gesture, when they bid any welcome.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

How, Didius. shall a Roman, fore repuls'd, Greet your ar ival to this distant isle? How bid you welcome to these shatter'd legions? A. Philips.

6. To denounce.

Thyfelf and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and bid false Edward battle. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

She bid war to all that durst supply The place of those her cruelty made die.

The captive cannibal, opprest with chains, Waller:

Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, difdains;
() of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping crowd,
And fpent at lath, and speechless as he lies,

With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. o pray. See BEAD. To pray. If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed.

2 John, 10. When they defired him to tarry longer with them, he con-Acts, xviii. 21.

fented not, but hade them farewel.

By fome haycock, or fome fhady thorn, He bids his beads book even fong and morn. Dryden.

Bi'dale. n. f. [from bid and ale.] An invitation of friends to to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute chapter. rity.

RIDDEN. part. paff. [from to bid.]

t. Invited. There were two of our compan; bidden to a feast of the Bacon. family. N° XV.

Madam, the bidden guests are come. 2. Commanded.

'I'is these that early taint the semale soul, Instruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,

Teach infants cheeks a bi.den blush to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau. P pe's R. of the Locke.
Bi'dder. n. f. [from to bid.] One who offers or proposes a

He looked upon several drenes which the best bidder.

Bi'dder. Addifin.

Bi'dder. Addifin.

Bi'dder. Addifin.

Bi'dder. Addifin.

How, fay'st thou, that Macdust denies his person

At our great bidding? Sha especies Macbeth.

At his second bidding, darkness fled,

Light shone, and order from disorder sprung

Aithon's Paradise Loss. He looked upon feveral dreffes which hung there, exposed

To BIDE. w. a. [biban, Saxon.] To endure; to fuffer.

Poor naked wretches, wherefoe'er you are,

That lide the pelting of this pitiless from. Sak fi

The wary Dutch this gathering from foresaw,

And durft not bide it on the English coast.

To Burn are S' ak Spearc.

Dryden.

To Bide. v n.

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All knees to thee shall bow, of them that bide In heav'n, or earth, or under earth in hell. Milton.

2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he bides,

With twenty trenched gashes on his head;

The least a death to nature.
To continue in a state. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be graffed in.

It has probably all the fignifications of the word abide; which fee: but it being grown formewhat obsolete, the examples of its various meanings are not easily sound.

BIDENTAL. adj. [bidens, Lat] Having two teeth.

Ill management of ferks is not to be helped, when they

Swift. are only lidental.

BI'DING. n. f. [from bide.] Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant biding been.

Rowe.

BIE'NNIAL. adj. [biennis, Lat.] Of the continuance of two

years.
Then why should some be very long lived, others only annual or biennial?

Ray on the Greation.

BIER. n. f. [from to bear, as feretrum, in Latin, from fero.]
A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies, Nor wail'd of friends, nor laid on groaning bier. Spenfer.

They bore him barefaced on the bier, Shakespeare And on his grave remains many a tear. He must not float upon his wat'ry bier; Alilton.

Griefs always green, a houshold still in tears: Sad pomps, a threshold throng'd with daily biers,

And liveries of black.

And liveries of black.

Make as if you hanged yourfelf, they will convey your body out of prison in a bier.

Bi'estings. n f. [býjeing, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick.

And twice besides, her biestings never fail

To store the dairy with a brimming pail.

Bifa'rious. adj. [kifarius, Lat.] Twofold; what may be understood two ways.

Diet. derstood two ways

BIFIDATED. Sint two; Split in two; opening with a cleft.

BIFO'LD. adj. [from binus, Lat. and f.ld.] Twofold; double.

If fouls guide vows, if vows are fanctimony,

If fanctimony be the gods delight,

If there he rule in unity itelf.

If there be rule in unity itself,

This is not she; O madness of discourse! That cause sets up with and against thyself!

Bifold authority. Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida. Bifo'RMED. adj. [biformis, Lat.] Compounded of two forms, or bodies.

BIFU'RCATED. adj. [from binus, two, and furca, a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a division, into two heads.

A small white piece, bifurcated, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over. IV oodward.

BIFURCA'TION. n. f. [from binus and furca, Lat.] Division into two; opening into two parts.

The first catachrestical and far derived similitude, it holds with man; that is, in a bifurcation, or division of the root into two parts.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

into two parts.

BIG. adj. [This word is of uncertain, or unknown etymology; funius derives it from βαγαίω; Skinner from bug, which, in Danish, figurates the belly.]

1. Great in sulk; large.

Both in addition and division, either of space or duration,

when the idea under confideration becomes very big, or very fmall. 3 C

fmal', its precise bulk becomes very obscure and confused. Locke.

A troubled ocean, to a man who fails in it, is, I think, the biggest object that he can see in motion.

Then commerce brought into the publick walk

The bufy merchant, the big warehouse built. Thomfon. 2. Teeming; pregnant; great with young: with the particle with.

A bear hig with young hath feldom been feen.

Latery on yonder fwelling bush,

Big with many a common rose,

Bacon. Waller.

I his early bud began to blush.

3. Sometimes with of; but rarely.

His gentle lady,

Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd As he was born. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Full of fomething; and defirous, or about, to give it vent.

The great, th' important day,

Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome.

Now big with knowledge of approaching woes,

The prince of approach approaching woes,

The prince of augurs, Halithrefes, rofe.

Pope.

5. Diffended; fwoln; ready to burst; used often of the effects of passion, as grief, rige.

Thy heart is big; get thee apart, and weep.

Shakesp are's fulius Cæsar.

6. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tumid; haughty;

How elfe, faid he, but with a good bold face,

And with big words, and with a flately pace. Spenfer.

o the meaner man, or unknown in the court, feem some-

If you had but looked big, and thit at him, he'd have run.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

Or does the man i' th' moon look big;

Or wear a huger periwig, Than our own native lunaticks.

Hudibras. Of governments that once made fuch a noise, and looked so

big in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepest counsels, and the strongest force; nothing remains of them but

In his most prosperous season, he fell under the reproach of being a man of big looks, and of a mean and abject spirit. Glarendon.

Thou thyself, thus insolent in state, Art but perhaps some country magistrate,

Art but perhaps some country magistrate,
Whose power extends no farther than to speak.
Big on the bench, and scanty weights to break.
To grant big Thraso valour, Phormio sense,
Should indignation give, at least offence.
Garth.

Great in spirit lofty; brave.
What art thou? have not I
An arm as big as thine? a heart as big?
Thy words, I grant, are bigger: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth.
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
Bi'GAMIST. n. f [bigamus, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. See BIGAMY.
By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an eccleriaftical benefice; much less can a bigamist have Ayliffe.

fuch a benefice, according to that law.

Bi'GAMY. " | [bigamia, low Latin.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty waining and diffressed widow

A beauty waining and different with the Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts,
To base declension, and loath'd bigamy.

Randal determined to commence, a suit against Martin, for Arluthnet and Pope.

bigamy and incest. 2. [In the canon law.] The marriage of a fecond wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were confidered as bringing a man under fome incapacities for ecclefiastical offices

BIGBE'LLIED. adj. [from big and belly.] Pregnant; with child;

When we have laught to fee the fails conceive,

And grow bigbellied with the wanton wind.

Shakefpeare's Midfummer Night's Dream.

Children and bigbellied women require antidotes fomewhat more grateful to the palate.

Harvey.

So many we'll shaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and waddle up and down like bigbellied women.

Addison.

We pursued our march, to the terror of the market people, and the miscarriage of half a dozen bigbellied women.

Addison's Freeholders.

Addison's Freeholder. Bi'GGIN. n. f. [beguin, Fr.] A child's cap. Sleep now!

Yet not so sound, and man to deep higgin bound.

As he, whose brow with homely biggin bound.

Shakespeare. Yet not fo found, and half fo deeply sweet,

Snores out the watch of night.

Shakespeare.

BIGHT. n. f. It is explained by Skinner, the circumference of a coil of rope.

Br'GLY. adv. [from big.] Tumilly; haughtily; with a hluftering manner.

Would'st thou not rather choose a small renown, To be the may'r of some poor paultry town;
Bigly to look, and barb'rously to speak;
To pound false weights, and scanty measures break? Dryden's Juvenal.

Bi'GNESS. n f. [from big.]

1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an excellive bigness. Bacon.

People were su prized at the bigness and uncouth deformity L'Estrance's Fables. of the camel. L'Estrange's Fubles.

The brain of man, in respect of his body, is much larger than any other animal's; exceeding in lignefs three oxen's Ray on the Creation.

2. Size; whether greater or fmaller.

2. Size; whether greater or smaller.

Several forts of rays make vibrations of several bignesses, which, according to their bignesses, excite sensations of several colours; and the air, according to their bignesses, excites sensations of several sounds.

N. witen's Opticks.

BIGOT. n. s. [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is supposed, by Camden and others, to take its rise from some occasional phrase.] A man devoted to a certain party; prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is used often with to before the object of zeal; as, a bigot to the Cartesian tenets. Cartefian tenets.

Cartelian tenets.

Religious spite, and pious spleen bred first
This quarrel, which so long the bigots nurst.

In philosophy and religion, the bigots of all parties are generally the most positive.

Bi'GOTED: adj. [from bigot.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous; with to.

Bigotted to this idol, we disclaim
Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a name. Garth.
Presbyterian merit. during the reign of that weak, bigetted.

Prefbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, bigetted, and ill advised prince, will easily be computed. Swift.

Br'GOTRY. n. / [from bigot.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in savour of party or opinions; with the particle to.

Were it not for a bigottry to our own tenets, we could hardly imagine, that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend to support themselves by the goipel. Watted.

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot. 2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our filence makes our adversaries think we perfist in those

Our filence makes our adversaries think we persist in those bigotries, which all good and sensible men despise. Pope. Bl'GSWOLN. adj. [from big and fwoln.] Turgid; ready to burst. Might my big/woln heart

Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to forrow. Addison. Big-udders, adj. [from big and udder.] Having large udders; having dugs swelled with milk.

Now driv'n before him, through the arching rock, Came, tumbling heaps on heaps, th' unnumber'd flock, Big-udder'd ews, and goats of semale kind. Pope. Bl'LANDER. n. s. [belandre, Fr.] A small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has masts and sails after the manner of a hoy. They are used chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. Savary. Tievoux. Like bilanders to creep

Along the coast, and land in view to keep. Dryden.

Along the coast, and land in view to keep. Drydem. Bi'lberry. n. f. [from bilg, Sax. a bladder, and lerry; according to Skinner.] The same with whortleberry; which see. Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap;

There pinch the maids as blue as ilberries.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.

Bi'lbo. n. f. [corrupted from Bilboa, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

To be compassed tike a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck, bilt to point, heel to head.

To be compassed like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head.

BI'LBOES. n. f. A fort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

Methought I lay,

Worse than the mutines, in the bilboes.

BILE. n. s. [bilio, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jeunum, by the common duct. Its use is to sheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle; because they, being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so, that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels.

Quincy.

In its progression, soon the labour'd chyle

Receives the consulent rills of bitter bile;

Receives the confluent rills of bitter bile;

Which, by the liver fever'd from the blood,
And firiving through the gall-pipe, here unload
Their yellow fireams.

BILE. n. f. [bile, Sax. perhaps from bilis, Lat. This is generally fpelt boil; but, I think, less properly.] A fore angry fwelling.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter;
Or, rather; a disease that's in my flesh;
Thou art a bile in my corrupted blood.

Those biles did run—say so—did not the general run? were not that a botchy fore?

Shakespeare's Froilus and Cressida.

A surun— A furun-.

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad basis, arising in a cone. It is renerally called a bile, and is ac.om-panied with inflammation, pulfation, and tenfion.

BILGE in a ship. The compass or breadth of the ship's bottom. Skinner.

Water, by striking upon a rock: a sea term.

BILIARY. adj. [from bilis, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a meat quantity of gall; and some of them have the biliary dust inferted into the pylorus.

BYLINGSGATE, T. S. A. Cant word horrowed from Britanness.

Br'LINGSGATE. n. f. [A cant word, borrowed from Bunzgute in London, a place where there is always a croud of low prople, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul

language.
There stript, fair rhet rick languish'd on the ground,
And shameful biling state her robes adorn.
Pope.
Bill'NGUOUS. adj. [bilinguis, Lat.] Having, or speaking two

tongues. Br'Lious. adj. [from bilis, Lat.] Confifting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why bilious juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in filver currents run.

When the tafte of the mouth is bitter, it is a fign of a redun-

dance of a bilious alkali. Arbuthnot. To BILK. v. a. [derived by Mr. Lye from the Gothick, bilaican.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt, and avoid-

ing payment.

Bilk'd flationers for yeomen flood prepar'd. Dryden.

What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleasing sight
Of your bilk'd hopes?

BILL. n. f. [bile, Sax. See Ball.] The beak of a fowl.
Their bills were thwarted crossways at the end, and, with thefe, they would cut an apple in two at one fnap.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal. It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer bills, or greater and longer talons.

Bacon's Natural History. In his bill

An olive leaf he brings, pacifick fign!

No crowing cock does there his wings display,

Nor with his horny bill provoke the day.

BILL. n. f. [bille, Sax. zpbille, a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, used in country work,

as a bedging bill; so called from its resemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are servants a m'd, who use the lance and

fword, as other fervants do the fickle, or the bill, at the com-mand of those who entertain them. Temple.

A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe. Yea diftaff women manage rufty bills;

Against the seat both young and old rebel.

BILLI: n. f. [billet, French.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive Shake peare.

Particular addition from the bill

That writes them all alike. Shake Speare. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's estate, and ordered to the best, that the bills may be less than the estima-Bacon. tion abroad.

A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act. No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where bills are prepared, and presented to the two houses.

Bacon.

How now for mitigation of this bill, Urg'd by the commons? doth his majesty Incline to it, or no?

Shakefpeare.

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but that one, which needs no open warrant, or fecret conveyance; which no bills can preclude, nor no kings prevent.,
5. A physician's prescription. Atterbury.

Like him that took the doctor's bill,

And swallow'd it instead o' th' pill.

The medicine was prepar'd according to the bill. Hudibras.

Let them, but under your superiours, kill,

When doctors first have fign'd the bloody bill. Dryden. 6. An advertisement.

And in despair, their empty pit to fill, Set up some foreign monster in a bill. Dryden.

7. In law. 1. An obligation, but without condition or forfeiture for nonpayment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expresses there the grief and the wrong, that the complainant hath suffered by the party complained of; or else some fault, that the party complained of hath committed against some law. This bill is sometimes offered to justices errants in the general asfizes; but most to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby suffered, and petition of process against the defendant for redress.

Cowel.

The fourth thing very maturely to be consulted by the jury, is, what influence their finding the bill may have upon the

kingdom.

Swift.

A bill of mort slity. An account of the numbers that have died in any district.

Most who took in the weekly bills of mortality, made little other use of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials encreafed or decreafed. Graunt.

So liv'd our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly bill.

A bill of fare. An account of the season of provisions, or of the dishes at a feast.

It may feem formewhat difficult to make out the bills of fare forme of the forementioned suppers.

Arbuthnot. for some of the forementioned suppers. 10. A bill of exchange. A note ordering the payment of a fum of money in one place, to some person affigned by the drawer or remitter, in confideration of the value paid to him in another

The comfortable fentences are our bills of exchange, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive provisions.

All that a bill of exchange can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, thall be paid.

Locke.

thall be paid.

To BILL. v. n. [from bill, a beak.] To carefs, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

Doves, they fay, will bill, after their pecking, and their urmuring.

Ben Johnson's Catiline. murmuring.

Still amorous, and fond, and billing,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling.
They bill, they tread; Alcyone compress'd,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest.
He that bears th'artillery of Jove,
The strong pounc'd eagle, and the billing dove.

To Bill. v. a. [from bill, a writing.] To publish by an advertisement: a cant word. tisement: a cant word.

His masterpiece was a composition that he billed about under L'Estrange.

the name of a fovereign antidote.

BILLET. n. f. [billet, French.]

1. A small paper; a note.

When he found this little billet, in which was only written, Remember Cassar, he was exceedingly confounded. Clarendon.
2. A ticket directing foldiers at what house to lodge.

3. Billet doux, or a foft bil.et; a love letter.

'Twas then, Belinda! if report fay true,

Thy cyes first open'd on a billet doux.

Bawds and pimps will be carrying about billet doux.

Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

4. A small log of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a faggot or billet is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vast a place it

must take up.

Their billet at the fire was found.

To BI'LLET. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To direct a foldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art bil.eted: Away, I fay.

2. To quarter foldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by billeting

foldiers.

The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be billeted upon them.

BILLIARDS. n. f. without a fingular. [billard, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from balyards, yards or flicks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus Spenfer:

Balyards much unfit,

And shuttlecocks miss. "w manly wit. Hubberd's Tale I

g manly wit. Hubberd's Tale.] against another on a table. And shuttlecocks misse A game at which a b. Il Let it alone; let ... Even nofe and che Shakespeare.

Ben. Johnson. wards, almost like ivory Smooth as is the will Some are forced to Jou balls meeting on a billiar. Boyle.

When the ball obeys the of a billiard stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bate passion.

Locke.

BILLOW. n. f. [bilge, Germ. bolg, Dan. probably of the same original with biltz, Sax. a bladder.] A wave swoln, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as filver cleen,
His tumbling 'illows roll with gentle rore.

Spenfer.

Billows fink by degrees, even when the wind is down that first stirred hem. Wotton.

The flows from the bottom.

But when loud billows lash the sounding shore, Denham. The hoarfe rough verse shall like the torrent roar. Pope.

To Br'LLOW. v. n. [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a

The billowing fnow, and violence of the show'r,
That from the hills disperse their dreadful store, And o'er the vales collected ruin pour.

Bi'Llowy. adj. [from billow.] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whitening down the mostly-tinctur'd stream,

Thomson.

BIN. n. f. [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine,

is reposited.

The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wood, called a bin.

Mortimer.

fquare frame of wood, called a bin.

As when from rooting in a bin,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot fallies out,
You know him by his hazel fnout.

BI'NARY. adj. [from binus, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

BI'NARY Arithmetick. A method of computation proposed by
Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the
common arithmetick, and the progression from ten to ten, he
has only two figures, and uses the simple progression from two
to two. This method appears to be the same with that used
by the Chinese four thousand years ago.

Chambers. to two. This method appears to be the by the Chinese four thousand years ago. Chambers. To BIND. v. a. pret. I bound; particip. paff. bound, or bounden.

binban, Sax.

To confine with bonds; to enchain.
Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou bind him for thy maidens.

To gird; to enwrap; to involve.

Who hath bound the waters in a garment.

Proverbs.

To fasten to any thing.

Thou shalt bind this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by.

Keep my commandments, and live: and my law, as the apple of thine eye. Bind them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. To fasten together. Proverbs.

Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles, Matthew. to burn them. To cover a wound with dreffings and bandages.

When he faw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds. Luke. Having filled up the bared cranium with our dreffings, we Wifeman. bound up the wound.

6. To compel; to constrain.

Those canons, or imperial constitutions, which have not been received here, do not bind.

To oblige by flipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or fwear an oath to bind his foul with a bond, he shall not break his word.

Numbers. Numbers. Pope.

Swear by the folemn oath, that binds the gods.

8. To oblige by duty or law.

Though I am bound to every act of duty, I am not bound to that, all flaves are free to. Shakefpeare. Duties expressly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to bind our consciences more than those which are but dubioufly inferred.

9. To oblige by kindness.

10. To confine; to hinder.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in

To faucy doubts and fears. You will fooner, by imagination, bind a bird from finging, than from eating or flying.

Bacon.

Though paffion be the most obvious and general, yet it is

not the only cause that binds up the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. Locke.

In such a dismal place,

Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,

Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps. Dryden.

II. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make costive.

Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrary operations;

parts that purge, and parts that bind the body. Bacen.

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth bind. Herbert.

12. To reftrain.

The more we are bound up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the story.

13. To bind a book. To put it in a cover. Felton.

Was ever book, containing fuch vile matter, Shakespeare. So fairly bound? Those who could never read the grammar,

When my dear volumes touch the hammer,

Prior. May think books best, as richest bound.

14. To bind to. To oblige to serve some one.

If still thou dost retain The same ill habits, the same follies too,

Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave.

15. To bind to. To contract with any body.

Art thou bound to a wife, seek not to be loose I Cor.

16. To bind over. To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this workan, and would have bound her over to the country sef-Addi fon.

To BIND. v. n.

1. To contract the parts together; to grow stiff and hard.

If the land rife full of clots, and if it is a binding land, you must make it fine by harrowing of it.

I o make costive.

3. To be obligatory.

The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are binding to them, though they are persectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another.

BIND. n. f. A species of hops.

The two best forts are the white and the grey bind; the latter is a large square hop, and more hardy. BI'NDER. n. f. [from to bind.]

1. A man whose trade it is to bind books. Mortimer.

2. A man that binds sheaves.

Three binder, stood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up.

Chapman.
A man, with a binder, may reap an acre of wheat in a day,

if it stand well. Mortimer

3. A fillet; a fored cut to bind with.

Upon that I laid a double cloth, of fuch length and breadth as might ferve to encompas the fractured member; which I cut from each end to the middle, into three binders. Wifeman. BI'NDING. n. f. [from bind.] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the binding of

his eyes.

BINDWEED. n. f. [convolvulus, Lat.] The name of a plant. It hath, for the most part, trailing stalks; the leaves grow alternately on the branches; the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a bell, whose mouth is widely expanded; the ovary becomes a roundish membraneous fruit, wrapped up within the becomes a roundish membraneous fruit, wrapped up within the flower cup; and is generally divided into three cells, each containing one angular seed. The species are thirty six. 1. The common white great bindweed, vulgarly called bearbind. 2. Lesser field bindweed, with a rose coloured flower, vulgarly called gravelbind. 3. Common sea bindweed, with round leaves. 4. Great American bindweed, with spacious yellow sweet scented flowers, commonly called Spanish arbour vine, or Spanish roundines. 5. White and yellow Spanish potatoes. 6. Red Spanish potatoes. 7. The julap, &c. The first of these spanish potatoes is a very troublesome weed in gardens; and the second fort is still a worse weed than the former. The third fort is found upon gravelly or sandy shores, where the salt water overfound upon gravelly or landy shores, where the salt water over-flows: this is a strong purge, and, as such, is often used in me-dicine. The fourth fort is common in the hot parts of America, and is planted to cover arbours and feats: one of thefe plants will grow to the length of fixty or an hundred feet, and produce great quantities of fide branches, and large fragrant produce great quantities of fide branches, and large fragrant yellow flowers, succeeded by three large angular feeds. The two kinds of potatoes are much cultivated in the West Indies, for food; and, from the roots, a drink is made, called mobby, stronger or weaker: it is a sprightly liquour, but not subject to fly into the head; nor will it keep beyond four or five days. These roots have been brought from America, and are cultivated in Spain and Portugal; but, in general, they are not so well liked as the common potato, being too sweet and lufcious. The jalap, whose root has been long used in medicine, is a native of the province of Italapa, about two days journey is a native of the province of Italapa, about two days journey from La Vera Cruz.

Miller.

Bindweed is of two forts, the larger and the smaller; the first fort flowers in September, and the last in June and July.

BINOCLE. n. f. [from binus and oculus.] A kind of dioptrick tele-fcope, fitted fo with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be feen with both eyes together. Harris. BINOCULAR. adj. [from binus and oculus, Lat.] Having two

Most animals are binocular, spiders for the most part octo-

nocular, and some senocular. Bino mial Root. [in algebra.] A root composed of only two parts or members, connected with the figns plus or minus.

Harris. BI'NOMINOUS. adj. [from Finus and nomen, Lat.] Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER n. f. [βίω and γεαφω.] A writer of lives; a relator not of the history of nations, but of the actions of par-

Our Grubstreet biographers watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny Addifon.

Bio'GRAFHY. n. f. [βίω and γραΦω.]

In writing the lives of men, which is called biography, some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it Watts.

BI'OVAC.
BI'HOVAC.
BI'HOVA tinues all night in arms before its lines or camp, to prevent any furprize. To raife the tiovac, is to return the army to their tents at break of day.

Trevoux. Harris. BI'PAROUS.

BI'PAROUS. adj. [from lines and paris, Lat ] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. [from binus and partier, Lat.] Having two cor-

respondent parts; divided into two.

BIPARTITION. n. f. [from bipartite] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correspondent parts.

BIPED. n. f. [bipes, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any stones at all;

neither biped nor quadruped oviparous, have any exteriourly.

Brown's l'ulgar Er ours. BI'PEDAL. adj. [bipedaiis, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPE'NNATED. adj. [from binus and fenna, Lat.] Having two

All bipennated infects have poifes joined to the body.

Bipe TALOUS. adj. [of bis, Lat. and πείαλου.] A flower confifting of two leaves. Diet.

Broundrate. [n.f. [in algebra.] The fourth power, arising Bio Adrack. from the multiplication of a square number, or quantity by itself.
BiRCH Tree. [binc, Sax. betula, Lat.]

The leaves are like those of the poplar; the shoots are very slender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote distances flender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote distances from the sruits, on the same tree; the fruit becomes a little squamose cone; the seeds are winged, and the tree casts its outer rind every year. This tree is propagated by suckers, which may be transplanted either in October or February; it delights in a poor soil. The timber of this tree is used to make chairs, &c. It is also planted for hop poles, hoops, &c. and it is often used to make brooms.

BIRCHEN. adj. [from birch.] Made of birch.

His beaver'd brow a birchen garland bears.

Dunciad.

BIRCHEN. a. [ [burb. or burb. a chicken. Saxon.] A general term.

BIRD. n. f. [bind, or bjud, a chicken, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, fowl is used for the larger, and bird for the smaller kind of feathered ani-

The poor wren, The most diminutive of birds, will fight, Her young ones in her neft, against the owl. Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen; Macbeth.

As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown, The rod and bird of peace, and all such emblems,

Laid nobly on her.

The bird of Jove floop'd from his airy tour, Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Two tirds of gayest plume before him drove.

Milton's Paradise Lost. Hence men and beafts the breath of life obtain,

And birds of air, and monsters of the main. Dryden's En. There are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish days.

Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,

Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who visits with a gun, presents with birds. Pope.

To BIRD. v. n. [from the noun.] To catch birds.
I do invite you tomorrow morning to my house, to breakfast;
after, we'll a birding together. Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

BIRDBOLT. n. s. [from bird and belt, or arrow.] A small shot,
or arrow, to he shot at birds.

To be generous, guiltless, and of free disposition, is to take
those things for birdbolts, that you deem cannon bullets.

Shakespeare's Twelsth Night.

BIRDCAGE. n. s. [from bird and cage. See CAGE.]

Birdcages taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal
force.

A buthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

BIRDCATCHER. n. s. [from bird and catch.] One that makes

Br'RDCATCHER. n. f. [from bird and catch.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miserable expostulation with a birdcatcher, that had taken her in his net. L'Estrange

BIRDER. n. f. [from bird.] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDING PIECE. n f. [from bird and piece.] A fowling piece,
a gun to shoot birds with. I'l creep up into the chimney -There they always use to

discharge their birding-pieces; creep into the kill hole.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Bi'RDLIME. n. f. [from bird and lime.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are spreaded. them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly, boiled for ten or twelve hours; and when the green coat is separated from the other, they cover it up for a fortnight, in a moist place, and pound it into a tough paster that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is washed in a running stream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment for four or five days, and scummed as often as any thing arises, and then laid up for use; at which time they

incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. birdlime brought from Damascus is supposed to be made of sebettens, the kernels being frequently found in it; but this will not endure the frost or wet. That brought from Spain is of an ill smell; but the bark of our lantone, or wayfaring shrub,

will make very good birdaime. Chambers. N° XV.

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make birdline of the Bac.n's Natural History.

bark of it.
With stores of gather'd glue, contrive To ftop the vents and crannies of their hive; Not iin dime, or Idean pitch, produce

A more tenacious mass of clammy juice.
I'm ensnar'd; Dryden's Firgil.

Heav'ns birdline wraps me round, and glues my wings.

Dryden's King Arthur.

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, as if it were a natural birdlime, or liquid glue.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra. BI'RDMAN, n. f. [from bird and man.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing; why, fays he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the birdman drew out of light. L'Estrange.

BI'RDSEYE. n. f. [ Adonis, Lat.] The name of a plant.
The leaves are like fennel or chamomile; the flowers confift of many leaves, which are expanded in form of a rose; the seeds

of many leaves, which are expanded in form of a rose; the seeds are collected into oblong heads. The species are, 1. I he common red bird. eye. 2. I he long leaved vellow birds eye, &c. The first fort is sown in open borders, as an annual flower plant. The ye low fort is uncommon in England Miller. Birdsfoot. [crnithopodium, Lat.] The name of a plant. It has a papilionaceous flower; the ovary, which rises out of the flower cup, afterwards becomes a pod, sometimes diffinguished into bells by transverse partitions, full of seeds, for the most part roundish; the leaves grow by threes but have two wings, or little leaves; at the origin of their foot stalks. The species are, 1. The tallest hairy circle of treion, with a glomerated flower. 2. Upright hoary birds to training &c. The first of these plants is, by some, supposed to be the cytisus of Virgil; it dies to the ground with us every winter, and rises again the succeeding spring; and, when the roots are rifes again the fucceeding fpring; and, when the roots are firong, the shoots will rife to four or five feet high, and produce flowers in great plenty; if it be cut whi e young, the cows are very fond of it, but horses will not eat it, unless they are very hungry. Miller.

very hungry.

BI'RDSNEST. n. f. An herb.

BI'RDSTONGUE. n. f. An herb.

BI'RDSTONGUE. n. f. A fowl of the goofe kind.

BI'RGANDER. n. f. A fowl of the goofe kind.

BI'T. n. f. A fish; the same with the turbot; which see.

BIRTH. n. f. [beonp, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair and at thy birth, dear boy,

Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. Shakesp. K. J.

In Spain. our forings like old mens children be,

In Spain, our fprings like old mens children be, Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy; No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,

To hatch the seasons in a timely birth. Dryden's Ind. Emp. 2. Extraction; lineage.

Most virtuous virgin, born of heav'nly birth. Fairy 2. All truth I shall relate: nor first can I Myself to be of Grecian birth deny. Sir J. Denham.

3. Rank which is inherited by descent.

He doth object, I am too great of birth. Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.

Be just in all you say, and all you do; Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be

A peer of the first magnitude to me. Dryden's Juvenal. 4. The condition or circumstances in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Halefus came, A foe by birth to Troy's unhappy name. Dryden's Virgil.

5. Thing born; production.
The people fear me; for they do observe

Unfather d heirs and loathly births of nature. Shakefp. H.IV.

That poets are far rarer births than kings, our noblest ther prov'd. Ben. Johnson's Epigrams. "Who of themselves Your noblest ther prov'd.

imprudence mix'd, Abhor to join: and of body, or mind. 'roduce prodigious b Milton's Paradife Loft,

She, for this many thousand years, Seems to have practis'd with much care, To frame the race of woman fair; Yet never could a perfect birth

Waller. Produce before, to grace the earth. His eldest birth

Prior. Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. The vallies smile, and, with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy births, conf
Others hatch their eggs, are tend the birth, till it is able to Addison's Spellator.

shift for itself. 6. The ace of bringing forth. That fair Syria cpherdefs, Who after years of barrenness,

The highly favour'd Joseph bore.
To him that serv'd for her before;

And at her next birth, much like thee,

Through pangs fled to felicity.

The feamen call a due or proper diffance between fhips lying at an anchor, or under fail, a birth. Also the proper place aboard for the mels to put their chefts, &c. is called the birth of that mess. Also a convenient place to moor a mip in, is called a birth.

Harris. called a birth.

BIRTHDAY. n. f. [from birth and day.]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,

Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld Birthday of heaven and earth A.i to.'s Paradife Left. 2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually opferved.

This is my hirthday; as this very day
Was Cassius born.
They tell me, 'tis my hirthday, and I'll keep it

With double pomp of fadness:

'Tis what the day deserves, which gave me breath. Dryden. Your country dames,

Whose cloaths returning tie that claims.

BIRTHOOM n. s. [ This is erroncously, I think, printed in Shakespeare, bie the doom. It is derived from birth and dom. See Dom; as kingdom, dukedom.] Privil ge of birth.

Let us rather

Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men, Bestride our downfaln birthdom. Shake, pea: e's Macbeth. Bestride our downfaln birthdom.

Bettride our downfaln birthdom.

Bi'rthight. n. f. [from birth and night.]

1. The night in which any one is born.

Th' angelick fong in Bethlehem field,
On thy birthnight, that fung the aviour born. Par. Regain.

2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

A youth more glitt'ring han a birthnight beau. Pope.

Bi'rthlace. n. f. [from lirth and place.] Place where any one is born. one is born.

My birth?'ace have I and my lovers left;
This enemy's town I'll enter. Shake/peare's Coriolanus.
A degree of stupidity beyond even what we have been ever

charged with, upon the score of our birthplace and climate.

Swift's Address to Parliament.

Bi'RTHRIGHT. n. s. [from birth and right.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born.
Thy blood and virtue

Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodness Shares with thy birthright. Shak sp. All's well that ends well. And hast been found

By merit, more than birthright, Son of God.

Milton's Paradife Loft.

I lov'd her first, I cannot quit the claim, But will preserve the birthright of my passion. Otway's Orph.
While no baseness in this breast I find,
I have not lost the birthright of my mind. Dryden's Aurengz.

To fay, that liberty and property are the birthright of the English nation, but that if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we must upon no pretence resist, is to confound governments.

Addison's Whig Examiner.

BIRTHSTRA'NGLED. adj. [from birth and strangle.] Strangled or suffice and in being born.

or fuffocated in being born.

Finger of birthytran led babe,

Ditch deliver'd by a drab.

Bi'RTHWORT. n. f. [from birth and wert; I suppose from a quality of hastening delivery. Aristolechia, Lat.] The name of

The stalks are sexible; the leaves are placed alternately on the branches; the flowers confift of one leaf, are of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, and shaped like a tongue, generally hooked; the flower cup turns to a membraneous, oval shaped fruit, divi ed into five cells, and full of flat feeds. The species are, 1. The round rooted birthwort. 2. The climbing birthwort. 3. Spanish birthwort, &c. The first and second are sometimes used in medicine, and are

parting their roots.

BI'SCOTIN. n. f [French.] A confection made of flour, fugar, marmalade, eggs. &c.

Bi'scult n. f [from bis, twice, Ix. and cuit, baked, Fr.]

1. A ki d of hard dry bread, mare to be carried to fea; it is baked for long voyages four times.

The bifinit also in the ships, especially in the Spanish gallies, was grown hoary, and unwholesome

Knolles's History of the Turks.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

Many have been cured by abstinence from drinks, eating dry hifeuit, which creates no thirst, and strong frictions four or tive times a day. Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and jugar, made by the confectioners.

To Bi'secr. v. a. [from binus and Jeco, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horizon life. It the globe into two equal parts.

Presum's Full ar Errours.

BISE'CTION. n. f. [from the verb.]] A geometrical erm, fignifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

RISHOP. n. f. [from rifeopus, Lat. the Saxons formed by cop,

which was afterwards softened into lifter. ] One of the head order of the clergy.

A b shop is an overfeer, or superintendant, of religious matters in the Christian church. dy! ffe's Purergon.

You shall find him well accompany'd

With reverend fathers, and well learned bifliops.

Shakefpeare's Richard III: Their zealous superstition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater fervice, than to destroy the primitive, apostolical, and anciently universal government of the church by

In case a bill of should commit treas in and felony, and forfeit his estate, with his life, the lands or his bishoprick remain still

in the church. On the word liftop, in French evique, I would observe, that there is no natural connexion between the facred office and the letters or found; for every, and bishop, fignify the same office, though there is not one letter alike in them. Watt's Logick. Bi'shop. n. f. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges,

and fugar. Fine oranges,

Well roafted, with sugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a sweet histop, when gentle folks sup. Swift.
To Bi'shop. v. a. [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit folemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,

Except confirm'd and bishof ed by thee.

Bi'shop.ick. n. f [biscopnice, Saxon] The diocese of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop ex-

It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme power in causes ecclesiatical, they be subordinate under some bishop, and bishoprick, of this realm.

Bacon's Advice to Victiers. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

A virtuous woman fliould reject marriage, as a good man does a tifhoprick; but I would advise neither to perfit in refus-Those pastors had episcopal ordination, possessed prefer-

Those pastors had episcopal ordination, ponened preserved in the church, and were sometimes promoted to bishop-ricks themselves. Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of E. man. Bishopsweed. [Anni, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This is an umbelliserous weed, with small striated seeds; the

petals of the flowers are unequal, and shaped like a heart. The feeds of the greater bishopsweed are used in medicine, and should be sown in an open situation, early in the spring. Miller. Bisk. n. s. [bisque, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling several forts of slesh.

A prince, who in a forest rides aftray,
And, weary, to some cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowls, or bisks of fish,
But hungry sups his cream serv'd up in earthen dish. King's Art of Cookery.

BI'SKET. See BISCUIT.
BI'SMUTH. n. f. The fame as marcafite; it properly fignifies a Bi'smuth. n. f. The fame as marcaste; it properly signifies a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia; though supposed to be only a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin, as unfit to enter its composition. There are some, however, who esteem it a metal jui generis; though it usually contains some silver. There is an artificial bijmu: b made, for the shops, of tin.

Quirer. Bi'ssextile. n. f. [from bis and fextilis, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, arising from fix odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the fun confisteth of three hundred and fixty five days and fix hours, wanting eleven minutes; which fix hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute; and this was the occasion of biffertie or leap year.

Brown's Vulgar Errows.

Towards the latter end of February is the biffextile or inter-calar day; called biffextile, because the fixth of the calends of March is twice repeated.

Holder on Time.

March is twice repeated.

Bi'sson. [derived by Skinner from by and fin.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hatn feen the mobiled queen,

Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With bisson rheum?

What harm can your bisson conspectuities glean out of this aracter.

Shakesseare's Corislanus. character.

BYSTRE. n. f. [French.] A colour made of chimney foot boiled, and then differed with water; used by painters in washing their defigns . T. cv ux.

defigns

Bi'stor, n. f. [bifirta, Lat] The name of a plant called also fnateweed; which see.

Bi'stoury. n. f. [biffouri, Fr.] A surgeof's instrument used in making incisions, of which t ere are three sorts; the blade of the first turns like that of a lancet; but the straight bistoury has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked liftoury is shaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inside. Chambers.

Bisulcous. adj. [bisulcus, Lat] Clovensoted.

For the swine, although multiparous, yet being bisulcous, and only clovensoted. are farrowed with onen eyes, as other

and only clovenfooted, are farrowed with open eyes, as other bifulcous animals.

Brown's Vuigar Erreus.

BIT. n. f. [bitol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the

iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the fevil holes, the tranchefil, and the crufs chains; but fometimes it is used to fignify only the bit-mouth in par-They light from their horses, pulling off their bit., that they might something refresh their mouths upon the grass. Sidney.

We have strict statutes, and most biting laws,
The needful bits and curbs of headstrong steeds.

Shakesp. Measure for Mersure.

He hath the bit sast between his teeth, and away he runs.

Stillingsset. Farrier's Diet.

Stilling fleet. Unus'd to the restraint

Addison.

Pope.

Of curbs and bits, and fleeter than the winds.

Bir. n. f. [from bite.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

11 It is night englutted!

Sho Shakespeare. Follow your function, go and batten on cold bits. Shak-fp.
The mice found it troublesome to be still climbing the oak for every bit they put in their bellies.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd, . L'Estrange.

And to the table fent the smoaking lard,

A fav'ry bit, that ferv'd to relish wine. Dryden. John was the darling; he had all the good bits, was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. Arbuth.

2. A small piece of any thing.

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,

That, lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front.

He bought at thousands, what with better wit You purchase as you want, and bit by bit. Pope. His majesty has power to grant a patent for stamping round birs of copper, to every subject he hath.

Swift.

3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at seven pence half-

pe nv.

4. A lit the better or worse. In the smallest degree.

There are sew that know all the tricks of these lawyers; for aught I can fee, your case is not a bit clearer than it was

feven years ago.

Arbutbnot.

To Bir. v. a. [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a

BITCH. n. f. [bizze, Saxon.].

1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a bitch wolf fuck did yield

To two young babes.

I have been credibly informed, that a bitch will nurse, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of her puppies.

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

John had not run a madding fo long, had it not been for an extravagant bitch of a wife. drbuthnot. To BITE. v. a. pret. I bit; part. paff. I have bit, or bitten. [bi-zan, Saxon.]

1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog, Though he had bit me, should have stood that night Against my fire. Shake Spearc.

Such smiling rogues as these,

Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain, Too intricate t' unloofe. Too intricate t' unloofe.

Shakespeare.

These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse, and fight for bitten apples. Shake Speare.

He falls; his arms upon his body found, And with his bloody teeth he bites the ground. There was lately a young gentleman biz to the bone, who has now indeed recovered.

Tatler. Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a fal-fity; though they have showed their teeth as if they would bite off my nose.

Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,

And churlish chiding of the winter's wind;

Which when it bites and blows upon my body, Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile.
Full fifty years harnes'd in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast, Shakefp.

And the feverer heats of parching fummer.

Rowe's Ambitious Stempmather.

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a diff'rent talent writes;

One praises, one instructs, another bites. Roscommon.

To cut; to wound.

I've feen the day, with my good biting faulchion,

I would have reade them skip.

Shakespeare.

To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste.

It may be the first water will have more of the scent, as more fragrant; and the second more of the taste, as more bits. ter, or biting. Bacon.

Afleep and naked as an Indian lay,
Anthonett factor ftole a gem away:
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit.

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have converfed with you, they would have been strangely bit, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady.

Bit E. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The scizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlasting burnings, or arm himself against the bites of the never dying worm t South.

Nor dogdays parching heat, that splits the rocks, Are half so harmful as the greedy flocks; Their venom'd bite, and scars indented on the stocks.

Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks. 2. The act of a fish that takes the bait.

I have known a very good if ther angle diligently four or fix hours for a river carp, and not have a bite.

Walton.

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud: in low and vulgar language.

Let a ma., be ne'er so wise, He may be caught with fob r lies; For take it in its proper light,
Tis just what coxcombs call a bite.

4. A sharper; one who commits frauds. Bi'TER. ". f. [from bice.]

1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no biters.

2. A fish apt to take the bait. He is so bold, that he will invade one of his own kind, and you may therefore eatily believe him to be a bold biter.

3. A tricker; a deceiver. A viter is one who tells you a thing, you have no reason to dispelieve in itself, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reason to dispelieve it for his taying it, and, it you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, because you do not think him a know.

do not think him a knave.

Spesiator.

Bi'TTACLE. n. f. A frame of timber in the steerage of a ship. Spestator.

where the compass is placed.

BITTEN. particip. pay. [from to b te; which see.]

BITTEN. adj. [biten, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot acrid, biting taste, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefacture.

Though a man in a fever should, from sugar, have a bitter taste, which, at another time, produces a sweet one; yet the idea of bitter, in that man's mind, would be as clear and distinct from the idea of sweet, as if he had tasted only gall.

2. Sharp; cruel; fevere.

Friends now fast sworn, Unseparable, shall within this hour,

On a diffension of a doit, break out To bitter est enmity. Shakespeare: Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them.

Coloff. The word of God, instead of a bitter, teaches us a charitable zeal. Spratt.

3. Calamitous; miserable.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave Is only bitter to him only dying;

Go with me, like good angels, to my end. A dire induction am I witness to;

And will to France, hoping the consequence Will prove as bitter, black, and tragical.

Tell him, that if I be my bitter fate,

Shakefp: 'Tis to behold his vengeance for my fon. Dryden.

4. Painful; inclement.

And thun the bitter consequence: for know, The day thou eat'st thereor, my fole command Transgrest, inevitably thou shalt die.

The fowl the worders fly, Parad. Loft:

And shun the bitter blast, and wheel about the sky. Dryd. 5. Sharp : reproachful ; fatirical.

Go with me,

And, in the breath of bitter words, let's smother My damned fon. Shake Speare.

6. Mournful; afflicted.
Wherefore is light give unto the bitter in [foul? to him that is in misery, and life

7. In any manner, unpleasing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is bitter wormwood, there are bitter words, there are bitter enemies, and a bitter cold morning.

Watts's Logick.

BI'TTERGOURD. n. f. [colocynthis, Lat.] The name of a plant. It is, in all respects, like the gourd, excepting the leaves of the plant being deeply jagged, and the fruit being excessively bitter, and not catable. There are several varieties of this plant, which are very common in divers parts of the East and West Indies.

Millere Miller.

BI'TTERLY, adv. [from bitter.]
1. With a bitte, tafte.

Pope,

2. In a bitter manner; forrowfully; calamitously. I fo lively acted with my toars,

That my poor mistress, moved therewithal, Wept bitterly.

Shakespeare: Bitterly

Shake Sp.

Swift.

Bitterly hast thou paid, and still art paying Milton. That rigid score. 3. Sharply; feverely. His behaviour is not to confure bitterly the errours of their zeal. Bi'rTERN. n. j. [butour, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish remarkable for the noise which he makes, usually called bumping. See BITTOUR.

The poor fish have enemies enough, besides such unnatural fishermen as otters, the cormorant, and the bittern. Walton. So trat scarce The bittern knows his time, with bill ingulpht, To shake the founding marsh.

Thompson. Br'TTERN. n., [from bitter.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common falt, and used in the preparation of Ep!om falt. BI'TTERNISS. n. f. [from bitter.]

A bitter tafte.
 The idea of whiteness, or bitterness, is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there.

Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.
 The bitterness and animosity between the chief commanders was such, that a great part of the army was marched. Clarend.
 Sharpness; severity of temper.
 His forrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,

Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks, His fies, his frenzy, and his bitternefs? Shakesp. Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more bitterness and sourness than formerly, and were more reserved towards the king's commissioners. Clarendon.

4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach. Some think their wits have been afleep, except they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between faltness and bitterness.

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.

There appears much joy in him, even fo much, that joy could not shew itself modest enough, without a badge of bitter-Shakespeare.

They shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for Zech.

Most pursue the pleasures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in fin, are carried on with danger, and end in bitterness.

I oft, in bitternef of foul, deplor'd My absent dzughter, and my dearer lord. Pope. BITTERSWEET. n. f. [from bitter and fiveet] The name an apple, which has a compound tafte of fweet and bitter. The name of

It is but a bitterfweet at best, and the fine colours of the ser pent do by no means make amends for the smart and poison of

his sting.

When I express the taste of an apple, which we call the bittersweet, none can mistake what I mean.

Watts. BITTERVETCH. n. f. [orobus, Lat.]

This plant hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rifes the pointal, wrapt up in the membrane, which becomes a round pod, full of oval shaped feeds; two leaves, joined together, grow upon a rib that terminates in a point. Miller.

· name of a bird, commonly · but perhaps as properly BI'TTOUR. n f. [butour, Fr.] called the bittern; [See BITT

Then to the waters brink the laid her head; And, as a bitteur bumps w thin a reed, To thee alone, O lake, she aid, I tell.

Dryden. See BITUMEN.

BITU'ME. n. f. [from bitumen.]; Bitumen. See Mix with these Idæan pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume, Sea onion, hellebore, and black bitume.

BITU'MEN. n. f. [Lat.] A fat y Ruous mat the earth, or scummed off lakes, real phalters in the search of sea on the sea o May. A fat y Auous matter dug out of e Asphaltis in Judæa, of various kinds; fome fo hard as t glutinous as to ferve for mortar Savary.

It is reported, that bitumen m ged with lime, and put under water, will make as it were an artificial rock, the fubstance becometh fo hard.

The fabrick feem'd a work of rifing ground, With fulphur and bitumen cast between. Dryden. Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is foluble in water. Woodward.

BITU'MINOUS. adj. [from bitumen.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the bituminous mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire ar v hard matter, like a The fruitage fair to fight, like that which grew Bacon.

Near that bituminous lake, where Sodom fram'd.

Milton's Par. Loft. BIVA'LVE. adj. [from binus and valve, Lat] Having two valves or shutters; a term used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters; and of those plants whose seed pods open their whole length, to discharge their seeds, as peas.

In the cavity lies loofe the shell of some fort of bivalve, latger than could be introduced in at either of those holes. Woodsward.

BIVA'LVULA. adj. [from bivalve.] Having two valves. Dia.
BI'XWORT. n. f. An herb.

BI ZANTINE. n. f. [more properly fpelt byzantine; from Byzantium.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high feftival days; it called a bizantine which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the tine, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Constantinople,

rours of Conftantinople,

To BLAB. v. a. [blabber en, Dutch.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept fecret; it usually implies rather thoughtlessiness than treachery; but may be used in either sense.

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day,

Is crept into the bosom of the sea.

Thy dues be done, and none left out

Ere the blabbing eastern scout,

The use morn on the Indian steep.

The nice morn on the Indian fleep,

From her cabin'd loophole peep Milton, Nature has made man's breaft no windores, To publish what he does within doors;

Nor what dark fecrets there inhabit, Unless his own rash folly blab it.
Sorrow nor joy can be disguis'd by art,
Our foreheads blab the secrets of our heart. Hudibras,

Dryden. It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worship to a creature; but the very indices of the fathers cannot escape the index exturgat.rius, for blabbing so great a truth.

Nor whisper to the tattling reeds
The blackest of all semale deeds; Stilling fleet.

Nor biab it on the lonely rocks, Where echo fits, and lift ning mocks.

Swift.

2. To tell; in a good fense.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,

That blabb'd them with such pleasing elequence.

Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage.

Shakefp. Titus Andronicus. To BLAB. v. n. To tattle; to tell tales. Your mute I'll be;

When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not fee.

Shakesp. Twelfth Night.

BLAB. n. f. [from the verb.] A teltale; a thoughtless babbler; a treacherous betrayer of secrets.

The fecret man heareth many confessions; for who will open

himself to a blab, or babbler?

To have reveal'd

To have reveal d

Secrets of man, the fecrets of a friend,

Contempt and fcorn of all, to be excluded

All friendship, and avoided as a blab.

Whoever shews me a very inquisitive body, I'll shew him a blab, and one that shall make privacy as publick as a proclamatic blab, and one that shall make privacy as publick as a proclamatic blab. I should have certainly gone about shewing my letters, under

the charge of fecrecy, to every blab of my acquaintance. Swift's Letters.

BLA'BBER. n. f. [from blab.] A tattler; a teltale. To BLA'BBER. v. n. To whiftle to a horse. To BLA'BBERLIPPED. Skinner. BLACK. adj. [blac, Saxon.]
1. Of the colour of night. Skinner. See BLOBBERLIPPED.

In the twilight in the evening, in the black and dark night.

By Aristotle it seems to be implied, in these problems which enquire why the sun makes man black, and not the fire, why it whitens wax, yet blacks the fkin. Brown. 2. Dark.

The heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain.
3. Cloudy of countenance; fullen. x Kings.

She hath abated me of half my train;

Look'd black upon me. Shakesp.

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either my country never must be freed,

Or I confenting to fo black a deed.

5. Dismal; mournful. Dryden:

A dire induction am I witness to; And will to France, hoping the consequence

Will prove as bitter, black, and tragicals
6. Black and Blue. The colour of a bruile; a ftripe. Shakefp. Mistress Ford, good heart, is beaten black and blue, that you

cannot fee a white fpot about her. Marry Wives of Windfor. And, wing'd with speed and fury, new

To rescue knight from black and blue. Hudibras. BLACK-BROWED. adj. [from black and brow.] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; difmal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving, black-brow'd night, Give me my Romeo. Shakefp.

Thus when a black-brow'd gust begins to rife, White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries, Then roars the main, the billows mount the skies.

Dryden. BLACK-

Bacon;

BLACK-BRYONY. n. f. [tamnus, Lat.] The name of a plant. It is male and female in different plants; the flowers of the male plant confift of one leaf, and are bell-shaped; but these are barren; the embryos are produced on the female plants, which become oval berries, including roundish feeds. These plants have no clasper, as the white bryony hath. The species are, 1. The common black bryony. 2. Black bryony of Crete, with a trifid leaf, &c. The first is rarely cultivated in gardens, but grows wild under hedges, and is gathered for medicinal use. It may be easily propagated by sowing the seeds, soon after they are ripe, under the shelter of bushes; where, in the spring, the plants will come up, and spread their branches over the bushes.

Miller.

BLACK-CATTLE. Oxen; bulls; and cows.

The other part of the grazier's business is what we call black-cattle, produces hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation.

BLACK-EARTH. n. f. It is every where obvious on the furface of the ground, and what we call mould.

BLACK-GUARD. adj. [from black and guard.] A cant word amongst the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty fellow; of the meanest kind.

Let a black-guard boy be always about the house, to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. Swift. BLACK-LEAD. n. f. [from black and lead.] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much used for pencils; it is not fusible, or

not without a very great heat.

You must first get your black-lead sharpened finely, and put fast into quills, for your rude and first draught.

Peacham.

BLACK-MAIL. n. f. A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of such as usually rob or steal. Cowel

BLACK-PUDDING. n. f. [from black and pudding.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece

Of ammunition bread and cheefe.

And fat blackpuddings, proper food
For warriours that delight in blood.

BLACK-ROD. n. f. [from black and rod.] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and like-wife usher of the parliament. wife usher of the parliament.

BLACK. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour. Cowel.

Black is the badge of hell,

The hue of dungeons, and the (cowl of night.

Shakefp. Love's Labour loft.

For the production of black, the corpuscles must be less than any of those which exhibit colours. Newton.

2. Mourning. Rife, wretched widow, rife; nor, undeplor'd, Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford: But rife, prepar'd in black, to mourn thy perish'd lord. Dryden's Fables.

3. A blackamoor.

That part of the eye which is black.

It suffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the black or fight of the eye.

To BLACK. v. a. [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.

Blacking over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, we quickly fet on fire.

Then in his fury black'd the raven o'er,

And bid him prate in his white plumes no more.

Addison's Ovid. Metamorph. BLAC'KAMOOR. n. f. [from black and Moor.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a blackamoor, or a lion,

of a nurse, or a cat.

BLA'CKBERRIED Heath. [empetrum, Lat.] The name of a plant. It hath leaves like those of the heath; the flowers are make and female, which grow in different parts of the fame plant; the male flowers have no petals; the female are succeeded by blackberries, in each of which are contained three or four hard

blackberries, in each of which are contained three or four hard feeds. This little fhrub grows wild upon the mountains in Staffordhire, Devonshire, and Yorkshire.

BLACKBERRY Bush. n. s. A species of bramble; which see.

BLACKBERRY. n. s. The fruit of the blackberry bush.

The policy of sheet crafty sneering rascals, that stale old mouse eaten cheese Nestor, and that same dogsox Ulysses, is

Shakespeare. not proved worth a blackberry. Shakespeare.

Then fad he fung the children in the wood;

How Mackberries they pluck'd in defarts wild,

And fearless at the gittering fauchion smil'd.

BLA'CKBIRD. n. f. [nom blae and bird.] The name of a bird.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldsinches, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others.

Can evo. A schoolboy ran unto't, and thought

Swift.

The crib was down, the blackbird caught. To BLA'CKEN. v. a. [from black.]

E. To make of a black colour.

N° XV.

Bles'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand

Blacken'd by clouds.
While the long fun'rals blacken all the way. Priors Popes 2. To darken.

That little cloud that appear'd at first to Elijah's servant, no bigger than a man's hand, but presently after grew, and spread, and blackened the face of the whole heaven.

South.

3. To defame; or make infamous.

Let us bla.ken him what we can, said that miscreant Harrison, of the blessed king, upon the wording and drawing up his charge against his approaching trial.

The morals blacken'd, when the writings 'scape

The libell'd person, and the pictur'd shape.

To BLACKEN. v. n. To grow black.

The hollow sound Popes

Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,

Air blacken'd, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. Drydens BLA'ckish. adj. [from black.] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a b'ackifb.

BLA'CKMOOR. n f. [from black and Moor.] A negro.
The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of blackmoors; but the country of Arabia, especially More to west the happy and stony.

The realm of Bacchus to the blackmook sea.

BLA'CKNESS n. f. [from black.] Par. Reg.

I. Black colour.

Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or stifle, with-

There would emerge one or more very black spots, and, within those, other spots of an intenser blackness.

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite, To footy blackness from the purest white. Addison. 2. Darkness.

His faults in him feem as the spots of heav'n,

Shakespeare.

More fiery by night's blackness.

BLA'CKSMIIH. n. f. [from black and smith.] A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty.

The blacksmith may forge what he pleases.

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for the blackstate make them so fast, but a cat and a whoree

for the blackfmith to make them so fast, but a cat and a whore-master will find a way through them.

Spectator.

BLACKTAIL n. s: [from black and tail.] A fish; a kind of perch, by some called russ; or popes See Pope. Dist.

BLACKTHORN. n. s. [from black and thern.] The same with the sloc. See Plun, of which it is a species.

BLACKTHORN. n. s. [blacker. Sayon: blader. Dutch.

BLA'DDER. n. f. [blacope, Saxon; blader, Dutch.
1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine.

The bladder should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatable for receiving and containing the urine, till an oportunity of emptying it.

2. It is often filled with wind, to which allusions are frequently

That huge great body which the giant bore,
Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous mass
Was nothing left, but like an empty bladder was. Fairy 2

A but moderately filled with air, and frongly tied A b'adder but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard; but afterwards being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as made us for a while after almost deaf.

3. It is usual for those that learn to swim, to support themselves with blown bladders.

I have entur'd,

Like little wanton boys, that swim on bladders. The ferromy summers, in a sea of glory; But far ocyond my depth: my highblown pride

At length broke under me. Shake Speare.

4. A blifter; a puffule.

BLA'DD: R-NUT. n. f. [flaphylodendron, Lat.] A plant.

The flower confifts of feveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; out of whose many headed flower cup rises the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous fruit, somewhat like the inflated bladder of fishes, and divided into two or three cells, containing feeds in form of a scull. The species are, 1. The common wild bladder-nut. 2. Three leaved Virginian bladder-nut. 3. Bladder nut, with single shining leaves. 4. Bladder nut, with surrow bay leaves. 5. Three leaved American bladder-nut, with cut leaves. The first of these trees is found wild in the code, and other shady places, in the trees is found wild in the ods, and other shady places, in the northern parts of L. The second fort is a native of America, but is fo ha. climate, in the open ar ndure the severest cold of our with these kinds may be propagated,

by fowing their teeds carly in the spring. They will commonly grow in England to the height of twelve or fourteen sect. Mill.

BLADDER SENA. n. /. [criatea, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a papilionaccous flower, succeeded by pods, resembling the instant bladder of fishes, in which are contained several kidney shaped teeds. The species are five. I hese shrubs grow to the height of eight or ten feet tand, among sowering grow to the height of eight or ten feet gand, among flowering

trees, the oddness of their flowers and pods will make a pretty

before it grows to feed; the green shoots of com which rife from the feed. This feems to me the primitive fignification of the word blade; from which, I believe, the blade of a fwerd was first named, because of its similitude in shape; and, from the blade of a swerd that of a swerd that of other meaners or took the Hade of a fword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the Ilade or car, except it be the tree that beareth fanguis draco-

Sends in his feeding flocks betimes, t' invade.

The rifing bulk of the luxuriant ilade. Dryden. If we were able to dive into her fecret recesses, we should find that the smallest blade of grass, or most contemptible Swift. weed has its particular ufe.

Hung on every fpray, on every tlade

Of grats, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. Themfon.

BLADE. T. f. [thate, Germ. blad, Dutch.]

1. The fharp or firking part of a weapon or inftrument, diffined from the handle. It is ufually taken for a weapon, and fo called probably from the likeness of a sword blade to a blade of grass.

He fought all round about, his thirsty blade Fairy Queen. To bathe in blood of faithless enemy.

She knew the virtue of her blade, nor would Pollute her fabre with ignoble blood.

Be his this fword, whose blade of brass displays A ruddy gleam; whose hilt a filver blaze.

2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay, called so in contempt. So You'll find yourfelf mislaken, fir, if you'll take upon you to judge of these tlades by their garbs, looks, and outward ap-

L'Estrange.

Then turning about to the hangman, he faid,
Dispatch me, I pri thee, this troublesome blade. Prior.

BLADE of the Shoulder. \( \) n. \( f. \) The bone called by anatomists

BLADEBING. \( \) the scapula, or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the broiled relicks of a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a bladebone.

To BLADE. \( \nu \). a. [from the noun.] To furnish, or fit with a blade.

blade.

BLA'DED. adj. [from blade.] Having blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,

Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass.

Shakesp. Midjummer Night's Dream.

As where the lightning runs along the ground,

Nor bladed grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,

But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds.

BLAIN. n. f. [blegene, Sax. tleyne, Dutch.] A pussule; a botch;

a blister.

Itches. Main.

Itches, llains, Sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and the crop Be general leprofy. Shakespeare. Botches and blains must all his sless imboss, And all his people. Whene'er I hear a rival nam'd, Alilton.

I feel my body all inflam'd; Which breaking out in boils and blains,

With yellow filth my linen fless.

BIAMABLE. adj. [from tlame.] Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both fides equally tlamatle.

BLAMABLENESS. n. f. [from tlamatle.] Fault; the flate of being liable to blame.

ing liable to blame.

BLAMABLY. adv. [from blass !! ? Culpable; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carri ciousiv or bloma by absent,

To BLAME. v. a. [blamer, 1]

1. To censure; to charge with the generally implies a slight censure. flight censure.

Shall do a court'fy to ou: , which men May blame, but not cont
Porphyrius, you too far did empt your fate;
The true, your duty to me to became;
But prailing that, I must your conduct blame. Shakespearc.

Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and fomething to commend.

2. To brame has usually the particle for before the fault.
The reader must not blame me for making use here all along of the word fentiment.

of the word fentiment.

3. Sometimes, but rarely, of.

Tomoreus he blam'd of inconfinerate raffiness, for that he would bufy himfelf in matters not belonging to his vocation. Knolles's History of the Turks.

BLAME. n. f. [from the verb.]

I. Fault; imputation of a fault.
In arms, the pr ife of fucces is fhared among many; yet the blame of mifad entures is charged upon one. Sir J. Hayward.

They lay the blame on the poor little ones, fometimes pafe

finately enough, to divert it from themselves.

2. Crime; that which produces or deserves centure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all blame, which are consest to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony, in whose eves no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accustomed to seem small.

I unspeak name own detraction; here abjure

The taints and themses I laid upon myself.

The taints and thimes I laid upon myfelf, Shake Speare. For strangers to my nature.

3. Hurt. Therewith upon his creft,

With rigour fo outrageous he fmit, That a large fhare it hew'd out of the rest,

And glancing down his shield, from blame him fairly blest. Fairy Queen.

4. There is a peculiar structure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a noun or a verb; but I conceive it to be the nsun. To blame, in French, à tort.
You were to blame, I must be plain with you,

To part fo flightly with your wife's first gift.

Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

I do not ask whether they were mistaken; but, on supposition they were not, whether they were to blame in the man-

Stillingfleet: Now we should hold them much to blame,

If they went back before they came.

BLAMEFUL. ad. [from blame and full.] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the causer of these timeless deaths As blameful as the executioner?

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord so much,
Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern untutor'd churl. Shakespeare.

Shake peare.

BLA'MELESS. adj. [from blame.

1. Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him blameless.

The flames ascend on either altar clear, Wifdom, x. 5. While thus the *clameles* maid address'd her pray'r. Dryden.

Such a leffening of our coin will deprive great numbers of Unmelefs men of a fifth part of their estates.

Locke.

2. Sometimes it is used with of.

We will be blame'es of this thine oath. foshua ii. 17.

BLA'MELESLY. adv. [from blameles.] Innocently; without . crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot blameless, without pertinacy, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any.

BLA'MELESNESS. n. s. [from blameless.] Innocence; exemption from censure.

tion from censure. Having resolved, with him in Homer, that all is charge-able on Jupiter and sate, they inser, with him, the biameless-ness of the inseriour agent.

BLAMER. n. f. [from biame.] One that blames or finds fault;

a censurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan muse, And denizon'd a stranger, who, mistaught By blamers of the times they marr'd, hath fought

Donne. Virtues in corners. ELAMEWO'RTHY, adj. [from blame and worthy.] Culpable; blamcable; worthy of blame or censure.

Although the same should be blameworthy, yet this age hath

reasonably well forborn to incur the danger of any such blame.

To BLATCH. v. a. [blanchir, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from some other colour to white.

You can behold such fights,

And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,

When mine is blanch'd with fear.

Shakestee Shakeff care. A way of whiting wax cheaply may be of use; and we have set down the practice of tradesmen who blanch it. Boyle.

And sin's black dye seems blanch'd by age to virtue.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

2. To strip of peel such things as have huses.

Their suppers may be bisket, raisins of the sun; and a few blanched almonds.

tlanched almonds.

3. To obliterate; to wash out; to balk i to pass over.

The judges thought it dangerous to a mit ifs and ands, to qualify treason; whereby every one might express his malice, and blanch his danger.

Bacon.

You are not transported in an action that warms the blood and is appearing holy, to blanch, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulness.

To BLANCH. v. n. To evade; to thift; to fpeak foft. Optimi confiliarii mortui; books will speak plain, when counfellors blanch. Bacon. BLAND. adj. [blandus, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle. Dia.

Tame pro ogue; and apology too prompt;
Which, with bland words at will, the thus address'd.

Which, with bland words at will, the thus address'd.

An even calm

Perpetual reign'd, fave what the zephyrs bland
Breath'd o'er the blue expanse.

To BLA'NDISH. v. a. [blandior, Lat.] To smooth; to soften.

I have met with this word in no other passage.

Must'ring all her wiles,

With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,

Tongue-batteries, she surceas'd not day nor night,

To storm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out.

Milton's Agonisles.

BLA'NDISHMENT. n. f. [from blandifb; blanditiæ, Lat.]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent, Who, with fweet pleasure and bold blandishment,

'Gan fmile. Each bird and beaft, behold Approaching two and two; these cow'ring low With blandishment.

Milton.

Stenfer.

2. Soft words; kind speeches.

He was both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and blandssoment of words, where he desired to effect or persuade any thing that he took to heart.

Bacon:

3. Kind treatment; carefs.

Him Dido now with llandishment detains;

But I suspect the town where Juno reigns.

In order to bring those insides within the wide circle of whiggish community, neither blandishments nor promises are

BLANK. adj. [blanc, Fr. derived by Menage from Albianus, thus:
Albianus, alcianicus, bianicus, biancus, bianco, blanicus, blancus,
blanc; by others, from blanc, which, in Danish, histes fining; in conformity to which, the Germans have blancker to
spine; the Saxons, blæcan; and the English, bleach, to whiten.] 1. White.

To the blank moon Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five

Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.
Our substitutes at home shall have tlank charters,
Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold.

Shakefp. Richard II.
Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor side, little more than blank paper.

Consused; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed.
There without such boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began.

Adam soon as he heard
The satal trespass done by Evc, amaz'd,
Aftonied stood, and blank, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Milton's Paradife Loft.

But now no face divine contentment wears; 'Tis all !lank sadness, or continual fears. P Without rhime; where the rhime is blanched, or missed. The lady shall say her mind freely, or the blank verse shall Shakespeare. halt for it.

Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick parts;
Blood and blank verse have harden'd all your hearts.

Addison's Drummer.

Our blank verse, where there is no rhime to support the ex-pression, is extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the tongue. Addison.

BLANK. n. f. [from the adjective.]

I. A void space.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a blank of half an inch from you.

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize man' ed upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome, And of his friends there, it is lots to tlanks
My name hath touch'd your ears. Shake Spear z.

In fortune's lottery lies

A heap of blanks, like this, for one small prize.

The world the coward will despise,
When life's a blank, who pulls not for a prize.

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

S to has left him. Dryden.

Dryden.

· S le has left him The blank of what he was;

I tell thee, eunuch, she has quite unmann'd him. Dryden.

4. A peper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,

Vould they were blanks, rather than fill'd with me.

Shakefp. Twelfth Night. Omiffion to do what is necessary,
Sears a commission to a idank of danger.
For the book of knowledge sair, Shakespeare. P efented with an universal blank Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd. Milton

A life fo spent is one great ilant, which, though not blotted with fin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue.

Rogers's Sermons:

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; so called, because; to be more visible, it was marked with white. Slander,

Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank, Transports its poison'd shot.

Shakespeare.

6. Aim; fhot. The harlot king

Is quite beyond my aim; out of the blank And level of my brain. Shake Speare.

I have spoken for you all my best, And stood within the tlank of his displeasure,

Shakespeare.

For my free speech.

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me still remain
The true blank of thine.

Shake Speare.

The true blank of thine.

To BLANK. v. a. [from ilank; blanchir, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit.

Each opposite, that blanks the face of joy;

Meet what I would have well, and it destroy.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive

Such a discomsit, as shall quite despoil him

Of all these boasted trophies won on me,

And with confusion blan; his worshippers.

If the atheist, when he dies, should find that his soul remains, how will this man be amazed and blanked?

Tillotson.

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purposes were blanked, the governour at a bay, and all that charge lost and cancelled.

Spenseria

BLA'NKET. n. s. [blanchette, Fr.]

1. An woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven; spread commonly upon a bed, over the linen sheet, for the procurement of

warmth. Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry, hold! hold! Shakefpeare:
The abilities of man must fall short on one side or other, like too scanty a blanket when you are abed; if you pull it upon your shoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thrust it down upon your feet, your shoulders are uncovered.

Himself among the storied chiefs he spies,
As from the blanket high in air he flies.

A kind of peets sometimes written playauet.

See PEAR.

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written tlanquet. Sec PEAR. To BLANKET. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;

Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. Shakespeares

To tos in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

Ah, oh! he cry'd, what street, what line, but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, blanketings, and blows? Popes

BLA'NKLY. adv. [from blank.] In a blank manner; with whitenels; with paleness; with confusion.

To BLARE. v. n. [blaren, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. Skinns

To BLASPHE'ME. v. a. [blasphemo, low Lat.]

To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

To speak evil of.

2. To speak evil of.

The truest issue of thy throne,

By his own interdiction stands accurs'd,

And does blasphene his breed.

Those who from our labours heap their board, Shake Speare. Pope:

Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord.

To BLASPHEME. v. n. To speak blasphemy.

Liver of blaspheming Jew,

Gall of goat, and slips of yew. Sheke bearc. I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme.

Acts.

aspheme.] A wretch that speaks of BLASPHE'MER. n. f. ent terms.

God in impious and Who was before bemer, and a perfecutor, and injurious. felf would inwardly reverence him, Even that blafpirem

despises him for his cowardly base as he in his heart re filence. South.

Deny the curst blasphemer's tongue to rage; And turn God's fury from an impious age.
Should each blajphemer quite escape the rod,
Because the insult's not to man, but God. Tickell.

Pope. BLA'SPHEMOUS. adj. [from blafpheme. It is usually spoken with the accent on the first syllable, but used by Milton with it on the second.] Impiously irrever at with regard to God.

O man, take heed thou canst not resist;

Blashbemous work in the sound of the gods do move, with the sound of the gods do move, and dar'st thou was spon of God propound.

Blasphemous work er vain do prove.
And dar'st thou use spon of God propound,
To worship thee acc to; now more accurst
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,

And more blajphemous?

A man can hardly pass the stree s. without having his ears grated with such horrid and blasphemous oaths and curies. Tillot.

That any thing that wears the name of a christian, or but of man.

man, should venture to own such a villainous, impudent, and blasphemous affertion in the face of the world, as this! South. BLASPHEMOUSLY. adv. [from blaspheme.] Impiously; with wicked irrevergence. wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would blassed moufly fet up to controul the commands of the Almighty? Swift.

BLASPHEMY. n. f. [from bla pheme.]

Bla phemy, thrictly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or

But that my heart's on future mischief set, I would speak blasphemy, ere bid you sly;

But fly you must. Shakespeare. Intrinsick goodness consists in accordance, and fin in contra-riety, to the secret will of God; or else God could not be de-fined good, so far as his thoughts and secrets, but only superfi-cially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is persect tola, pheny to imagine.

[AST. n. f. I from plane. Sax. blasen. Germ. to blow.]

BLAST. n. f. [from blæge, Sax. blafen, Germ. to blow.]

1. A guft, or puff of wind.

They that fland high, have many blafts to flake them;
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. Shakefp. Richard III.

Welcome, then,

Thou unfubstantial air, that I embrace; The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,

Shakespeare.

Owes nothing to thy blass.

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,

Doth loose or bind their blass in secret cave.

Three ships were hurry'd by the southern blass,

And on the secret shelves with sury cast. Fairfax.

Dryden.

2. The found made by blowing any inffrument of wind musick.
In peace there's nothing to becomes a man,

As modest stillness and humility; But when the *llast* of war blows in our ears, Then imitate the action of the tyger. Shakespeare.

He blew his trumpet—the angelick blast

Fill'd all the regions. Milton.

The Veline fountains, and fulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful blaft, the fignal of the war. Dryden.
Whether there be two different goddesses called Fame, or
one goddess founding two different trumpets, it is certain, villainy has as good a title to a blaft from the proper trumpet, as

virtue has from the former. The stroke of a malignant planet; the insection of any thing

pestilential.

pestilential.

By the blast of God they perish.

To BLAST. v. a. [from the noun.]

I. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding stames
Into her scornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fensuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
Fo fall and blast her pride.

Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man,
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin.

Addison.

2. To make to wither. Upon this Hafled heath you stop our way. Shake peare.

And behold feven thin ears, and blafted with the castwind, forung up after them. Genefis.

She that like lightning shin'd, while her face lasted, The oak now retembles, which lightning had blafted. Waller.

To his green years your censures you would suit, Not blass that blossom, but expect the fruit.

Agony unmix'd, incessant gall Dryden.

Corroding every thought, and blufting all

Love's paradite.

3. To injure; to invalidate.

He shews himself either very wword, when he thinks I deserve no if he will take my ; or very malicious,

if he knows I deferve credit, at ct gots about to thest it.

Stilling fleet's Defence c, it is a point it.

4. To cut off; to hinder from control to maturity.

This commerce, Jehosh to a g of Juda endeavoured to renew; but his enterprize was clasted by the destruction of vessels in the harbour. Arbuthnot.

5. To confound; to strike with terrour.

Trumpeters,

With brazen din, Flost you the city's cars; Make mingle with

hratt'ling tabourines.

hinkerp. Anton; and Cleopatra.

are ; fudden ftroke of in-BLA'STMENT. N. J. [from fection.

In the morn, and however of youth,

Contagious blaj ments are most amminent. Shakespeare.

BLA'TANT. adj. [blattan', Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn'd this linguage from the blatant beast. Dryden.

To BLA'TTER. v. n. [from blatere, Lat.] To row; to make a sense so noise. It is a word not now used.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent en-

durance, however envy list to blatter against him. Spenser. BLATTERATION. n. f. [blatteratio, Lat.] Noise; senseless roar. BLAY. n. f. A small white river fish; called also a bleak; which

BLAZE. n. f. [blage, a torch, Saxon.]
1. A flame; the light of the flame: blaze implies more the light than the heat.

They are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the heat of their division.—The main blaze of it is past; but a small thing would make it stame again.

Thy throne is darkness in th' abys of light,

A bluze of glory that forbids the fight.

What grouns of men shall fill the martial field!

How fierce a blaze his flaming pile thall yield!
What fun'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see!
2. Publication; wide diffusion of report. Dryden.

For what is glory but the blaze of fame, The people's praise, if always praise unmixt? Milton's Paradife Loft.

3. Blaze is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the fore-head almost to the nose. Farrier's Dist.

head almost to the noie.

To B: AZE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to flew the light of the flame.

Thus you may long live an happy inftrument for your king and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a blazing star, but flella fixa; happy here, and more happy hereafter.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,

Then glosly smooth lay all the liquid plain.

Pope.

To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE. v. a.

1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide.

The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being blazed by
the country people to some noblemen thereabouts, they came thither Sidney.

My words, in hopes to blaze a stedsast mind, This marble chose, as of like temper known.

Thou shalt live, till we can find a time

To blaze your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet:

When beggars die, there are no comets seen;
The heav'ns themselves blaze forth the death of princes.

Shakespeare's Julius Casar.
But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to blaze abroad the matter. Mark.

Such musick worthiest were to blaze

The peerless height of her immortal praise,

Whose lustre leads us.

Far beyond The fons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd, Fearless of danger, like a petry god

I walk'd about.

Whose follies, blaz'd about, to all are known,
And are a screet to himself alone.

But, mortals, know, 'tis still our greatest pride
To blaze those virtues, which the good would hide. Pope.
To blazon; to give an account of ensigns armorial in proper

terms. I his is not now used. This, in ancient times, was called a ficrce; and you should then have blazed it thus: he bears a fierce, fable, between two

Peacham. 3. To inflame; to fire. This is not a proper use.
Pall'd thy !lazed youth

Becomes affuag'd, and doth beg the alms

Becomes alluage, and down of Shake.

Of palfied eld.

Bi. N. ER. n. f. [from blaze.] One that fpreads reports.

Utterers of fecrets he from thence debarr'd,

Isabblers of folly, and blazers of crime;

His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard,

When cause requir'd, but never out of time;

Findly and late it rung, at evening and at prime. S.

Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. Spenfer.

To BLAZON. v. a. [blafonner, Ft.]

1. Fo explain, in proper terms, the figures on enfigns armorial:

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am
not herald enough to blazon into English.

Addison.

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

Then blazons in dread smiles her hideous form;

So lightning gilds the unrelenting ftorm. Garth.

3. To display; to set to show.

O thou goddes, Thou divine nature! how thy felf thou blazon's In these two princely boys! they are as gentle As zephyrs blowing below the violet,

Not wagging his sweet head. Shakefpeare.

4. To celebrate; to set out. One that excels the quirk of blazoning pens, And, in terrestrial vesture of creation,

Does bear all excellency. 5. To blaze about; to make publick.

What's.

Shakespeare.

Sidney.

Milton:

Shake Speare.

Shake/peare.

Chapman.

Skinner.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Sidney.

Addison.

Leviticus.

Sidney.

Hooker.

Waller.

Shakespeare.

Wiseman's Surgery.

This may fland for a pretty superficial argument, to ilear our eyes, and lull us asseep in security.

BLE'ARFDNESS. n. f. [from b eared.] The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.

The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a What's this but libelling against the senate, And blazzning our injustice every where?

BLAZZN. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.

Proceed unto beasts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to observe in their blazen. b'caredness. Peacham. We were as twinn'd lambs, that did frisk i' th' sun,
And bleat the one at th' other.

You may as well use question with the wolf,

Why he bath med the one to be a sun for the wolf, 2. Show; divulgation; publication.
But this eternal blazen must not be
To cars of flesh and blood. Shake Speare. 3. Celebration; proclamation of fome quality.

I am a gentleman.—I'll be fworn thou art; Why he hath made the ewe beat for the lamb. Thy tongue, thy tace, thy limbs, action, and spirit, Do give thee five-fold blazon.

Shakej Shakefp. Merchant of Venice. While on sweet grass her bieating charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye.

Roscommon. Shake Speare. Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the bluzon of their What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares bleat exploits upon the company. BLA'ZONRY. n. f. [from blazon.] The art of blazoning.
Give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry. Within the lion's den? Set in my fhip, mine ear reach'd, where we rod,
The bellowing of oxen, and the b.eat Peacham on Drawing. To Bleach. v. a. [bleechen, Germ.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by exposure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;

And maidens bleach their summer smocks. Of fleecy fheep. Of fleecy sheep.

The rivers and their hills around,

With lowings, and with dying bleats resound.

BLEB. n. s. [blaen, to swell, Germ.] A blister. Skin BLED. particip. [from to bleed.]

To BLED. v. n. pret. I bled; I have bled. [bleban, Saxon.]

I. To lose blood; to run with blood.

I bleed inwardly for my lord. Shakesper Bleed, bleed, poor country! Shake p. Love's Labour loft. Should I not feek The clemency of some more temp'rate clime, To purge my gloom; and, by the fun refin'd, Bask in his beams, and bleach me in the wind? For there are various penances enjoin'd; And some are hung to bleach upon the wind; Dryden. Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dare not check thee! Some plung'd in waters.

To Bleach. v. n. To grow white; to grow white in the Many, upon the seeing of others bleed, or strangled, or tor-tured, themselves are ready to saint, as if they bled. Bacon's Natural History. open air.

The white sheet bleaching in the open field.

On every nerve

The deadly winter seizes; shuts up sense;

Lays him along the snows, a stiffen'd corse,

Stretch'd out, and bleaching in the northern blast. Thomson. 2. To die a violent death. The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed today; Had he thy reason, would he skip and play? Pope.
To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from some body, as blood from an animal.

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow, BLEAK. adj. [blac, blac, Saxon.] 1. Pale. The coral redden, and the ruby glow.

The coral redden, and the ruby glow.

To Bleed. v. a. To let blood; to take blood from.

That from a patriot of diftinguish'd note,

Have bled, and purg'd me to a simple vote.

Bleit. adj. Bashful. It is used in Scotland, and the borderBlate. ing counties. 2. Cold; chill. Intreat the north To make his bleak winds kiss my parched lips, ShakeSpeare. And comfort me with cold. The goddess that in rural shrine

Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog

To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. Milton.

Her desolation presents us with nothing but bleak and barren To BLE'MISH. v. a. [from blame, Junius; from bleme, white, Fr. Skinner.] To mark with any deformity.
 Likelier that my outward face might have been difguifed, than that the face of so excellent a mind could have been thus
 Addison. prospects. Say, will ye bless the bleak Atlantick shore, Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more. blemished. BLEAK. n. f. [from his white or bleak colour.] A small river fish.

The bleak, or freshwater sprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by some the river swallow. His back is of a plea-To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation. Not that my verse would b emiss all the fair; But yet if some be bad, 'tis wisdom to beware. Dryden. Those, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to blemiss. fant, sad sca water green; his belly white and shining like the mountain snow. Bleaks are excellent meat, and in best season his character, incur the complicated guilt of slander and perin August. The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the bleakness of the air in which they are born; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter. BLE MISH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a fear; a diminution of beauty.

As he hath caused a blemish in a man, so shall it be done to him again. The armies of the horizontal Addison, Guardian.

Ble'Aky. adj. [from bleak.] Bleak; cold; chill.

On shrubs they browze, and, on the bleaky top
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. Dryden.

BLEAR. adj. [blaer, a blister, Dutch.]

I. Dim with rheum or water; fore with rheum.

It is an ancient tradition, that blear eyes affect sound eyes.

Bacon's Natural History.

It is no more in the power of calumny to blast the dignity of an honest man, than of the blear eyed owl to cast scandal on the sun.

L'Estrange. Open it such a distance off from the eyelid, that you divide not that; for, in fo doing, you will leave a remediles blemish. 2. Reproach; difgrace; imputation.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest, is at clear she died from themish criminal. Fairy Queen. hat we been earnest, should be no biemish or discredit at a. And it we mail neglect to propagate these blessed dispositions; what others can indertake it, without some ilemis to us? some restection on our glig nee?

None more industrially publish the blemishes of an extraordinary reputation, the such is lie open to the same censures; His blear eyes ran in gutters to his chin; His board was stubble, and his cheeks were thin. When thou shalt see the blear ey'd fathers teach raifing applause to themicives, to: resembling a person of an exalted reputation, though in the blamable parts of his cha-Their fons this harsh and mouldy fort of speech. Dryden. 2. Dim; obscure in general; or that which makes dimness.
Thus I hurl racter. 3. A foil; turpitude; taint; deformiter

First shall virtue be vice, and be accounted a blemish,

Ere that I leave with song of the praise to solemnize. My dazling spells into the spungy air, Of power to cheat the eye with blear illusion, And give falf presentments.

To BLEAR. v. a. From the affective.]

1. To make the eyes watry, fore with rheum. Milton. Is conformity with Ronland, and unto churc' lemin unto the church of Eng-1. To make the eyes watry, fore with rheum.

All congues speak of hin, and the bleared fights an ornament? Are spectacled to fee his Shakefpeare .. nair perifh'd : On their fuff, no of a ments not a blemifn, But fresher wan before. With bleared visages. Th' iffue of th' Evadne is at a fault.
To love, Jew fo to my thought.
That your duty may no blem fo take.
I will myself your father's captive make eare.

Dryden.

Would blear my

Averse to pains.

Zo dim the eyes.

No XVI.

Dryden. Such Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a blemish, the subject of derision.

Addison.

To Blench. v. n. To shrink; to start back; to sty off.

I'll observe his looks;

I'll tent him to the quick; if he but blench,

Shake Speare. I know my course.

Patience herself, what goddess ere she be, Doth lesser blench at sufferance than I do. Shakespeare. Hold you ever to our special drift;

Though fometimes you do blench from this to that,
As cause doth minister.

To Blench. v. a. To hinder; to obstruct.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trustes of hay before them, to blench the desendants sight, and dead their short.

Carew. To BLEND. v. a. preter. I blended; anciently, blent [blenban,

Saxon.]

To mingle together.

"Tis beauty truly blent, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand hath laid on.

Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
The mistion taught by the ancients is too slight or gross; for bodies mixed according to their hypothesis, would not appear such to the acute eyes of a lynx, who would discern the elements, if they were no otherwise mingled, than but ilended, but not united.

He had his calmer influence, and his mien

Dryden.

Did love and majesty together lend.

The grave, where even the great find rest,
And blended lie th' oppressor and th' oppress'd. Pope.

To confound. The moon should wander from her beaten way, the times and seasons of the year blend themselves by disordered and confused mixture.

To pollute; to spoil; to corrupt. This fignification was anciently much in use, but is now wholly obsolete.

Which when he saw, he burnt with jealous fire;

Which when he law, he built fairy Queen.

The eye of reason was with rage yblent.

Regard of worldly muck doth foully blend,

Regard of who high heroick spirit.

Fairy Queen.

The whilft thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with diffuonour b'ent.

Spen,
BLE'NDER. n. f. [from to blend.] The person that mingles.
BLENT. The obsolete participle of blend. See BLEND.
To BLESS. v. a. [blergian, Saxon.] Spenfer.

1. To make happy; to prosper.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd; It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven

Upon the place beneath. It is twice blefs'd; It bleffeth him that gives, and him that takes.

Had I but died an hour beloft time.

I had liv'd a bleffed time: for, from this instant,

Shakespeare. Had I but died an hour before this chance,

There's nothing. This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and the fullest meafure of felicity, that any people, in any age, for so long time
together, have been blessed with.

Happy this isse, which such a hero bless;

What virtue dwells not in his loyal breast?

In wain with folding arms the youth affay'd

In vain with folding arms the youth affay'd
To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade;
But she return'd no more, to ble's his longing eyes. Dryden.
O hospitable Jove! we thus invoke,

Bless to both nations this auspicious hour. To wish happiness to another; to pronounce a bleffing upon him.

And this is the bleffing wherewith Moses the man of God bleffed the children of Israel, before his death. Deuteronomy. 3. To praise; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents natural, and he both the creator and worker of all in all, alone to be bleffed, adored, and honoured by all for ever.

But blefs'd be that great pow'r, that hath us blefs'd
With longer life than earth and heav'n can have. Davies.

With longer life than earth and heav'n can have. Davies.

4. It feems, in one place of Spenfer, to fignify the fame as to wave; to brandish; to flourish.

Whom when the prince to battle new addrest,
And threat'ning high his dreadful stroke did see,
His sparkling blade about his head he blest,
And smote off quite his right leg by the knee. Fairy 2.

BLE'SSED. particip. adj. [from to blest.] Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLE'SSED Thisle. [crieve. Lat ]. The paper for all the second seconds.

BLE'SSED Thistle. [cnicus, Lat.] The name of a plant.
The characters are; It hath flosculous flowers, consisting of

many florets, which are multifid, and stand upon the embryo; The fpecies are inclosed in a scaly cup, surrounded with leaves. The species are, 1. The blessed thisse. 2. The yellow distaff thisse. The blessed thisse is cultivated in gardens for the herb, which is dried and p eserved for medicinal uses; but of late years it hath been less used than formerly. BLE'SSEDLY. adv. [from blested.] Happily. Miller.

This accident of solitophon's taking had so bleffedly procured their meeting.

BLE'SSEDNESS. n. f. [from bleffed.]

1. Happiness; felicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm, admired the bleffedness of it, that it could bear love without the sense of Sidney.

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him; For then, and not till then, he felt himself, And found the b effedness of being little. Shake Speare.

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in fingle hiessels.

Shakers, Midlummer Night's

Shakejp. Midjummer Night's Dream.

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, bleffedness, and immortality.

Divine favour.

4. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER. n. f. [from blefs.] He that bleffes, or gives a bleffing; he that makes any thing prosper.

When thou receivest praise, take it indifferently, and return it to God, as the giver of the gift, or the bleffer of the action.

Taylor's Holy Living.

BLE'SSING. n. f. [from blefs.]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happiness is implored for any

2. A declaration by which happiness is promised in a prophetick and authoritative manner.

The person that is called, kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the bleffing.

Any of the means of happiness; a gift; an advantage; a

Nor are his bleffings to his banks confin'd, But free, and common, as the sea and wind. Denham. Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons persuaded of the excellency of their constitution, who believe that they de-

rive from it the most valuable bleffings of society. Addison.

A just and wise magistrate is a bleffing as extensive as the community to which he belongs: a bleffing which includes all other deffings whatsoever, that relate to this life. Atterbury.

4. Divine favour. My pretty cousin,

Bleffing upon you!
I had most need of bleffing, and Amen Shake, peare.

Stuck in my throat.

Shakespeare.

Honour thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that a bleffing may come upon thee from them.

He shall receive the bleffing from the Lord.

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often understood the presents which friends make to one another; in all probability, because

which friends make to one another; in all probability, because they are generally attended with bleffings and compliments both from those who give, and those who receive.

And Jacob said, receive my present at my hand; take, I pray thee, my bleffing that is brought to thee.

BLEST. particip. adj. [from blefs.]

Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest!

Shakesp.

Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest in. The preterite from blow; which iee.

The rest sted into a strong tower, where, sceing no remedy, they desperately blew up themselves, with a great part of the

castle, with gunpowder. BLEYME. n. s. An inflam An inflammation in the foot of a horse, proceeding from bruised blood, between the sole and the bone. Farrier's Dist.

BLIGHT. n. f. [The etymology unknown.]

1. Mildew; according to Skinner; but it feems taken by most writers, in a general fense, for any cause of the failure of fruits.

I complained to the oldest and best gardeners, who often sell into the same missortune, and esteemed it some blight of the

fpring.

2. Any thing nipping, or blafting.

When you come to the proof once, the first blight of frost

""" L'Estrange.

When you come to the proof once, the first blight of frost shall most infallibly strip you of all your glory. L'Estrange. To BLIGHT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mineral steams; it then blasts vegetables, blight corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to men.

Woodward.

2. In general, to blast; to hinder from fer lity. My country neighbours do not find it mpoffible to think of a lame horse they have, or the blighted con, the run over in their minds all beit is.

But lest harsh care the love as peace destroy,

And roughly blight the tende buds of joy, Let reason teach.

L'itt'eton.

Pope.

BLIND. adj. [blind, Saxon.]

1. Without fight; deprived of the The blind man that governs fteps by feeling, in definition of the state fteps by feeling, in defect of emote things through eyes, receives advertisement of Digby on the Soul.

Those other two equall'd with me in fate, So were I equall'd with them in renown! B.ind Thamyris, and blind Mæonides; And Terefias, and Phineas, prophets old. Milton.
2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant; with to be-· fore that which is unfeen. All authors to their own defects are biind; Hadft thou, but Janus like, a face behind, To see the people, what splay mouths they make; Dryden. To mark their fingers, pointed at thy back. 3. Sometimes of.

Blind of the future, and by rage milled,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head.

4. Unseen; out of the publick view; private; generally with some tendency to some contempt or censure.

To grievous and scandalous inconveniencies they make themselves subject, with whom any bind or secret corner is judged a fit house of common prayer.

Hooker..

Not easily discernible; hard to find; dark; obscure; unseen.

There be also blind fires under stone, which stame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out. Where elfe Bacon. Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the b ind mazes of this tangl'd wood?

How have we wander'd a long difmal night,
Led through b ind paths by each deluding light. Rofcommon.

Part creeping under ground, their journey blind,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet.

So mariners mistake the promis'd gust,
And with full sails, on the blind rocks are lost.

Dryden. And, with full fails, on the blind rocks are loft. Dryden. . A postern door, yet unobserv'd and free, Join'd by the length of a biind gallery, To the king's closet bed. Dryden. 6. Blind Veffels. [with chymists.] Such as have no opening but on one fide. To BLIND. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of fight.

You nimble lightnings, dart your binding flames
Into her foornful eyes!

Sometimes of the state of t Shakespeare. Of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it. I Samuel. A blind guide is certainly a great mischief; but a guide that blinds those whom he should lead, is undoubtedly a much greater.

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

So whirl the seas, such darkness blinds the sky, South. That the black night receives a deeper dye. Dryden. 3. To obscure to the understanding.

The state of the controversy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to blind and confound. Stillingfleet. BLIND. n. f. 1. Something to hinder the fight. Hardly any thing in our conversation is pure and genuine; civility casts a blind over the duty, under some customary words.

2. Something to missead the eye, or the understanding.

These discourses set an opposition between his commands and decrees; making the one a blind for the execution of the Decay of Piety. To BLINDFOLD. v. a. [from blind and fold.] To hinder from feeing, by blinding the eyes.
When they had blindfolded him, they ftruck him on the BLIN'DFOLD. adj. [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered.

And oft himself he chanc'd to hurt unwares, Whilst reason, blent through passion, nought descried But, as a blindfold bull, at random fares, And where he hits, nought knows, and where he hurts, Fairy Queen. nought cares. Who blindfold walks upon a river's brim, When he should see, has he deserv'd to swim? Dryden. When lots are shuffled together, or a man b. ind fold casts a dye, what reason can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black?

South. They will look into the state of the nation with their own eyes, and be no longer led blindfold by a male legislature. Addifon. BLINDLY. adv. [from blind.] 1. Without fight. 1. Without light.
2. Implicitly; without examination.

The old king after a long debate,
is imper ous miffre; the ind y led,
Has given Cydaria to O hellan's bed.
How ready zeal for interest and party, is to charge atheism fe, who will not, wimout examining, submit, and blindly allow their nonsense.

Locke. 2. Without judgment or dire, tion.

How seas and earth, and air, and active name, ell through the might, void; and, in their fall,

Were b indiy gather'd in this goodly ball. Dryden.

BLYNDMAN'S BUFF. n. 1. A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

Difguis'd in all the mask of night, We left our champion on his flight; At b indman's buff to grope his way, In equal fear of night and day. Hudibras. He imagines I shut my eyes again; but surely he fancies I play at b indman's buff with him; for he thinks I never have my open eyes. Stilling fieet. B. I'NDNESS. n. f. [from biind.] 1. Want of fight. Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuse, Folly and b'indness only could refuse. Folly and b'indness only could reture.

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.

All the rest as born of savage brood,

But with base thoughts are into blindness led,

And kept from looking on the lightsome day.

Whensoever he would proceed beyond these simple ideas,

we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover

services farther but our own blindness and ignorance.

Locker Denham. nothing farther but our own hlindnes and ignorance. Locke. BLI'NDSIDE. n. f. [from tlind and fide.] Weakness; foible; Weak part.

He is too great a lover of himself; but this is one of his blindfides; and the best of men, I fear, are not without them. BLI'NDWORM. n. f. [from b ind and worm.] A finall viper, the least of our English screens, but venomous.

You spotted snakes, with double tongue,

Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen;

Newts and b indworms, do no wrong; Come not near our fairy queen.

Shakefpeare.

The greater flow worm, called also the bindworm, is commonly thought to be blind, because of the littleness of his To BLINK. v. n. [blincken, Danish.] 1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.
So politick, as if one eye Upon the other were a fpy; That to trepan the one to think The other blind, both strove to blink. Hudibras. 2. To fee obscurely. Shakeft. Merchant of Venice.

Shakeft. Merchant of Venice.

Sweet and lovely well,

Shew me thy chink, to blink through with mine eyne.

Shake p. Midjummer Night's Dream.

His figure such as might his soul proclaim;

One even was hinking, and one leg was lame.

Pope. One eye was hinking, and one leg was lame. BLI'NKARD. n. f. [from blink.]

1. One that has bad eyes. Pope. 2. Something twinkling.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others sew of any remarkable greatness, and, in some, none but klinkards, and obscure ones.

Hukewil. BLISS. n. /. [bligge, Sax. from blosagian, to rejoice.]

1. The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; generally used of the happiness of blessed souls.

A mighty Saviour hath witnessed of himself, I am the way; the way that leadeth us from mifery into lifs.

Dim fadness did not spare Proter. That time celestial visages; yet, mix'd With pity, violated not their blif.

With me Milton. All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and tlifs. Million. 2. Felicity in general. Condition, circumstance is not the thing; Blifs is the same in subject or in king. Pope. BLI'ssFUL. adj. [from blifs and full.] Full of joy; happy in the highest degree.
Yet swimming in that sea of blissful joy, He nought forgot.

The two faddest ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the biisful vision, and consustion of face.

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love,

Milton. In blifsful folitude.

First in the fields I try the filvan strains,

Nor blush to sport in Windsor's blissful plains. Pope. BLI'SSFULLY. adv. [from blifsful] Happily.
BLI'SSFULLY. salv. [from blifsful] Happily.
BLI'SSFULNESS. n. f. [from blifsful] Happiness; fulness of joy.
To BLI'SSOM. v. n. To caterwaul; to be luftful.
BLI'STER. n. f. [bluyfter, Dutch.]
1. A puffule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis, and filled with ferous blood. In this state she gallops, night by night, O'er ladies lips, who strait on kisses dream, Which oft the angry mob with b isters plagues. Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted are.

South a great blister drawn by the arlick, but had it cut, hich a good deal of water, b filled again by next

Temple.

To BLISTER. v. n. [from the noun.] To rife in blifters. I he trumpet any more. Shakespeare. Embrace thy knees with loathing hands, Which tlifter when they touch thee. Dryden. 70 BLI'STER. v. a.

1. To raite blifters by some hurt, as a burn, or rubbing. Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine, Who falling in the flames of her own youth, Hath Hifter'd her report.

Shake Shakespeare. 2. To raise blisters with a medical intention. I elistered the legs and thighs; but was too late; he died howling. BLITH: adj. [blive, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.
We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the blithe or heavy aspect thereof, our other eye sheweth some other suitable token either of dislike or approbation.

Then figh not fo, but let them go,

And be you withe and bonny.

For that fair female troop thou faw'st, that seem'd Hooker. Shakespeare. Of goddesics, so b.ithe, so smooth, so gay; Yet empty of all good. To whom the wily adder, blithe and glad: Milton. Empress! the way is ready, and not long. And the milkmaid fingeth b ithe, Milton. And the mower whets his scythe. Milton. Should he return, that troop to provide Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight.

Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight.

BLI'THLY. adv [from blithe.] In a blithe manner.

In a lithe.] The quality of being Should he return, that troop fo bithe and bold, BLITHER and [from other.] In a bittle manner.

In. J. [from tlithe.] The quality
BLITHSON NESS. | blithe.

BLITHSOME. adj. [from blithe.] Gay; cheerful.

Frosty blasts deface

The blith some year: trees of their shrivell'd fruits

Are widow'd. Are widow'd.

To BLOAT. v. a. [probably from blow.] To fwell, or make turgid with wind. His rude effays Encourage him, and bloat him up with praise, That he may get more bulk before he dies. Dryden. The strutting petticoat smooths all distinctions, levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to fee fo many well-shaped innocent virgins bloated up, and waddling up and down like bigbellied women.

To BLOAT. v. n. To grow turgid.

If a person of a firm constitution begins to bloat, from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak.

BLOATEDNESS. n. s. [from tloat.] Turgidness; swelling; turgidness. Lassitude, laziness, lloatedness, and scorbutical spots, are symptoms of weak fibres.

Arbuthnot. BLOBBER. n. f. [from blot.] A word used in some counties for a bubble.

There fwimmeth also in the sea a round slimy substance, called a blobier, reputed noisome to the sish.

BLO'BBERLIP. n. s. [from blob, or b'obber, and lip.] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their instinct friend,
His blo be ips and beetlebrows commend.

Dryden.

BLO'BLIPPED.

Last Having swelled or thick lips. BLO'BLERLIPP D. adj. Having swelled or thick lips. A biob ipped shell, which seemeth to be a kind of mussel. Grew's Musaum. His person deformed to the highest degree; flat nosed, and b'obier i ped.

BLOCK. n. f. [block, Dutch; bloc, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.

2. A mass of matter. L'Estrange. Homer's apotheofis confifts of a groupe of figures, cut in the same block of marble, and rising one above another. 3. A maffy body. Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when reat ones are not in the way: for want of a block, he will stumble at a straw. When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some tree, yet, after the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms.

Stilling seet.

The piece of wood on which hats are formed.

He wears his faith but as the sashion of his hat; it ever

changes with the next block.

6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

Even from the bely altar to the block.

Some guard these traitors to the block of death,

Treason's true be and yielder up of breath Shakefo.

At the instant of his death, having a long bond, after his head was upon the book, he gently drew his board aside, and said, this hath not offended the king.

Even from the bold altay to the book.

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

Upon the leaves there rifeth a tumour like a blister. Bacon. 7. An obst ruction; a stop.

LISTER. v. n. [from the noun.] To rise in blisters.

If I prove honeymouth, let my tongue blister,
And never to my red look'd anger be

Can be ever dream, that the suffering for righteouness sake is our felicity, when he sees us run so from it, that no crime is block enough in our way to stop our slight? Decay of Piets. 8 A fea term for a pully. 9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for stupidity.

The country is a desert; where the good
Gain'd, inhabits not; born's not understood;
There man become heads, and prope to all a There men become beasts, and prone to all evils; Donne: In cities, biocks. What tongueless blocks were they, would they not speak? Shakejp. Richard III. To BLOCK. v. a. [bloquer, Fr.] To thut up; to inclose, so as to hinder egrefs. The states about them should neither by encrease of dominion, nor by blocking of trade, have it in their power to hurt Bacon. or annoy. Recommend it to the governour of Abingdon, to fend some troops to block it up, from infesting the great road. Clarendon.

They b'ock the castle kept by Bertram;
But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it. Dryden.
The abbot raises an army, and books up the town on the side that faces his dominions.

Addison. BLOCK-HOUSE. n. f. [from Flock and house.] A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass. His entrance is guarded with block-bouses, and that on the town's side fortified with ordnance.

Carew. Rochester water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of some block-bouses.

Raleigh.

BLOCK-TIN. n. f [from block and tin,] So the tradesmen call that which is most pure or unmixed, and as yet unwrought. Bov'e: BLOCKA'DE, n. f. [from block.] A fiege carried on by shutting The enemy was necessitated wholly to abandon the blockade of Olivenza. Round the goddess roll Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a fable shoal; Thick, and more thick, the black b ockade extends. Pope. To BLOCKA'DE. v. a. [from the noun.] To flut up. Huge bales of British cloth b'ockade the door, A hundred oxen at your levee roar. Pope. BLO'CKHEAD. n. f. [from block and bead.] A flupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts. Your wit will not fo foon out as another man's will; it is ftrongly wedged up in a blockbead.

We idly fit like ftupid blockbeads,

Our hands committed to our pockets. Shakespeare. Hudibras. A blockhead rubs his thoughtless skull, And thanks his ftars he was not born a fool.

BLO'CKHEADED. adj. [from tlockhead.] Stupid; dull.

Says a blockheaded boy, these are villainous creatures. Pope. L'Estrange. BLO'CKISH. adj. [from b'ock.] Stupid; dull. Make a lott'ry, Make a lott'ry,
And, by decree, let blockish Ajax draw
The fort to fight with Hector.

BLO'CKISHLY. adv. [from blockish.] In a stupid manner.
BLO'CKISHNESS. n. s. [from blockish.] Stupidity.
BLO'MARY. n. s. The first forge in the iron mills, to Shake speare. which the metal passes, after is has been first melted from the mine. Diet. BLO'NKET. n. f. [I suppose for blanket.]
Our blanket livery's been all too sad For thilke same season, when all is yelad With pleasance. Spenfer. BLOOD. n. f. [bloo, Saxon.]

1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, fhall you not eat.

2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more see one another: Genefis. But yet thou art my flesh, my b.ood, my daughter Shake Speare. 5. Family; kindred. As many and as well born bloods as those, Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. Shake Speare. O! what an happiness is it to fir st.

A friend of our own blood, a brothe kind.

According to the common law of En land, in administrations, the whole blood ought to be prefer d t half blood. yliffe,s 4. Descent; lineage. Epithets of flattery, deserve by few of them; d not running in a blood, like the perp ual gentleness of the Or ond family. thiry n. 5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will a nost

Give us a prince o' th' blood, a fon of Priam, In change of him. Shake eare. 6. Birth; high extraction. Shakefp. I am a gentleman of blood and breeding.

BLO

7. Murder; violent death.
It will have blood; they fay, blood will have blood.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the Genesis, iv. 10. 8. Life.

When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his blood at your hand?

2 Samuel, iv. 11.

9. For blood. Though his blood or life was at ftake: a low phrase.
A crow lay battering upon a muscle, and could not, for his blood, break the shell to come at the fish.

L'Estrange. blood, break the shell to come at the fish.

L'Estrange.

10. The carnal part of man.

Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father

which is in heaven.

11. Temper of mind; state of the passions.

Will you, great sir, that glory blot,
In cold blood, which you gain'd in hot?

Hudibras.

12. Hot spark; man of sire.

The news put divers young bloods into such a sury, as the English ambassadors were not, without peril, to be outraged.

Bacon's Henry VII.

13. The juice of any thing. He washed his garments in wine, and his cloaths in the blood Genesis, xlix. 11. of grapes.

To BLOOD. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To ftain with blood.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, blooded by the affections. Bacon's Apophthegms.

Then all approach the flain with vaft furprife,
And, scarce secure, reach out their spears afar,
And blood their points, to prove their partnership in war.

Dryden's Fables.

He was blooded up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he had been butchering with his own imperial hands. Addison.
2. To enter; to enure to blood, as a hound.

Fairer than fairest, let none ever say, Spenfer's Sonnets. That ye were blooded in a yielded prey.

To blood, is sometimes to let blood medically.

To heat; to exasperate.

By this means, matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another.

BLOOD-BOLTERED. adj. [from blood and bolter.] Blood-sprinkled.

The blood-bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me. Macbeth.

BLOOD-HOT. adj. [from blood and bot.] Hot in the same degree with blood.

with blood.

A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer blood-bot, which then he may drink safely. Locke. To Blood-Let. v. a. [from blood and let.] To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

The chyle is not perfectly affimilated into blood, by its cir-

culation through the lungs, as is known by experiments of blood-letting.

Arbuthnot on Aliments. blood-letting.

BLOOD-LETTER. n. f. [from blood-let] A phlebotomist; one that takes away blood medically.

This mischief happening to a neurisms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the blood-letter, who, not considering the errour committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly.

BLOOL-STONE. n. f. [from blood and flone.] Wifeman's Surgery.

There is a flone, which they call the blood-flone, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the nose; which, no doubt, is by aftriction, and cooling of the spirits. Bacon. The blood-flone is green, spotted with a bright blood-red.

Woodward on Fossis.

BLOOD-THIRSTY. adj. [from blood and thirft.] Defirous to fhed

And high advancing his blood thirty blade,

Struck one of those deformed he ds.

The image of God the blood-t fly have not; for God is

Raleigh's History. charity and mercy itself.

Raleigh's History.

BLOOD-VESSEL. n. s. [from blood and vessel.] A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The skins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick,

and had not in them any blood-veffel, that we were able to dif-Addison's Spectator. cover.

BLO'ODFLOWER? n. . [bæmantbus, Lat.] Aplant.

This plant was riginally brought from the Cape of Good
Hope, and has be n many years preferved in the curious gardens in Holland, where they now have many forts; but in

It is the very rar

BLOODGUI'LTINESS. n. f. in om blood and guilty.] Murder;
the crime of fleedding blo

End were there rightful cause of difference.

And were there right il cause of difference, et were't not better, air it to accord, Than with bloodguiltiness to heap offence,

And mortal vengeance join to crime abhorr'd. Fairy Queen. BLC'ODHOUND. n. f. [from blood and bound.] A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great sierceness.

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people:
Thou zealous, publick bloodhound, hear and melt. Dryden.
Where are these rav'ning b'oodhounds, that pursue
In a full cry, gaping to swallow me? Southerne's Inn. Adult.
A bloodhound will follow the tract of the person he pursues,
d all bounds the particular game they have in chase and all hounds the particular game they have in chace

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

And though the villain 'scape a while he feels Slow vengeance, like a bloodhound, at his heels. Swift. BLO'ODILY. udv. [from bloody.] With disposition to shed blood;

I told the perfuivant,

As too triumphing, how mine enemies,
To day at Pomfret, bloodily were butcher'd. Shakefp. R. III.
This day, the poet, bloodily inclin'd,
Has made me die, full fore against my mind. Dryden.
BLO'ODINESS. n. f. [from bloody.] The state of being bloody.
It will manifest itself by its bloodinefs; yet sometimes the scull is so thin as not to admit of any.

Sharp's Surgery.
BLO'ODINESS. adi. [from blood.]

BLO'ODLESS. adj. [from blood.]

1. Without blood; dead.

He cheer'd my forrows, and, for fums of gold,

The bloodlefs carcase of my Hector sold. Dryden 2. Without flaughter.

War brings ruin where it should amend;

Waller.

But beauty, with a blood of conquest, finds
A welcome for reignty in rudest minds.

BLOODSHED. n. f. [from blood and sted.]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath;

Abbord blood and stemple on the first

Abhorred blood/red, and tumultuous strife, Unmanly murder, and unthrifty scath.

All murders past do stand excus'd in this; Fairy Queen.

And this so sole, and so unmatchable, Shall prove a deadly blood; led but a jest,

Shakefp. K John-Exampl'd by this heinous spectacle. A man, under the transports of a vehement rage, passes a different judgment upon murder and bleedfred, from what he does when his revenge is over.

does when his revenge is over.

2. Slaughter.

So by him Cæfar got the victory,

Through great bloodhed, and many a fad affay. Fairy Queen.

Ot wars and bloodhed, and of dire events,

I could with greater certainty foretel. Dividen's Tyran. Love.

BLO'ODSHEDDER. n. f. [from bloodhed.] Murderer

He that taketh away his neighbour's living, flayeth him; and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a bloodhedder.

He that taketh away his neighbour's living, flayeth him; and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a bloodshedder.

Ecclus. xxxiv. 22.

BLO'ODSHOT. | adj. [from blood and shot] Filled with BLOODSHO'TTEN. | blood bursting from its proper vessels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats would try, When redd'ning clouds reslect his bloodshot eye. Garth.

BLO'ODSUCKER. n. s. [from blood and suck.]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.

2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;

A knot you are of damped bloodsuckers. Shakes. Rich. III.

A knot you are of damned bloodfuckers. Shakefp. Rich. III. The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a bloodfucker

a murderer, and a parricide. BLO'ODY. adj. [from bloed.] 1. Stained with blood.

Cruel; murderous; applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exercises, without blood, she made them perfect in that bloody art.

False of heart, light of ear; bloody of hand.

I grant him bloody,

Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful.

Thou bloodier villain,

Than terms can give thee out.

Shakesp. Macbeth.

Alas! why gnaw you so your nether lip? Some bloody passion shakes your very frame; These are portents: but yet I hope, I hope,

Thele are portents: but yet I hope, I hope,
They do not point on me.

The bloody fact

Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd,
Lose no reward; though 'ere thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and gore.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The bloodiest vengeance which she could pursue,
Would be a triste to my loss of you.

Dryden's Indian Emp:
Proud Nimrod first the bloody chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man. Pope's W. Forest.

ODY-FLUX. See FLUX.

BLOODY-FLUX. See FLUX. Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and suppressing

perspiration, produces giddiness, sleepiness, pains in the bowels, looseness, bloody-fluxes.

A butbnot on Air.

BLOODY-MINDED. adj. [from bloody and mind.] Cruel; inclined to bloodshied.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear, this bloody-minded colonel. Dryden's Spanish Friar.

BLOOM f. [blum, Germ. blocm, Partch.]

1. A bloffen; the flower which precede: the fruit.

3 G How

How nature paints her colours, how the bce Sits on her blo.m, extracting liquid fweet.

A medlar tree was planted by; Paradife Loft.

The fpreading branches made a goodly show, And full of opening blooms was ev'ry bough.

Hafte to yonder woodbine bow'rs;

The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,

While opening blooms diffuse their sweets around. Dryden.

Pope. 2. The flate of imma urity; the flate of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,

My youth in bloom, your age in its decay. Dryden's Aurenga. 3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.
4. [In the iron works ] A piece of iron wrought into a mass,

two feet square.

two feet iquate.
To BLOM. v. n [from the noun.]
To bring or yield bloffoms.
The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and bioomed bloffoms, and yielded almonds.

Numers, xvii. 8.

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off some blossoms the first time a tree blosmeth, it will blossom itself to death.

Bacon's Natural History.

To produce, as bloffoms.

Rites and customs, now superstitious, when the strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection blocmed them, no man

virtuous, devout, or charitable affection blocmed them, no man could justly have condemned as evil.

3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flow'r, that ev'ry season fears,

Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years. Pope's Epistles.

O greatly bles'd with every blooming grace!

With equal steps the paths of glory trace. Pope's Odyssey.

Blo'omy. adj. [from hlo.m.] Full of blooms; slowery.

O nightingale! that on you bloomy spray

Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.

Departing spring could only stay to shed

Her hloomy beauties on the genial bed.

But left the manly summer in her stead.

But left the manly fummer in her flead.

Hear how the birds, on ev'ry blown fpray,
With joyous musick wake the dawning day.

BLORE. n. f [from bl w.] Act of blowing; blast.
Out rusht, with an unmeasur'd roar, Pope.

Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps; ushers to either's b.o.e. Chapman's Iliads.

BLO'SSOM n. f. [blorme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the feed or fruit We generally call those flowers bioffoms, which are not much regarded in themfelves, but as a token of some following promotion.

Cold news for me: Thus are my blossoms blasted in the bud,

Thus are my blolloms blatted in the bud, And caterpillars eat my leaves away. Shakefp. Henry IV. Merrily, merrily shall I live now, Under the hisson that hangs on the bough. Shakesp. Tempest. The pulling off many of the blossoms of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit fairer. Bacon's Natural History. To his green ears your censure you would tuit, Not blass the blossom, but expect the fruit. Dryden. Sweeter than spring,

Sweeter than spring,
Thou sole surviving blossom from the root,
That nourish'd up my fortune.
To BLO'SSOM. v. n. [from the noun.] To put forth blossoms.
This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him. Sb. H.VIII.
Although the figtree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines, yet will I rejoice in the Lord. Habb. iii. 17.
The want of rain at blossoming time, often occasions the dropping off of the blossoms, for want of sap. Mortimer.
To BLOT. v. a. [from blottir, Fr to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible, by covering it with ink.

ink.

Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To blot out me, and put his own fon in. Shakes Henry VI.

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to bl.t.

A man of the most understanding will find it impossible to make the best use of it, while he writes in constraint, perpetually softening, correcting, or bletting out expressions. Swift. ally foftening, correcting, or bletting out expressions. Swift. 2. To efface; to erase.

O Bertran, oh! no more my foe, but brother:
One act like this blots out a thousand crimes.

Dryden.
These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the understanding can no more resuse, nor alter, nor biet out, then a mirrour can resuse, alter, or obliterate, the images which objects produce. duce.

3. To make black fpots on a paper; to blur. Heads overfull of matter, be like n ne o .....!! which will fooner blot, than make any fair offer tall.

Afc. "'s Schoolmafter. O sweet Portia!

Here are a few of the unpleasant it words That ever blotted japer. Shak Sp. Merevant of Venice.

4. To dif race; to disfigure.
Unknit that threat ning unkind brow;

It blots thy beauty, as frost bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.
My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name. Dryden', An.
For mercy's fake, restrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood.
Rowe. Dryden's Asn.

Rowe.

5. To darken.

He fung how earth blots the moon's gilded wane, Whillt foolish men beat sounding brass in vain. Gowley.

BLOT. n f. [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of fomething written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,

Your wars, your loves, your praises, be forgot, And make of all an universal blot. Dryder Dryden's Juvenal.

2. A blur; a spot upon paper.

3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach.

Make known,

It is no vicious blet, murder, or foulness, That hath depriv'd me. Shakefp. King Lear. A lie is a foul blot in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught.

A disappointed hope, a blot of honour, a strain of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. Temple.

4. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be taken up; whence to hit a blot.

He is too great a master of his art, to make a blot which may so easily be hit.

BLOTCH. n. s. [from blot.] A spot or pussule upon the skin.

Spots and blotches, of several colours and figures, straggling over the body; some are red, others yellow, livid, or black.

Havey on Consumptions.

To BLOTE. v. a. To smoke, or dry by the smoke; as bloted herrings, or red herrings.

BLOW. n f. [blowe, Dutch.]

1. A froke.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling forrows.
Am pregnant to good pity.

Shakespeare's King Lear:
A woman's tongue,

That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear,
As will a chesnut. Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.
Words of great contempt, commonly finding a return of equal scorn, blows were fastened upon the most pragmatical of

the crew.

2. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death.

Assume your thirst of blood, and strike the blow.

3. A single action; a sudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once deseated, they lose a province at a blow.

4. The act of a sy, by which she lodges eggs in sless.

I much fear, lest with the blows of slies,

Use brass insticted wounds are fill'd.

Chapman's Iliads.

To Blow. v. n. pret. blew; particip. pass. blown. [blapan, Sax.]

1. To move with a current of air.

At his fight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the

fouth wind bloweth.

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind bloweth not fouth; and when the moon is in decrease.

Bacon's Nat. Hift.

By the fragrant winds that blow

O'er th' Elysian flow'rs.

2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with it. It blow a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one seaman praying.

If it clows a happy gale, we must set up all our fails, though it sometimes happens, that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctness.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

than our care and correctness.

3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.

Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and blowing, and looking wildly.

Shukesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Each aking nerve befuse the lance to throw,

Pope's Iliad.

4. To breathe.

Says the fatyr, if you have gotten a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the fame mouth, I've e'en done with ye. L'Estrange.

5. To found by being blown.

Nor with lefs dread the load

Nor with less dread the load

Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan ow. There let the prating organ blow,
To the full-voic'd quire below.

E. To found, or play musically by wind.
When ye blow an alarm, there he camps that lie on the east parts shall go forward.

Numbers, x. 5.

To blow over. To pass away without effect.
Storms, though they blow over divers times, yet magnatat Bacon's Rigors.

When the florm is blown ever, How bleft is the fwain, Who begins to discover An end of his pain.

Glanville. But

But thole clouds being now happily blown over, and our fun clearly inning out again, I have recovered the relapse. Decham.

8. To blow up. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines blew up. and it is thought they were destroyed on purpose by some of their men. Tatler. Tabl. W. v. a. 1. To drive by the force of the wind. Though you unty the winds, Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down, Though caftles topple on their warders heads. N.ac'e'h.
r air daughter, the away those mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre. Denham.
Their primitive heirs of the christian church, could not so eafily view off the doctrine of paffive obedience. South. 2. 10 inflame with wind.

I have created the fmith that bloweth the coals in the fire. Ifaiah. 3. To swell; to puff into fize. No blown ambition doth our arms incite, But, love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. K. Lear. To form by blowing them into thape.

Spherical bubbles, that boys fometimes blow with water, to which foap hath given a tenacity.

To found an instrument of wind musick.

Where the bright feraphim, in burning row, Boyle. Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow. Mi.ton. 6. To warm with the breath.
When ificles hang by the wall, And Dick the thepherd blows his nail, And I om bears logs into the hall, And milk comes trozen home in pail. Shakesp. 7. To spread by report.

But never was there man of his degree,
So much esteem'd, so well belov'd as he: So gentle of condition was he known, 1 hat through the court his courtefy was blown.

8. To blow out. 10 extinguish by wind or the breath.
Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war, Dryd. And brought in matter, that should feed this fire: And now 'tis far too huge to be blown out, With that same weak wind which enkindled it. Shakefp. Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest, rise, And o.ow out all the stars that light the skies.

9. To ilou up To raise or swell with breath. Dryd. A plague of fighing and grief! it blows a man up like a bladder. Shakespeare. Bown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not think he had received good measure from the king.

Before we had exhausted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if blown up with a quill.

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,

Upon your stubborn usage of the pope.

His resence soon blows up the unkindly fight,

And his loud guns speak thick like angry men.

An empty bladder gravitates no more than when blown up,

but somewat less; yet descends more easily, because with less Dryd. but somew: at less; yet descends more easily, because with less relistance. Grew. When the mind finds herfelf very much inflamed with de-votion, she is too much inclined to think that it is blown up with something divine within herself.

Audison.

To blow up. To destroy with gunpowder; to raise into the 10. To blow up. The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with foldiers ready to enter upon blewing up of the mine.

Knolles's Hist. of the Turks. Their chief blown up in air, not waves, expir'd, To which his pride prefum'd to give the law. Dryd. Not far from the faid well, blowing up a rock, he formerly observed some of these. Woodward. 11. To infect with the eggs of flies. I would no more endure This wooden flavery, than I would fuffer The flesh-fly blow my mouth. Rather at Nilus mud Shakefp. Lay me stark naked, and let the water flies Bow me into abhorring.

12. To blow upon. To make stale.

I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with any passage in an old Greek or L tin author, that is not blown upon, and which I have never met with in any quotation.

He will exhibite an intrigite that is not yet blown upon by count of same.

To blow a method of the same of the same to blosses. To Blow. v. n. [blopan, Saxt 3.] To bloom; to bloffom.

We lose the prime to mark how spring

tended plants, how street citron grove,

What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed. Wilt.n's Par. Loft.

This royal fair

Waller.

Gay.

Shall, when the bloffom of her beauty's blown, See her great brother on the British throne.
Fair is he kingcup the in meadow blows,

Fair is the dairy that beside her grows.

For thee Idume's spicy forests blow, And feeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow. Popz. BLO'WER. n. f. [from blow.] A melter of tin Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in fetching the fame to the blowing-house, together with the blowers, two or three months extreme and encreasing labour. Carew. three months extreme and encreasing labour.

Blown. The participle passive of blow

All the sparks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them, were so blown to give forth their uttermost heat, that justly it may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew The trumpets fleep, while cheerful horns are blown,
And arms employ'd on birds and beafts alone.

LO'WPOINT. n. f. A child's play. Sidney. Pope. BLO'WPOINT. n. f. Shortly boys shall not play At spancounter or blowpoint, but shall pay Toll to some courtier. Donne. BLOWTH. n. f. [from blow] Bloom, or blossom.

Ambition and covetousness being but green, and newly grown up, the seeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the blowth and bud.

BLOWZE. n. f. A ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLO'WZY. dj. [from blowze.] Sun burnt; high coloured.

BLU'BBER. n. f. [See Blob.] The part of a whale that contains the oil. tains the oil. To BLU BBER. v. n. [from the noun.] To weep in fach a manner as to fwell the cheeks. Even fo lies she, Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and blubb'ring.
Scakesp. Romeo and fuliet. A thief came to a boy that was blubbering by the fide of a well, and asked what he cried for.

Soon as Glumdalclitch miss d her pleasing care, She wept, she blubber'd, and she tore her hair.
To BLU'BBER v. a. To swell the cheeks with weeping. Swift. Fair streams represent unto me my blubber'd face; let tears procure your stay. Sidney. The wild wood gods arrived in the place, There find the virgin doleful, defolate, With ruffled raiment, and fair blubber'd face, As her outrageous foe had left her late. Fairy Queen. Tir'd with the fearch, not finding what fhe feeks,
With cruel blows fhe pounds her blubber'd cheeks. Dryd.
BLU'BBERED. particip. adj. [from to blubber.] Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip.
Thou fing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was fo profan'd, to touch that blubber'd lip.
Dryd.
BLU'DGEON. n. f. A fhort stick; with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon. an offensive weapon. BLUE. adj. [blæp, Sax. bleu, Fr.] One of the seven original colours. There's gold, and here, My bluest veins to kiss; a hand that kings Have lipt. Shake Speare. Where fires thou find'ft unrak'd, and hearths unfwept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me?
The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

Shakes Richard III. Shakefp. Richard III. Why does one climate, and one foil endue The blushing poppy with a crimson hue;
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet blue?

There was scarce any other colour sensible, besides red and blue; only the blues, and principally the second blue, inclined a little to green. BLUEBO'TTLE. n. f. [from blue and bottle.]

1. A flower of the bell shape; a species of bottleslower; which see. If you put bluebottles, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red: because the ants thrust their flings, and inftil into them their flinging liquour.

2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, fire of infects, mighty Sol,

A fly upon the chariot-pole Ray. Cries out, what bluebottle alive
Did ever with fuch fury drive?

BLUB-EYED. adj. [from blue and eye.] Having blue eyes.
Rife then, fair blue-ey'd maid, rife and discover Prior: Thy filver brow, and meet thy golden lover, Crashaw. "Nor to the temple was the gone, to move, With prayers, the blue-ey'd progeny of Jove.

Blueha'IRED. adj. [from blue and hair.] Having blue hair.

This place,

The gre and the best of all the main, Dryd. He que ters to his bluebair'd deities.

BLU'ELY. adv. [from blue.] With a blue colour.

This 'fquire he drop'd his pen ful foon, Milton: While a the light burnt bluely.

While a the light burnt bluely.

Swift:

LU'ENESS. f. [from blue.] The qua of being blue.

In a machine our liquour may be dep ved of its blueness, and restored to it again, by the affusion of a few drops of liquours.

Roule or Colores

Boyle on Colours

He had fuch things to urge against our marriage

2. To repress, or whiken any appetite, desire, d power of the

As, now declar'd would blunt my fword in battle, And dastardize my courage.

Blunt not his love; BLUFF. adj. Big; furly; bluftering. Like those whom stature did to crowns prefer, Nor lose the good advantage of his grace, By feeming cold.
BLU'NTLY. adv. [from blunt.] Shake, t. Black-brow'd and b'uff, like Homer's Jupiter. Blu'ish. adj. [from blue.] Blue in a small degree. Dryden. 1. In a blant manner; without fharpness.
2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honest counsels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message blants.

Shukesp. Side sleeves and skirts, round underborne, with a bluish tin-Shakespeare. At last, as far as I could cast my eyes Shukefp. Who to his wife, before the time affign'd Upon the sea, somewhat, methought, did rise Dryden. Like bluish mists. Here, in full light, the russet plains extend,
There wrapt in clouds the bluish hills ascend.

BLU'ISHNESS. n. s. s. s. s. f. [from blue.] A small degree of blue colour.
I could make, with crude copper, a solution without the bluishness, that is wont to accompany its vulgar solutions. Boyle.
To BLU'NDER v. n. [blunderen, Dutch; perhaps from blind.]
I. To mistake grossly; to err very widely; to mistake stupidly.
It is a word implying contempt. For childbirth came, thus biuntly spoke his mind.
BLU'NINESS. n. f. [trom blunt.] Dryd. 1. Want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharp-The crafty boy, that had full oft effay'd To pierce my stubborn and resisting breast, But still the blunt is of his darts betray'd.

2. Coarfeness; roughness of manners; rude fincerity It is a word implying contempt. It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to blun-His filence grew wit, his b.untnef. integrity, his beaftly ig-L'Estrange. der upon the reason of it.

L'Estrange.

The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all besides themselves, as barbarous and insignificant, yet biundered, norance, virtuous simplicity. Manage disputes with civility; whence some readers will be affifted to difference betwixt viuntneys of speech and and stumbled, about their grand and principal concern. strength of reason. Boyle. False friends, his deadliest fors, could find no way,

But shows of honest b.untness, to betray.

BLUNT'WITTED. adj. [from blunt and wit.] Dull; stupid.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour.

BLUR. n. s. [borra, Span. a blot. Skinn.] A blot; a stain; a spot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great blur; a total universal pollution. 2. To flounder; to flumble.

He who now to fense, now nonsense leaning, Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. To BLU'NDER. v. a. To mix foolishly or blindly. Pope. He feems to understand no difference between titles of refpect and acts of worship; between expressions of esteem and versal pollution. devotion; between religious and civil worship: for he blunders To BLUR. v. a. [from the noun.] and confounds all these together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the rest.

Stilling steet. I. To blot; to efface; to obscure.
Such an act, he thinks, proves all the rest. BLU'NDER. n. f. [from the verb.] A gross or shameful mistake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an historian, that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumstances in the day of battle; for that he had That blurs the grace and blush of modesty, Calls virtue hypocrite.

Long is it fince I faw him; Shakesp. But time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of favour, observed notorious blunders and absurdities committed by writ-Shakefp. Which then he wore. Concerning innate principles, I defire these men to say, whether they can, or cannot, by education and cuitom, be blurred and blotted out.

Locks. Addif n. ers not conversant in the art of war. It is our own ignorance that makes us charge those works of the Almighty, as defects or blunders, as ill-contrived or ill-2. To blot; to stain. BLU'NDERBUSS. n. f. [from blunder.] A gun that is charged with many bullets, fo that, without any exact aim, there is a Sarcasms may eclipse thine own, But cannot blur my lost renown. Hudibras. chance of hitting the mark. To BLURT. v. a. [without etymology.] To speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking. There are blunderbusses in every loop-hole, that go off of their own accord, at the squeaking of a fiddle. Dryden. BLU'NDERER n. s. [from blunder.] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead. Others cast out bloody and deadly speeches at random, and are forced to eat.

They had fome belief of a Deity, which they, upon furprizal, thus blurt out.

Government of the Tongue.

To BLUSH. v. n. [biofen, Dutch.]

I. To betray fhame or confusion, by a red colour in the cheek.

I have mark'd cannot hold, but blurt out those words, which afterwards they Another fort of judges will decide in favour of an authour, or will pronounce him a mere blunderer, according to the com-pany they have kept. Watts. BLU' DERHEAD. n. f. [from blunder and kead.] A stupid At the rate of this thick-skulled blunderhead, every plow-A thousand blushing apparitions
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames, jobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity. L'Estrange. BLUNT. adj. [etymology uncertain]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.

If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength.

Ecclest.

Thanks to that heauty, which can give an edge to the blunt. In angel whiteness, bear away these blushes.

Shukejp. Much ado about Nothing. Pale and bloodless, Being all descended to the lab'ring heart, Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the blunt-Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth est fwords.

2. Dull in understanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,

By some sty trick, blunt Thurio's dull proceeding.

Shakesteare. A fwords. To blufb and beautify the cheek again.

I will go wash: Shakefp. And when my face is fair, you thall perceive Whether I bash or no. Shakefp. All these things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are blushing in a man's own.

Bacon. Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a blunt stoical nature; one day the queen happened to fay, I like thee the bear, be-Shame causeth blushing; blushing is the resort of the blood to the face; although bushing will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is but in passing to the face.

Blush then, but wish for your destructive silence,

That tears your sou.

Smith. cause thou livest unmarried. He answered; Madain. e you isucon\_ the worfe. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

The mayor of the town came to fe se: not a blunt manner, alledging a warrant to ftop the 'T is not enough your count' true;

Blunt truths more mischief th. alsehoods do. Worton. 2. To carry a red colour, or any foft and bright colour.

To day he puts forth Pope. The tender leaves of hope; tomorrow bioffoms, 4. Abrupt; not elegant.
To use too many circum And bears his blufhing honours thick upon him. Shak. re one come to the matter, is wearifome; to use nor rall, is blunt.

5. Hard to penetrate. This use is improper. Along those blusking borders, bright with dew. Thompson. 3. It has at before the cause of shame. He whin'd, and roar'd away you victory, That pages blu/h'd at him; and me of heart Look'd wond'ring at each other. I find my heart ha comes and property will fearce receive to the later affections of yesterday.

Pope's Letters. I find my heart ha dened and blunt to new impressions; it Shake Speare. You have not yet lost all your natura modest , but blush at To BLUNT. v.a. [from the noun.] your vices.
BLUSH. n. f. [from the verb.] To dull the edge or point. So ficken waining moons too near the fun, And blunt their crefcents on the edge of day. I. The colour in the cheeks, ra d by shame or consusion.

The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart,

Excuse the blush, and pour out all the heart. Dryden. Earthly limbs, and gross allay, Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. Dryd: cpr.

2. A red or purple colour.

But here the roles blufb fo rare, Here the mornings smile so fair, As if neither cloud, nor wind,

But would be courteous, would be kind.

Crasbaw. 3. Sudden 3. Sudden appearance; a fignification that feams barbarous, yet used by good writers.

All purely identical propositions, obviously and at first block, appear to contain no certain instruction in them. Locke.
BLU'SHY. adj. [from blush.] Having the colour of a blush.
Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate;

those of apples, crabs, and peaches, are blufby, and smell sweet.

Bacon's Natural Hist.

Stratonica entering, moved a blufby colour in his face; but descring him, he relapsed into the same paleness and languour.

Harvey on Consumptions.

To BLU'STER. v. n. [supposed from blast.]

1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was,

And bluff'ring Æolus his boafted fire.

So now he florms with many a flurdy floure;
So now his bluff'ring blaft each coaft doth fcour. Spenser.

Spenfer.

2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart's too big to bear this, says a blustering fellow; I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman, here's a dagger at your service: so the humour went off.

L'Estrange. Either he must fink to a downright confession, or else he must huff and bluster, till perhaps he raise a counter-storm.

Government of the Tongue: Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only Dryden.

the bluffering of a tyrant.

There let him reign the jailor of the wind;

With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,

Dryden. And boaft and blufter in his empty hall.

BLU'STER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Roar; noile; tumult. The fkies look grimly;

And threaten present blusters.
To the winds they set Shakespeare.

Their corners; when with bluster to confound Sea, air, and shore.

Milton. Swift.

So, by the brazen trumpet's blufter,
Troops of all tongues and nations muster.

3. Boast; boisterousness; turbulence; fury.
Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin,

Which in the blufter of thy wrath must fall With those that have offended. A coward makes a great deal more bluster than a man of hour.

BLU'STERER. n. f. [from blufter.] A fwaggerer; a bully; a tu-

BLU'STROUS. adj. [from b'ufler.] Tumultuous; noify.
The ancient heroes were illustrious

For being benign, and not blustrous.

BMI. n. s. A note in musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,

Bmi, Bianca, take him for thy lord.

Bo. interj. A word of terrour; from Bo, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the

BOAR. n. f. [ban, Saxon; beer, Dutch.] The male fwine.

To fly the boar, before the boar pursues,
Were to incense the boar to follow us.
She sped the boar away;
His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;
His neck shuts up a thickest thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears.

BOAR-SPEAR. n. f. [from boar and spear.] A spear used in hunting the boar. hunting the boar.

And in her hand a sharp boar-spear she held, And at her back a bow and quiver gay,

And at her back a bow and quiver gay,

Stuff'd with steel-headed darts.

Echion threw the first, but mass'd his mark,

And struck his boar-spear on a maple bark.

BOARD. n. s. [baurd, Goth. bnæd, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness.

With the saw they have sundred trees in boards and planks:

Raleigh's Essays.

Every house has a beard over the door, whereon is written the number, fex, and quality of the persons living in it. Temple.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the board.

2. A table. [from b rdd, Welch.]
Soon after which, three hundred lords he slew,

Fairy Queen. Of British bl od, all fitti ig at his board.

In bed he lept not, for my urging it;

t board he led not, f my urging it.

I'll follow thee in f ral flames; when dead,

My ghoft shall thee attend at board and bed. Sir J. Denham.

Dryden.

Geopatra made Antonya a supper, which was sumptuous and rc, al; howbeit there was no extraordinary fervice upon the Hakewillon Providence.

May ev ry god his friendly aid afford, an guard thy flock, and Ceres bless thy board.

3. Entertainment; food. Prior.

4. A table at which a council or court is held.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who fat then at that board.

5. An affembly feated at a table; a court of jurifdiction.

I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that board; it adds a majesty to it.

The deck or floor of a ship; on board signifies in a ship.

Now board to beard the rival vessels row,

The billows lave the fixes, and ocean groans below. Dryd. Our captain thought his ship in to great danger, that he confessed himself to a capuchin, who was en board. Addison. He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks; wherewith they took hold of the tackling, which held the main-yard to the mast of their calmy's ship; then, rowing their or mainly they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board.

Arbuthut on Coins. Arbuthust on Coins. board.

To BOARD. v. a. [from the noun.]
To enter a fhip by force; the fame as to fform, used of a city:

I boarded the king's ship: now on the boak,

Now in the waste, the deck, in every cabin,

Shake pea: i. I flam'd amazement.

Yet not inclin'd the English ship to board; More on his guns relies than on his sword,

From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
It mis'd the duke; but his great heart it griev'd.

Arm, arm, she cry'd, and let our Tyrians board
With our's his fleet, and carry fire and sword.

Description

Denham. with our's his fleet, and carry fire and tword.

2. To attack, or make the first attempt upon a man; aborder quelqu'un, Fr:

Whom thus at gaze, the Palmer 'gan to board With goodly reason, and thus fair bespake.

Away, I do beseech you, both away;

I'll board him presently.

Shakesp. Hamlet.

Sbakefp. Hamlet. Sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I knew not myfelf, he would never have boarded me in this sury. Shakespeare, They learn what associates and correspondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or board.

To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus boarded the whole room, the edges of some boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they peruse the whole stoor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane

the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off.

Moson's Mechanical Exercises. To BOARD. v. n. To live in a house, where a certain rate is

paid for eating. That we might not part;

As we at first did board with thee, Now thou wouldst taste our misery.

Now thou wouldst taste our misery.

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who board in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all.

Spesiator.

To BOARD. v. a. To place as a boarder in another's house.

BOARD-WAGES. n. s. [from board and wages.] Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

What more than madness reigns,

When one fhort fitting many hundreds drains,
And not enough is left him, to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery?

Bo'ARDER. n. f. [from board.] A tabler; one that cats with and other at a settled rate.

Bo'ARDING-SCHOOL. n.f. [from board and fchool.] A school where the scholars live with the teacher.

Swift.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In boarding-schools can have his choice.
Bo'ARISH. adj. [from boar.] Swinish; brutal; cruel.
I would not see thy cruel nails

Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce fifter,
In his anointed flesh stick boarish phangs. Shakespeare.
To BOAST. v. n. [bost, Welch.]

1. To brag; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words; to talk oftentationsly; with of.
For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I boast

of you to them of Macedonia. I Cor. ix. 2.

2. Sometimes it is used with in. Some surgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, boassing in that which was their shame. Wiseman. Wiseman.

3. To exalt one's felf.
Thus with your mouth you have boafted against me, and mul-Ezek. xxxv. 13. tiplied your words against me.

To BOAST. v. a.

1. To brag of; to display with ostentatious language.

For if I have beasted any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed.

2 Cor. vii. 14.

If they vouchsafed to give God the praise of his goodness;
yet they did it only, in order to boast the interest they had in Atterbury. him.

2. To m gnity; to exalt.

hey that trust in their wealth, and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches. Pfalm xlix. 6.

themse we of idols.

BOAST. f. [from the verb.]

n A cause of boasting; an occasion of pride; the thing boasted.

No Confounded be all them that forve graven images, that boaft

Dryden.

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name, Nor great Alcmena, the proud boasts of fame. Pope. 2. An expression of ostentation; a proud speech.

Thou that makest thy boost of the law, through breaking the law dishonourest thou God?

The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the boast will probably be censured, when the great action that occasioned it, is forgotten.

Spectator.

Bo'ASTER. n. s. [from boast.] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing oftentatiously.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymists themselves are wont to make of those boasters, that considerably

pretend, that they have extracted the falt or sulphur of quick-filver, when they have disguised it by additaments, wherewith it resembles the concretes.

No more delays, vain boaster! but begin;
I prophesy beforehand I shall win:
I'll teach you how to brag another time. Boyle.

Dryden.

He the proud boafters fent, with stern assault,
Down to the realms of night.

Bo'ASTFUL. adj. [from boaft and full.] Ostentatious; Philips. inclined

to brag.

Boaftful, and rough, your first son is a'squire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar.

Bo'ASTINGLY. adv. [from boasting.] Ostentatiously.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, boastingly to avow our fins; and it deserves to be considered, whether this kind of confessing them, have not some affinity with it.

Decay of Piety.

OAT. n. f. [bat, Saxon.]

A vessel to pass the water in. It is usually distinguished from other vessels, by being smaller and uncovered, and commonly

moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ship or boat, in which they durst venture themselves upon the seas.

Raleigh's Essays. themselves upon the seas.

An effeminate scoundrel multitude!

Whose utmost daring is to cross the Nile, In painted boats, to fright the crocodile.

Tate, Juv. A fhip of a small size; as, a passage boat, pacquet boat, advice

boat, fly boat.

Boat, fly boat.

Boat, fly boat.

Boat, fly boat.

Roar; noise; loud sound.

In Messina insurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Augusta and Syracuse about an hundred Italian miles.

These distances being, in a short time, in loud boations.

Derham's Physics-theology.

BO'ATMAN. ] n. f. [from boat and man.] He that manages a Bo'ATSMAN. ] boat.

Boatsmen through the crystal water show,
To wond'ring passengers, the walls below.

That booby Phaon only was unkind,

An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. Prir.

Bo'ATSWAIN. n. f. [from boat and fwain.] An officer on board a fhip, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, fails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He also takes care of the long-boat and its furniture, and steers her either by himself or his mate. He calls out the several gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and spells; and he is also a kind of provost marshal, seizes and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced by the captain, or court martial of the whole ficet.

Sometimes the meancht boatswain may help to preserve the ship from sinking.

Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.

To BOB. v. a. [of uncertain etymology; Skinner deduces it from bobb, foolish, Span.]

1. To cut. Junius.

2. To beat; to drub; to bang.

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers

Have in their own land beaten. babbid, and thump's

Have in their own land beaten, bobb'd, and thump'c. Shakejp. Richard III.

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have bobbed his brain more than he has beat my bones. Shakefp. Troilus and Creffida.

Live, Roderigo!

He calls me to a reftitution large,
Of gold and jewels, that I bobb'd from him,
As gifts to Desdemona.
Here we have been worrying one another, who should have the booty, till this cursed fox has bobbed us both on't. L'Estr.
To Bob. v. n. To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing.

And fometimes lurk I in a goffip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale. Midsum. N. Dr.

And on her wither a dewiap pour the are. Mr.

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair

A birthday jewel bobbing at their ear.

You may tell her,

I'm rich in jewels, rings, and bobbing pearls,

Pluck'd from Moors ears.

Bob. n. f. [from the very neuter.] Dryden.

1. Something that hange fo as to play loofely; generally an orna-

ment at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.

The gaudy goffip, when the's fet agog, In jewels dreft, and at each car a beb.

2. The word repeated at the end of a stanza. To bed, to bed, will be the bob of the fong. L'Eftrange.

3. A blow.

I am fharply taunted, yea, fometimes with pinches, nips, and lobs.

Bo'BIN. n. f. [bobine, Fr. from bombyx, Lat.] A fmall pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about, when women

weave lace.

The things you follow, and make fongs on now, should be fent to knit, or fit down to bolbins, or bonelace. Tatler.

Bo'BBINWORK. n. f. [from bobbin and work.] Work woven with

Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the Bo'scherry. n. f. [from bob and cherry.] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung fo as to bob against the

Babcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy: the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a disappointment.

Arbuth. and Pope.

Bo'BTAIL, [from bob, in the lense of .ut.] Cut tail; short tail.

Avaunt, you curs!

Be thy mouth or black or white,

Or bobtail like, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail.

Bo'BTAILED. adj. [from b:btail.] Having a tail cut, or short.
There was a bobtailed cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him, brought him home to his master.

L'Estrange.

BOBWIG. n. f. [from bob and wig.] A fhort wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bobwig and a black filken bag tied to it, stopt short at the coach to ask us how far the judges were behind.

Speciator.

Bo'CASINE. n. f. A fort of linen cloth; a fine buckram. Dict.

BO'CKELET. \ n. f. A kind of long-winged hawk. To BODE. v. a. [bobian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is used in a sense of either good or bad.

This bodes some strange cruption to our state. Hamlet.

By this design, you have opposed their false policy, with true and great wisdom; what they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing, shall be one of our principal strengths.

Spratt's Sermons. It happen'd once, a boding prodigy!

A fwarm of bees that cut the liquid fky, Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight.

If firy red his glowing globe deteends,
High winds and furious tempests he portends:
But if his cheeks are fwoln with livid blue,
He bodes wet weather by his watry hue.

To Bode. v. n. To be an omen; to foreshew.
Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now
The omen prove, it boded well to you.

Dryden. BO'DEMENT. n. f. [from bode.] Portent; omen; prognoftick.
This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
Makes all these bodements.

Shakespeare. Shakespeare.

Macbeth shall never vanquisht be, until Great Birnam wood to Dunfinane's high hill

Shall come against him——
That will never be: Sweet bodements, good.

To Bodge. v. n. [a word in Shakespeare, which is perhaps corrupted from boggle.] To boggle; to stop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out! alas,

We bodg'd again; as I have seen a swan,

With bootles labour, fwim against the tide. Shakesp.

Bo'dice. n. s. [from bodies.] Stays; a waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her bodice halfway. she unlac'd,

About his arms fhe fir'v caft

The filken band, and ield him faft. Prior. This confideration should keep ignorant nurses and bodice

makers from meddling.

Bo'dless. adj. [from body.] Incorporeal; without a body.

Which bodiless and immaterial-are,

And can be only lodg'd within our minds.

Day Davies.

This is the very coinage of your brain, This bodiless creation ecftasy

Shakespeare.

Is very cunning in.

These are but shadows,
Phantoms bodiles and vain,
Empty visions of the brain.

Swift.

Dryden.

BODILY. adj. [from body.]

1. Corporeal; containing body.

What refemblance could wood or ftone bear to a spirit void of all sensible qualities, and bodily dimensions?

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of such as resorted to our Saviour Christ, being present on carth, there came not any unto him with better success, first the benefit of their souls everlasting happiness, than they while bodily necessities gave occasion of seeking relief.

Hecker.

Virtue

Dryden.

Dryden.

Virtue atones for bodily defects; beauty is nothing worth, thout a mind.

L'Estrange. without a mind.

As clearness of the bodily eye doth dispose it for a quicker fight, so doth freedom from lust and passion, dispose us for the most perfect acts of reason.

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, because I would not have them think bodily pain the greatest pu-

3. Real; actual.
Whatever hath been thought on in this state, That could be brought to bedily act, ere Rome

Shakespeare: Had circumvention.

Bo'DILY. adv. Corporeally; united with matter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells bodily, that is advanced to these honours, and to this empire. Watts.

Bo'DKIN. n. f. [boddiken, or small body, Skinner.]

1. An infrument with a small blade and tharp point, used to bore

holes.

Each of them had bodkins in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him.

2. An instrument to draw a thread or ribbond through a loop.

Or plung'd in lakes of bitter washes lie, Or wedg'd whole ages in a bodkin's eye. Pope.

3. An instrument to dress the hair. You took constant care

The bodkin, comb. and essente to prepare:
For this your locks in paper-durance bound.

BO'DY. n. s. [body, Saxon; it originally signified the height or statute of a man.]

The material substance of an animal, opposed to the immaterial foul.

All the valiant men arose, and went all night, and took the bedy of Saul, and the bedies of his sons, from the wall.

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Matthew.

By custom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hard-ships, whether of body or of fortune, are made easy to us. L'Estrange.

2. Matter; opposed to spirit.

3. A person; a human being; whence somebody and nobody.
Surely, a wise body's part it were not, to put out his fire, because his foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might fay, were it not for me, thou wouldst Hooker. freeze.

A deflow'red maid! And by an eminent body, that enforc'd

The law against it!
'Tis a passing shame, Shakespeare.

That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should centure thus one lovely gentleman.

Shakespeare.
No body seeth me; what need I to fear? the Most High will not remember my fins.

All civility and reason obliged every body to submit. Clarend. Good may be drawn out of evil, and a body's life may be faved, without having any obligation to his preserver. L'Estr. 4. Reality; opposed to representation.

A shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ. Coloss.

5. A collective mass; a joint power.

There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them them the whole body of mankind.

There were so many disaffected persons of the nobility, that there might a bod, start up for the king.

When these pigmies pretend to form themselves into a body,

it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us. Addison, Guardian.

6. The main army; the battle; distinct from the wings, van

and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the body was the king and the prince; and the rear confifted of one thousand foot, commanded under colonel Clarendon. Clarendon. Thelwell.

7. A corporation; a number of men united by fome common

I shall now mention a particular, wherein your whole body will be certainly against me, and the laity, almost to a man, Swift. on my fide.

Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend body charged with what is inconfiftent, despited for their poverty, and hater for their riches.

8. The outward condition.

I verily, as absent in b. I, have judged.

9. The main part; the bulk as, the body, or hull, of a ship; the body of a coach; the body of a church; the body, or trunk, of a man; the body, or trunk, of a tree.

of a man; the body, or trunk, of a tree.

Thence fent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon, from whence, by the body of Euphrates, as far as it bended west-war and, afterward, by a branch thereof.

Raleigh.

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the body of

Italy, by which they might supply many countries with fish.

Addition's Remarks on Italy.

10. A substance.

Even a metalline body, and therefore much more a vegeta-ble or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. Boyle. 11. [In geometry.] Any folid figure.

12. A pandect; a general collection; as, a body of the civil law; a body of divinity.

3. Strength; as, wine of a good body.

BODY-CLOATHS. n. f. [from body and cloaths.] Cloathing for horses that are dieted.

However it be, I am informed, that several asses are kept in body-cloaths, and sweated every morning upon the heath.

Addisor, Spettator. To Bo'DY. v. a. [from the noun.] To produce in forme form.

As imagination bodies forth

The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen

Turns them to shape:

BOG. n. f. [bog, foft, Irish.] A marish; a morass; a ground too foft to bear the weight of the body.

Through fire and through stame, through ford and whirl
Shakespeare.

pool, o'er bog and quagmire.

A gulf profound! as that Serbonian bog, Shake [peare.

Milton. Betwixt Damiata and mount Casius old. He walks upon bogs and whirlpools; wherefoever he treads,

he tinks. South. Learn from fo great a wit, a land of bogs. With ditches fenc'd, a heaven fat with fogs. Dryden. He is drawn, by a fort of ignis fatuus, into bogs and mire almost every day of his life.

Watts.

BOG-PROTTER. n. f. [from bog and trot.] One that lives in a

boggy country.

To BUGGLE. v. n. [from bogil, Dutch, a spectre; a bugbear; a phantom.]

To flart; to fly back; to fear to come forward.
You boggle threwdly; every feather flarts you.

Shakejp. All's well that ends well.

We flart and boggle at every unufual app earance, and cannot endure the fight of the bugbear.

Glanville.

Nature, that rude, and in her first essay, Stood bogg ing at the roughness of the way;

Us'd to the road, unknowing to return, Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn. Dryden.

2. To hesi ate; to be in doubt. And never boggle to restore

The members you deliver o'er, Hudibras. Upon demand.

The well-shaped changeling is a man that has a rational foul, fay you. Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the nose a little flatter than ordinary, and then you be-

gin to boggle.

To play fast and loose; to diffemble.

When summoned to his last end, it was no time for him to

Howel. boggle with the world.

Bo'ggle with the world.

Bo'ggle. n. f. [from boggle.] A doubter; a timorous man.
You have been a boggler ever.

Bo'ggy. adj. [from bog.] Marshy; swampy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and boggy, and, by great industry and expences, defended from the sea. Arbuthnot.

Bog'house. n. f. [from bog and bouse. A house of office.

Bohe'a. n. f. [an Indian word.] A species of tea, of higher colour, and more astringent taste, than green tea.

Coarse pewter, appearing to consist chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which bohea tea was brought from China. Woodw.

As some frail cup of China's fairest mold,
The tumults of the boiling bohea braves,
And holds secure the coffee's sable waves.

She went from op'ra, park, assembly, play,

She went from op'ra, park, affembly, play, To morning walks, and pray'rs three hours a day; To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,

To muse and spill her solitary tea.

To muse and spill her solitary tea.

To BOIL. v. n. [bouiller, Fr. bullio, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat; to sluctuate with heat.

He saw there boil the firy whirlpools.

Suppose the earth removed, and placed nearer to the sun, in

the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would boil with extremity of heat. Bentley.

2. To be hot; to be fervent, or effervescent. That strength with which my boiling youth was fraught, Dryden.

When in the vale of Balasor I fought.
Well I knew, What perils youthful ardour would pursue,

That boiling blood would carry thee too far.

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water. Dryden.

Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide,

The trembling fins the boiling waves divide. Gay. In the dubious point, where, with the pool, Is mist the trembling stream, or where it boils

Thomfon. Around the stone. 4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat.

Fillet of a fenny snake,

In the cauldron boil and bake.

Shakespeare.

5. To coo by boiling.

If you live in a rich family, roastin and boiling are below

the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be 1gnorant of.

To run over the vessel with heat. 5. To boil over. A few foft words and a kifs, and the good man melts; fee how nature works and boils over in him.

Congreve.

This hollow was a vaft cauldron, filled with melted matter,

which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the fides of the Addison on Italy.

To Boil. v. a. To heat, by putting into boiling water; to feeth.

To try whether feeds be old or new, the fense cannot inform; but if you boil them in water, the new feeds will sprout

In eggs boiled and roafted, into which the water entereth not

In eggs boiled and roasted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference to be discerned. Bacon. Boil. n. s. See Bile.

Bo'ILARY. n. s. [from to boil.] A place at the salt-works where the salt is boiled.

Bo'ILER. n. s. [from boil.]

1. The person that boils any thing.

That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible.

That fuch alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, feems evident from that notable practice of the boilers of falt-

The vessel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally feveral pots and boilers before the fire.

BOISTEROUS. adj. [byfler, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaning; ftormy.

By a divine inflinct, mens minds miftruft

Enfuing danger; as by proof we fee

The waters fivell before a boifterous ftorm.

As when loud winds a wall rooms only not to the water. Woodward.

Shakesp.

As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend Up by the roots, this way and that they bend

His reeling trunk, and with a *toiff rous* found Scatter his leaves, and firew them on the ground. Waller.

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.

Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boist rous tongue of war?

His sweetness won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the boist rous moods
That ignorant greatness profilesh Shakefp.

That ignorant greatness practifeth.

God, into the hands of their deliverer, Ben. Johnson.

Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppressor,
The brute and boist'rous force of violent men.

Milton.

Still must I beg thee not to name Sempronius:
Lucia, I like not that loud boisterous man.
3. Unwieldy. Addison.

His boistcrous club, so buried in the ground,

He could not rearen up again fo light,

Fairy Queen. But that the knight him at advantage found.

4. It is used by IVoodward of heat.

When the fun hath gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and boisterous for them. Nat. Hist. Bo'isterously. adv. [from boisterous.] Violently; tumultu-

A feeptre fnatch'd, with an unruly hand, Must be as boisterously maintain'd, as gain'd. Shakesp. Those are all remains of the universal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being boisterously turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies.

Woodward.

Another faculty of the intellect comes boisterously in, and wakes me from so pleasing a dream.

Bo'ISTEROUSNESS. n. f. [from boisterous.] The state or quality of being boisterous; tumultuousness; turbulence.

Bo'LARY. adj. [from bole.] Partaking of the nature of bole, or

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few mag netical lines, but chiefly confifting of a bolary and clammy fub-france.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

BOLD. adj. [balb, Saxon.]
1. Daring; brave; flout; courageou; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man n freth; but the righteous are bold as a lion.

I have feen the councils of a no le country grow bold, or tinaged them.

2. Executed with spirit, and These, nervous, bola ut mean caution. ., languid and remiss. Roscom. The cathedral church's piece in Gothick architecture ery bold work, and a master-

piece in Gothick architecture
3. Confident; not ferupulous; not timorous.
We were bold in our God to speak unto you the gospel of
Thessandanians.

I can be bold to fay, that this age is adorned wit rome men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge.

Locke.

4. Impudent; rude.
In thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be ba'd over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee.

5. Licentious; such as shew great liberty of siction.
Which no bold tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell.

Waller.

6. Standing out to the view; firiking to the eye.

Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows are in painting, to make the figures bolder, and cause it to stand off to sight.

Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.

7. Open; smooth; even level: a sailor's term.

Her dominions lie scattered, and have bold accessible coasts.

Howel's Vacal Farest.

Howel's Vocal Forest.

8. To make bold. To take freedoms: a phrase not grammatical, though common. To be bold is better; as, I was bold to speak. I have made bold to send to your wife;

My fuit is, that she will to Desdemona Procure me some access.

Shake Speare.

Making fo bold,

My fears forgetting manners, to unfeal Their grand commission. Shakespeare.

And were y' as good as George a Green,

I shall make bold to turn agen.

Hudibras.

I durst not make thus bold with Ovid, lest some future Mil-

bourn should arise.

Some men have the fortune to be esteemed wits, only for making bold to scoff at these things, which the greatest part of Tilletson.

To Bo'LDEN. v. a. [from bold.] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventers, and fair ready speakers, being boldened with their present abilities, to say more, and perchance better too, at the sudden, for that present, than any other can do, use less help of diligence and study.

I am much too vent'rous, Ajcham's Schoo'mafter.

I am much too vent'rous,
In tempting of your patience; but am bolden'd
Under your promis'd pardon.

Bo'ldface. n. f. [from bold and face.] Impudence; fauciness;
a term of reproach and reprehension.
How now, boldface! cries an old trot; firrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you to know; and what you eat, you steal.

L'Estrange.

Bo'LDFACED. adj. [from bold and face.] Impudent.

I have feen those filliest of creatures; and, seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to consute all the boldfaced atheists of this age. Bramball against Hobbes.

Bo'ldly. adv. [from bold.]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit.

Thus we may boldly speak, being strengthened with the example of so reverend a prelate.

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks,

Stirr'd up by heav'n thus boldly for his king.

Shakefp.

2. It may perhaps be formetimes used in a bad sense, for impudently, Bo'LDNESS. n. f. [from bold.]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity, desirances.

mity; daringness.

Her horse she rid so, as might shew a fearful boldness, daring to do that, which she knew not how to do. Sidney.

2. Exemption from caution, and scrupulous nicety.

The boldness of the figures is to be hidden, sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind.

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my boldness of speech toward you; great is my glo-

rying in you. 2 Corinthians. 4. Confident trust in God. Our fear exclideth not that boldness which becometh saints.

We have boldness and access with confidence, by the faith of him. Having therefore boldness to enter into the holiest by the

blood of Jesus.

5. Assurance; freedom from fear.

Wonderful is the case of boldness in civil business; what first? Boldness. What second, and third? Boldness. And yet boldness is a child of ignorance and baseness, far inseriour to Bacon.

Sure if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee With such a gallant boldness: if were thine, Thou couldst not hear't with such a silent scorn. Denham. His distance, though it does not instruct him to think wifer chan other princes, yet it helps him to I eak with more boldness

what he thinks. Temple. Boldness is the power to speak or do what we intend,

fore others, without fear or di order.

That moderation, which weth to suppress boldness, and to make them conquer that fuffer. BOLE. n. s.

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down the curled

Fell buffling to the earth; and up went all the coles and Chapman.

But when the smoother bole from knots is free, We make a deep incision in the tree. View well this tree, the queen of all the grove; How vast her bole, how wide her arms are spread; Dryden. How high above the rest she shoots her head!
2. A kind of earth. Dryden.

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armeniack is an aftringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. Woodu ard.

3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.

Of good barley put eight boles, that is, about six English quarters, in a stone trough.

BO'LIS. n f. [Lat.]

Boils is a great firy ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it capra. There have often been immense balls of this kind.

Muschenbroeck.

Boll. n. s. A round stake or stem; as, a boll of stax.

To Boll. v. n. [from the noun.] To rise in a stake.

And the slax and the barley was simitten: for the barley was in the car, and the slax was bolled.

Exodus ix. 31.

BO'LSTER n. s. [bolytpe, Sax. bolser, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps some cold bank is her bolser now,

Or gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm

Leans her unpillow'd head.

This arm shall be a bolser for thy head;

I'll setch clean straw to make a soldier's bed.

Gay.

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacuity.

Lingues her hand, and off she slive.

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacuity.
Up goes her hand, and off she slips

The hilders that fupply her hips.

3. A pad, or compress, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a bolfler in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together.

Wiseman.

4. [In horsemanship.]

The biffers of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh.

To Bo'LSTER. v. a. [from the noun.] To support the head with a bolster.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do see them bolster,
Shakespeare's Othello. More than their own.

To hold wounds together with a compress.

The practice of belifering the cheeks forward, does little fervice to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. Sharp.

To support; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete.

We may be made wifer by the publick perfusions grafted in men's minds, fo they be used to further the truth, not to Hooker.

The lawyer fets his tongue to fale for the bolflering out of Hakewill.

It was the way of many to lolfler up their crazy, doating confeience s with confidences.

BOL'I'. n. f. [boult, Dutch; βόλις.]

1. An arrow; a dart flot from a crossbow.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell;

It fell upon a little western flower;

Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound.

Shak speare's Ali Jummer Nigit's Dream.

The blunted bolt against the nymph he drest;

But, with the sharp, transfix'd Apollo's breast. D.

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the slames, and with the boits transfix'd, Dryden.

With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. Dryden.

3. Belt upright; that is, upright as an arrow.

Brush iron, native or from the mine, consistent of long strike, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, boit upright, like the britles of a slift brush.

As I shood belt upright upon one end, one of the ladies burst out.

Addijon's Spectator, No 90.

4. The bar of a door, so called from being straight like an arrow; we now say, froit the best, when we speak of sastening or opening a door.

opening a door.
"I is not in thee, to oppose the bolt

Against my coming jn.

Shakespeare's Associated Shakespeare's Associated Shakespeare's Associated Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

6. A fpot or stain. See BLOOD-BOLTERED.

That supernal judge, that stirs good thoughts
In my breast, of strong schority,
To look into the bolts and stains of right. She Shakespeare.

To flut or fallen with a bolt.

The boited gates flew open at the blaft;

The florm ruth'd in, and Arcite flood aghaft. Dryda. 2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can boit her argument nd virtue has no tongue to check her pride. Lilition. 3. Toffassen, as a boit or pin; to pin; to keep together. That I could reach the axel, where the pins are,

Which holt this frame; that I might pull them out. B. Jo.

4. To fetter; to fhackle.

It is great

To do that thing that ends all other deeds, Which flackles accidents, and bots up change.

Shakefpeare's Antony and Clerpatra.

5. To fift; or separate the parts of any thing with a sieve. [blu-

Saying, he now had boulted all the flour,

And that it was a groom of base degree,
Which of my love was partner.

In the bolting and sifting of sourceen years of power and savour, all that came out could not be pure meal.

I cannot bolt this matter to the bran,

As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. Dryden's Fables:

6. To examine by fifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well bolted out, whether great retractions may not be made upon reflections, as well as upon direct beams.

Bacon's A a ural History.

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attornies; propounding occasional questions, beats and holts out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series.

Hale's History of the Common Law.

Time and nature will bolt out the truth of things, through difguifes. L'Estrange. all difguifes.

7. To purify; to purge.

The fanned fnow That's bolted by the northern blaft twice o'er. Shakespeare.
To Bolt. v. n. To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt,

Still walking like a ragged colt,

And oft out of a bush doth bolt, Drayton's Nym; bid. Of purpose to deceive us. They erected a fort, and from thence they bolted like beafts of the forest, sometimes into the forest, sometimes into the woods and fastnesses, and sometimes back again to their den.

Bacon's War with Spain.

As the house was all in a flame, out bolts a mouse from the ruins, to fave herfelf. L'Estrange.

I have reflected on those men who, from time to time, have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them; fome bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off.

Dryden.

The birds to foreign feats repair'd,

And beafts, that bolted out, and faw the forest bar'd. Dryd.

BOLT-ROPE. n. f. [from bolt and rope.] The rope on which the sail of a ship is sewed and fastened.

BO'LTER. n. f. [from the verb.] A sieve to separate meal from bran or huses; or to separate finer from coarser parts.

These bakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads.

with threads, and some of them with the bolter, which is a spiller of a bigger fize. Carew.

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers vives, and they have made bolters of them. Shukespeare. Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made bolters of them.

With a good firong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as fmall as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat bolter.

Bacon's Natural History.

When superciliously he sists

Through coarsest bolter others gifts.

Hudbras.

Bo'lthead. n. f. A long strait-necked glass vessel, for chymical distillations, called also a materials, or receiver.

This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated, by put-ting the liquour into a bo thead, with a long and narrow neck.

Boyle's Sceptical Chymistry.
Bo'LTING-HOUSE. n. s. [from bolt and house.] The place where

meal is fifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if she 

Beieffrit fail in bad weather, the foremast cannot hold long after.

Beieffrit is perhaps the right spelling.

Sometimes I'd divide,

And burn in many places on the topmast,

The yards, and be their, world I flame distinctly.

Bo'lus. n. f. [360 ] A torm a medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a mass, larger than pills, to be swallowed at once.

None their holder soluble the while by clusters, longing to

Keep their bodies folublevine while by clysters, lenitive Fo-Infes of cassia and manna, with syrup of violets.

By poets we are well assured,

That ree, alast a ne'er be cur'd;

A complicated of ills,

Despiting holy and pills.

BOMIS. n.f. voimbus, Lat.] Wifeman.

Swift.

1. A loucenoise.

was force by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the midf; which, if you had struck would make a little flat

noise in the room, but a great bomb in the chamber beneath. Bacon's Natural History.

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and surnished with a vent for a suspense or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noise it makes. The suspense off et on fire, burns slowly till it reach the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence; whence the use of bombs in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain, some were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain, some fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495.

The loud cannon miffive iron pours,
And in the flaught'ring bomb Gradivus roars. Chambers.

Rowe. To BOMB. v. a. [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur, Whilft Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,

To Bruxelles marches on secure,

To bomb the monks, and scare the ladies. Prior.

Bomb-chest. n. s. [from bomb and chest.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, and sometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with those who stand on it. They are now much dissued. Chambers.

BOMB-KETCH. ? n. f. A kind of ship, strongly built, to bear BOMB-VESSEL. } the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with bomb-veffels, hope to fuc-ceed against a place that has in its arsenal gallies and men of war. Addison on Italy.

BO'MBARD. n. f. [bombardus, Latin.] A great gun; a cannon: it is a word now obsolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great bombards, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses.

\*\*To Bomba'rd. v. a. [from the noun.] To attack with

A medal is struck on the English failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and bombard the town.

BOMBARDI'ER. n. f. [from bombard.] The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

The bombardier tosses his ball sometimes into the midst of a city, with a design to fill all around him with terrour and com-Tatler, Nº 88.

BOMBA'RDMENT. n. f. [from bombard.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet fecure from a bombardment, though it is

not so exposed as formerly.

BO'MBASIN. n. f. [bombafin, Fr. from bombycinus, filken, Lat.]
A flight filken fluff, for mourning.

Bo'MBAST. n. f. [This word feems to be derived from Bombaftius, one of the names of Paracelfus; a man remarkable for founding professions, and unintelligible language.] Fustian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, foldiers bombast, Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,

Are strong enough preparatives to draw Me to hear this. Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded bombast, unnatural, and mere madness, because they are not affected with their excellencies?

Dryden. BO'MBAST. adj. [from the substantive.] High sounding; of big found without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpose,

Evades them with a bombast circumstance,

Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war.

BOMBILA'TION. n. s. [from bombu:, Lat.] Sound; noise; re-

How to abate the vigour, or filence the bombilation of guns, a way is faid to be by borax and but e ; mixt in a due proportion, which will almost take off the report, and also the force of the charge.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

of the charge.

Bomby'cinous. adj. [bombycin.fi, Lat.] Silken; made of filk.

BONA ROBA. n. f. [Ital. a time gown.] A whore.

We knew where the b. ia rebas were.

BONA'SUS. n. f. [Lat.] A time of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRETTEN. n. ' ] A species of pear, so call-

A species of pear, so call-a gardener. See PEAR. d; it is written indifferently, in ed, probably, from a gardener. See BOND. n. f. [bonb, ad; it is written indifferent parts of its fenses, bond, or wind. See BAND.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which the bound to bound tog

There left me, and my man bound tog

There le

bound together; Till, gnawing with my teeth I gain'd my freedom. Flake Speare.

2. Ligament that holds any thing to

Let any one fend; his contemplation to the universe, and see what conceivable hoor can imagine to hole this mass of matter in together. remities of d he **Cflure** together. Like.

3. Union; connexion.

Observe, in working up the walls, that no side of the house, nor any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, io that they may be all joined together, and make a good lond.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

4. Chains; imprisonment; captivity.
Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of bonds. Acts, xxiii. 29. 5. Cement of union; cause of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown; O bleffed bond of board and bed!

Love cools, brothers divide, and the bond is cracked twist fon and father. Shakefpeare's King Lear.

6. A writing of obligation to pay a fum, or perform a contract. Go with me to a notary, feal me there Your fingle bond.

Shakespeare. What if I ne'er consent to make you mine;

My father's promise ties me not to time;

Diyd.n.

And bonds without a date, they say, are void.

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave

My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty

According to my bond, no more nor less. Shakespeare.

Take which you please, it dissolves the bonds of government and obedience.

Lecke.

BOND. adj. [from bind, perhaps for bound; from gebonden, Saxon.] Captive; in a fervile state.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or Bo'NDAGE. n. f. [from lond.] Captivity; imprisonment; state

of restraint.
You only have overthrown me, and in my bondage consists

my glory.
Say, gentle princes, would you not suppose
Your bondage happy, to be made a queen?—
To be a queen in bondage, is more vile

Our cage

We make a choir, as doth the prison'd bird, And sing our bondage freely. Shakespear Shakespeare's Cymbeline. He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the bondage of observing oaths, which ought to vanish when they stand in competition with eating or drinking, or

The king, when he design'd you for my guard,
Resolv'd he would not make my bondage hard. Dryden.
If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a bondage to love; which gives the story its turn that way.

Pope.

Bo'ndmaid. n. f. [from bond, captive, and maid.] A woman

flave.

Good fifter, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself,
To make a bondmaid and a flave of me. Shakespeare.

Bo'NDMAN. n. s. [from bond and man.] A man flave.

Amongst the Romans, in making of a bondman free, was it not wondered wherefore so great ado should be made; the master to present his slave in some court, to take hish by the hand, and not only to say, in the hearing of the publick magistrate, I will that this man become free; but, after those solemn words uttered, to strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be shaved off, the magistrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. Hooker.

O freedom! first delight of human kind; Not that which bondmen from their masters find. Dryden.

Bondse'RVANT. n. f. [from bond and fervant.] A flave; a fervant without the liberty of quitting his mafter.

And if thy brother that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be fold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a

Bondse'Rvice. n. f. [from bond and fervice.] The condition of .

Leviticus, xxv. 39.

The condition of .

Lipon the f. Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of bondservice.

Bo'ndslave. n. f. [from bond an flave.] A man in flavery; a flave.

Love enjoined fuch diligence, t it no apprentice, no, no bondflave, could ever be, by fear, mo ready at all command-

ments than that young princels was. All her ornaments are taken away; of a freewoman she is become a bondflave. 1 Macc. ii. 11.

Commonly the bandslave is fed by his ford, but here the lord was fed by his bondslave. Sir J. Davies.

Bo'NDSMAN. n. f. [from bond and man.]

I. A flave.

Carnal greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor bondsmen and beasts.

2. A person bound, or giving security for another.

Bo'ndswollan n f. [from bond and woman.] A woman

My lords, the fenators

Are fold for flaves, and their wives for Londfwemen

Ber: Johnsin's Catiline.

BONE.

Shakespeare.

BONE. n. f. [ban, Saxon.]

1. The folid parts of the body of an animal are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles. In a feetus they are porous, soft, and easily discerned. As their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, so they increase, harden, and grow close to one another. They are all spongy, and full of little cells, or are of a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane, called the periosteum. Each bone is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the bones not easily put out of joint. But, because the middle of the bone should be strong, to suffain its allotted weight, and resist accidents. firong, to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the bone is made hollow, and consequently not so easily broken, as it must have been had it been solid and fmaller.

Macbeth. I hy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold. There was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone. Tatler. 2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres

to it.

Like Æfop's hounds, contending for the bone, Fach pleaded right, and would be lord alone. be upon the ones. To attack.

3. To be upon the ones. To attack.
Puss had a month's mind to be upon the lones of him, but

was not willing to pick a quarrel

4. To make no hones. It o make no feruple: a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily swallows meat that has no hones.

5. Bones. A fort of bobbins, made of trotter hones, for weav-

ing bonelace.

6. Bones. Dice.
But then my fludy was to cog the dice, And dext'roufly to throw the lucky fice:

To flun ames ace that fwept my ftakes away;

And watch the box, for fear they fhould convey

False bones, and put upon me in the play.

Dryden.

To Bone. v. a. [from the noun.] To take out the bones from

Bo'NELACE. n. f. [from bone and lace; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, fuch as women wear on their linen.

fuch as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make fongs on now, should be fent to knit, or sit down to bobbins or bonelace.

We destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childish gewgaw ribbands and bonelace.

Spectator.

Bo'neless. adj. [from bone.] Without bones.

I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his boneless gums,
And dasht the brains out.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

To Bo'neset. v. n. [from bone and set.] To restore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg fet in the country by one pretending to wifetting.

Wifeman's Surgery. bonefetting.

BO'NESETTER. n. f. [from bonefet] A chirurgeon; one who particularly professes the art of restoring broken or luxated

At present my desire is only to have a good bonesetter.

BO'NFIRE. n. f. [from bon, good, Fr. and fi.e.] A fire made for fome publick cause of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear rway,
And bonfires make all day.

How came so many bonfires to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, she had abused and deceived her people. South.

Full soon by bonfire, and by bell.

We learnt our liege was passing well.

Bo'NGRACE. n. f. [bonne grace, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead.

I have seen her bese all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her bongrace, and

ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her bingrace, and chaplet.

Hakewill on Providence.

BO'NNET. n. f. [bonet, r.] A covering for the head; a hat;

a cap.

Go to them ith this bonnet in thy hand,

And thus far having firetch'd it, here be with them,

Thy knee bussing the stones; for, in such business, Assion is el quence.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

They had not probably se ceremony of veiling the bonnet in their salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their hadden.

BO'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the faliant angles of the glacis; being pallif doed round: of late also used before the angles of bastions, and the points of ravelins.

Bo'n er à prestre, or priest's cap, is an out..., having at the head three saliant angles, and two inwards. It differs from the double tenaille, because its sides, instead of being parallel, grow narrow t the gorge, and open wider at the front.

BO'NNETS. [In the fea language.] Small fails fet on the courses on the mizzen, mainfail, and foresail of a ship, when these are too narrow or shallow to cloath the mast, or in order to

make more way in calm weather. Chambers. Bo'nnily. adv. [from bonny.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply. Bo'nniness. n. f. [from bonny.] Gayety; handsomeness;

plumpness.

BO'NNY. adj. [from bon, bonne, Fr. It is a word now almost confined to the Scottish dialect.]

r. Handsome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,

And made a prey for carrion kites and crows, Ev'n of the bonny beaft he lov'd fo well. Shakespeare.

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy strain, Till bonny Susan sped across the plain.

2. Gay; merry; frolicksome; cheerful; blithe. Then figh not so, but let them go,

And be you blithe and bonny.

Shakespeare.

1. It seems to be generally used in conversation for plump.

BONNY-CLABBER. n. s. A word used in some counties for sour

buttermilk.

We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber Of parties o'er our bonny-caober;

Nor are we studious to enquire,
Who votes for manours, who for hire.

BONUM MAGNUM. n. f. See Plum; of which it is a spe-

Bo'NY. adj. [from bone.]
1. Confifting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round bony limb, and stretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomists, called tympanum. Full of bones.

Bo'oby. n. f. [a word of no certain etymology; Henshaw thinks it a corruption of bull-beef ridiculously; Skinner imagines it to be derived from bobo, foolish, Span. Junius finds bowbard to be an old Scottish word for a coward, a contemptible fellow; from which he naturally deduces booby; but the original of bowbard is not known.] A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find,

That booby Phaon only was unkind, An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. Young mafter next must rife to fill him wine, Prior.

And starve himself to see the booby dine. King. BOOK. n. f. [boc, Sax. supposed from boc, a beech; because they wrote on beechen boards, as liber in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a book of prayer in his hand; Shakespeare. True ornaments to know a holy man. Receive the sentence of the law for fins,

Such as by God's book are adjudg'd to death. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

But in the coffin that had the books, they were found as fresh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. Bacon. Books are a fort of dumb teachers; they cannot answer sudden questions, or explain present doubts: this is properly the

work of a living instructor.

2. A particular part of a work.

The first book we divide into sections; whereof the first is Burnet's Theory. these chapters past.

The register in which a hader keeps an account of his debts.
This life

Is nobler than attending for a check

Prouder, than ruftling in unpaid for filk:

Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,

Yet keeps his book uncrofs'd.

Shakespearce

I was so much in his tooks, that, at his decease, he left me
the lamp by which he used to write his lucubrations. the lamp by which he used to write his lucubrations. Addison.

5. Without book. By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they about in the church; but sermons with-

out book, fermons which found their life in their birth, and may

To Book. v. a. [from the no in.] To register in a book.

I beseech your grace, let it be booked with the rest of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad else, with

mine own picture on the topof it.

He made wilful murder high treason; he caused the marchers to book their men, for whom they should make answer.

Danies on Ireland. Davies on Ireland.

BOOK-KEEPING. n. f. [from book and keep.] The art of keeping accounts; we record the transactions of a man's affairs, in fuch a manner, the at any time he may thereby know the true flate of the whole, or any part, of his affairs, with clearness and expedition. ness and expedition.

BO'OKT! DER. n. f. [from book and bind.] A man whose pro-fession it is to bind books.

BOOKEUL. adj. [from book and full.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crouded with undigested knowledge.

The

The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read, With loads of learned lumber in his head, With his own tongue still edifies his ears,

And always lift ning to himself appears.

Bo'okish. adj. [from b:ok.] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally used contemptuously.

I'll make him yield the crown,

Whose bookish rule hath pull'd fair England down.

Shakespeare's Henry VI. I'm not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewomen in the scape.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

Xantippe follows the example of her namesake; being married to a bookish man, who has no knowledge of the world.

Spectator, No 482.

BO'OKISHNESS. n. f. [from bookifb.] Much application to books; over-studiousness.

over-trudiouners.

Book LE'ARNED. adj. [from book and learned.] Verfed in books, or literature: a term implying some slight contempt.

Whate'er these booklearn'd blockheads say,
Solon's the veri'st fool in all the play.

He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to some backlearn'd companion, without blushing. Swift. table, to some booklearned companion, without blushing. Swift. Bookle'arning. n. s. [from book and learning.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books: a term of some contempt. They might talk of booklearning what they would; but, for his part, he never faw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks. Sidney-

Neither does it so much require booklearning and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and salse, and to discern what is well proved, and what is not. Burnet's Theory. discern what is well proved, and what is not. Burnet's Theory.

BO'OKMAN. n. f. [from book and man.] A man whose profession is the study of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd

On Navarre and his bookmen; for here 'tis abus'd.

Shakespeare's Love's Labour Loss.

Bo'OKMATE. n. f. [from book and mate.] Schoolsellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,

A phantalm a monarch and one that makes foort

A phantasm, a monarch, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his bookmates.

Bo'okseeller. n. f. [from book and fell.] He whose profession it is to fell books.

He went to the bookfeller, and told him in anger, he had fold a book in which there was false divinity.

Walton's Life of Bishop Saunderson.

Bo'okworm. n. f. [from book and worm.]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or bookworm, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to diet him with wholesome and fubstantial food. Guardian, Nº 114.

2. A student too closely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Among those venerable galleries and solitary scenes of the university, I wanted but a black gown, and a salary, to be as mere a bookworm as any there.

Bo'oly. n. s. [An Irish term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caspian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, live in herds; being the very same that the Irish bookies are, driving their cattle continually with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats.

Stenser on Ireland. Spenser on Ireland.

Boom. n. f. [from boom, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In fea language ] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail; and sometimes the clues of the mainfail and foresail are boomed out.

A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to shew the failors how to steer in the channel, when a country is over-flown.

Sea Distinuary.

As his heroick worth struck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the boom. Dryden.
To Boom. v. n. [from the neun. A sea term.] To rush with violence; as a ship is said to come hooming, when she makes all the sail she can. Dryden.

Forfook by thee, in vain I fought tny aid,
When beaming billows clos diabove my head.

Boon. n. f. [from bene, Sr a petition.] A gift; a grant; a
benefaction; a prefent.

Vouchafe me for n

A fougler hear that

A fmaller boon than thi t beg,

And less than this, I's a cannot give.

That courtier, who obtained a boon of the emperor, that he might every morning whisper him in the ear, and say nothing, asked no unprofitable suit for hims.

The bluttring sool has satisfied.

Bacon.

The bluff'ring fool has fatisfy'd 'd the day,

His boon is given; But loft the prize.

What rhetorick didft thou use,

To gain this might boon? the pities me! Add.

Boon. adj. [bon, Fr.] Say; merry; as, a boon co
fatiate at length,

with wine, j ocund and boon, Ada ato.

ibles.

Parad fi L. ?. Thus to herself she pleasingly began. I know the infirmity of our family; we are apt to play the born companion, and throw our money away in our cups.

Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

BOOR. n. f. [beer, Dutch; zebune, Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.

The bare fenfe of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the beer, he is prefently a male-

He may live as well as a boor of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer waste his life.

To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,
When he's abus'd and bass'd by a boor.

Bo'orish. adj. [from boor.] Clownish; rustick; untaught;

uncivilized. Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is in the vulgar,

leave the fociety, which, in the boo is, is, company of this female.

Shakespe ve's As you I ke it. Bo'orishly. odv. [from beerifh.] In a boorish manner; after

Bo'orishly. odv. [from bearifs.] In a booth manner; after a clownish manner.

Bo'orishness. n. f. [from bearifs.] Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

Boose. n. f. [borg, Sax.] A stall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT. v. a. [baten, to profit, Dutch; bor, in Saxon, is recompence, repentance, or sie e paid by way of expiation; boran is, to repent, or to compensate; as,

He ir pir biz and boze, And ber bivonen bome.]

It shall not best them, who der gate from reading, to excuse it, when they see no other remedy; as if their intent were only to deny that aliens and strangers from the samily of God are won or that belief doth use to be wrought at the first in them, without fermons.

For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it boots not to complain.

If we flun

Shakespeare.

The purpos'd end, or here lie fixed all,

What boots it us these wars to have begun? What boots the regal circle on his head, Fai fax:

That long behind he trails his pompous robe?

To enrich; to benefit.

And I will boot thee with what gift befide, Pope.

Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.

And I will boot thee with what gift befide,
That modesty can beg. Shakesp. Ant. an
BOOT. n f. [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage.

My gravity,
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with boot, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain

2. To boot. With advantage; over and above.
Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet scaboy, in an hour so rude;
And, in the calmest and the stillest night,
With all appliances, and means to boot, Shakespeares

With all appliances, and means to boot,

Deny it to a king?

Man is God's image; but a poor man is

Christ's stamp to boot: both images regard.

Herbert.

He might have his mind and manners formed, and he be instructed to bo t in several sciences. Locke.

3. It feems, in the following lines, used for booty, or plunder.
Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings, Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds. Shakespeare. BOOT. n. s. [bottas, Armorick; botes, a shoe, Welch; botte,

French.] That my leg is too long—

No; that it is too hitle.—

-No; that it is too hitle.

-I'll wear a boot, to make it somewhat rounder.

Sha espeare's Two Gent. of Verona.

Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge that night,
Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light.

Bishop Wilkins says, he does not question but it will be as usual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his boot.

Addison's Guardian.

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formedly used in Scotland for torturing criminals.

Boot of a Coach. The space between the woachman and the coach.

To Boot. v. a. [from the nour.] To put on boots.

Boot, boot, master Shallow I know the young king is sick for me: let us take any man's horses.

Boot-Hose. n. s. [from boot and bose.] Stockings to serve for boots; spatterdashes.

boots; fpatterdashes.

His lacquey with a linen flock on one leg, and a bort-bree on the other, gartered with a red and blue lift.

BOOT-TREE: n. f. [from Fort and tree] Two pieces of wood, thaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for firetch ag and widening them.

Bo'ot-catcher. n. f. [from boot and catch.] The perfor whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passenger

The.

The offler and the bootcatcher ought to partake. Swift Bo'oted. adj. [from boot.] In boots; in a horseman's habit.

A booted judge shall sit to try his cause,
Not by the statute, but by martial laws. Dryden Boothan. s. [boed, Dutch; bwth, Welch.] A house built o boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time. Swift. A house built of The clothiers found means to have all the quest made of the northern men, such as had their booths standing in the Camden. Much mischief will be done at Bartholomew fair, by the fall of a booth. Swift. BO'OTLESS. adj. [from boot.] 1. Useles; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.
When those accursed messengers of hell Came to their wicked man, and 'gan tell
Their bootless pains, and ill succeeding night.

Spenser.
God did not suffer him, being desirous of the light of the ligh dom, with bootless expence of travel, to wander in darkness. Hooker. Bootless speed, When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. Let him alone; Shake [peare. I'll follow him no more with bootless pray'rs: He feeks my life. Shake speare. Without fuccess; perhaps without booty; Shakespeare having, in another place, used the word boot for booty.

Thrice from the banks of Wye, And fandy bottom'd Severn, have I fent
Him bootless home, and weather beaten back.

Bo'otr. n. s. [buyt, Dutch; butin, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from the enemy.
One way a band select from forage drives
A bard of beaves, fair oven, and fair king. Shakefp. A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine, Their booty. Milton. His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a booty, he has only caught a Tartar. L'Estrange. For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little booty find.

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see, fortune would not suffer me; fhe drops booties in my mouth.

Shakespeare.

To play booty. To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The French use, fe suis botte, when they mean to say, I will not go.

We understand what we ought to do; but when we deliberate, we play booty against ourselves : our consciences direct us I have fet this argument in the best light, that the ladies may not think I write booty.

BOPE EP. n. f. [from bo and peep.] To look out, and draw back as if frighted, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,

And I for forrow sugar. And I for forrow fung,
That fuch a king should play bopeep,
And go the fools among. Shakefpeari dr Rivers, That serve instead of peaceful barriers, That ferve instead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriours,
Where both from side to side may skip,
And only encounter at bopeep.
There the devil plays at bopeep, puts out his horns to do mischief, then shrinks them back for safety.

BORNCHIO. n. f. [borracho, Span.] A drunkard.
How you stink of wine! D'ye think my niece will ever endure such a borachio! you're an absolute brachio.

Congreves; Way of the World.
BO'RABLE. adj. [from bore.] That may be bored.
BO'RABLE. n. f. [from borago, Lat.] A plant.
The leaves are broad and rough; the slowers consist of one leaf; are of a wheel shape, and divided into five segments, almost to the bottom, which end in sharp points, like a star; the apices, in the middle of the slower, are sharp-pointed, and adhere together; the seeds are rough, and appear like a viper's

here together; the feeds are rough, and appear like a viper's head. This plant is often used in the kitchen, and for a cool tankard in the summer ti ; and the flowers are used in me-

dicinal cordials.

BORAMEZ. n. f. The Scythe name of Agnus Softhicus. The Scythian lamb, generally known by

Much wonder is made of the boramez, that strange plantanimal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on; which hash the shar of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and live h while the plants be consumed about it.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

BO'RAX. n. f. [borax, low Latin.] An artificial falt, prepared from fal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, fea falt, and alum, diffolved in wine. It is principally used to folder metals, and fometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine.

Bo'RD & L. n. f. [bordeel, Teut. tordel. Armorick 21; a briwdyhouse.

Naking even his own house a stews, a vordet, and a school of leadness, to instil vice into the unwary years of his poor

of lewdness, to instil vice into the unwary years of his poor chilcren. Nº KVII.

BO'RDER. n. f. [bord, Germ. bord, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have, of Paris work, looking-glasses, bordered with broad borders of crystal, and great counterfeit precious stones.

The light must strike on the middle, and extend its greatest clearness on the principal figures; diminishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the borders.

Dryden. Dryden.

If a prince keep his refidence on the lorder of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his feat, he shall easily keep them in obedience.

Spenser.

The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needle-work or crosspens.

work, or ornaments.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly From bed to bed, from one to other border, And takes survey, with curious busy eye, Of every flower and herb there set in order. Spenfer.

All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd, Whose loaded branches hide the losty mound: Such various ways the spacious alleys lead,

My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread. Waller.

My doubtful mule knows not what part to Bo'RDER. v. n. [from the noun.]

I. To confine upon; to touch fomething elfe at the fide or edge. It bordereth upon the province of Croatia, which, in time past, had continual wars with the Turks garrisons.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

Virtue and Honour had their temples bordering on each other, and are fometimes both on the same coin. 2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which borders upon profaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, deferves to be branded with felly.

Tillotson.

To Bo'RDER. v. a. To adorn with a border of ornaments.
 To reach; to touch; to confine upon.

Sheba and Raamah are those parts of Arabia, which border

the sea called the Persian gulf.

Bo'RDERER. n. f. [from border.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines.

They of those marches, gracious sovereign!

Shall be a wall sufficient to defend

Our inland from the pilfering borderers. Shakespeare. An ordinary horse will carry two sacks of sand; and, of such, the borderers on the sea do bestow fixty at least in every acre; but most husbands double that number.

To our fociety, The rather for th

to aid the war:

nt, being next bord rers

abound with herkin in his company,

erfon, with Perkin in his company, On Italy; and tha: The king of Scots entered with a great army, though it chiefly confifted of borderers, being raifed fomewhat fuddenly.

Volga's stream

Sends opposite, in shaggy armour clad, Her borderers; on mutual slaughter bent, They rend their countries.

Philips. To Bo'RDRAGE. v. n. [from bor ler.] To plunder the borders.

Long time in peace 'm eft ished,

Long time in peace
Yet oft annoy'd with i
Of neighbour Scots, a
To BORE. v. a. [bontan, Sz.
I'll believe ordragigs ... . caterlings. Spenser. o perce in a hole.

. 100n,

This whole earth may be bor, d; and that the moon May through the centre creek.

Shake Shake Speare. Mulberries will be fairer, if you bore the trunk of the tree through, and thrust, into es bored, wedges of some hot trees.

Bacon.

Take the barrel of a ! upright, and take a bul. fuck at the mouth of th

will come up fo forcibly,

erfectly bored, and fet it t for it; and then if you ver fo gently, the bullet ill hazard the ftriking out Digby.

your teeth.

But Capys, and the grave for, thought fit

The Greeks suspected preser
To seas or slames; at least,
The fices, and what that space
The silve kind way into a tree,
ter they are fully entered the same of the sam

Consider, reader. What riots seen, s l've known, g crouds I bor'd, How oft I cre a w us and coaches roar'd. Gay.

To make a hole, may m

instrument to bore a hole an inch and so less; to bore a hole of a r half ad fo less ; font. Wilkins.

towals a certain pout.

BOR Those milk paps, That through the window lawn fore at mens eyes, Are not within the leaf of pity writ. Shakefpeare. Nor fouthward to the raining regions run; But loring to the west, and hov'ring there,

With gaping mouths they draw prolifick air.

To Bore. v. n. [with farriers.] Is when a horse carries his nose near the ground.

Bore. n. f. [from the verb.] I. The hole made by boring. Into hollow engines long and round, Thick ramm'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire Dilated, and infuriate. Milton. We took a cylindrical pipe of glass, whose tore was about a quarter of an inch in diameter.

Boyle.

The inflrument with which a hole is bored.

So shall that hole be sit for the sile, or square bore, if the curiosity of your proposed work cannot allow it to pass without filing. Aloxon. 3. The fize of any hole. Our careful monarch stands in person by, This new-cast cannon's firmness to explore; The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try, And ball and cartridge forts for every bore.

It will best appear in the bores of wind instruments; therefore cause pipes to be made with a single, double, and so on, to a sextuple bore; and mark what tone every one giveth. Bacon.

Bore. The preterite of bear.

The sather bore it with undaunted soul, Like one who durst his destiny controul; Yet with becoming grief he bore his part,
Refign'd his fon, but not refign'd his heart.

'Twas my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed,
By marrying her who bore me.
Bo'real. adj. [borealis, Lat.] : Northern.

Crete's ample fields dimpiff to our eye;
Before the loveal blafts the veffels fly.

BO'REAS. n. f. [Lat.] The borth wind. Dryden. Dryden. Pope. BO'REAS. n. f. [Lat.] The North wind. Boreas, and Carias, and Argestas loud, And Thrascias, rend the woods, and seas up-turn. Milton's Paradife Loft. Bo'REE. n. f. A kind of dance.

Dick could neatly dance a jig.

But Tom was best at borees. Swift. Bo'RER. n. f. [from bore.] A fiercer; an instrument to make holes with. The mafter-bricklayer must try all the foundations, with borer, such as well-diggers use, to what ground they a borer, fuch as well-diggers use, to have.

Born. The participle passive of bour.

Their charge was always born by the queen, and duly paid Bacon. out of the exchequer.

The great men were enablant, their followers were born. ppress their inferiours; countenanced in wicked Davies. Upor: ome occasions, Cla s; y we bold and insolent, born away 'v his passion. paff. [de ed: the word to bear, in the there me twenty years To be BORN. fense of bring.
ago; or, I wa
To come into
When we wenty ye r ago,]

Line we are come To this great flag: Shakespeare. : "iii es forrow mourn, Nor nature's.law : But die, O mortal fi. thou wast born. Prior. All that are born in !, are furrounded with bodies, that perpetually and.:
2. It is usually spoken circumstances; as, he was bo na prince; he w re; he was born for greatness; that is, form.
The stranger that ou, shall be unto you as

Leviticus xix. 34

Proverts.

\_Dryden.

Dryden.

Dryden.

Pope.

Pope.

'trneth to

fparks fly upward.

Job v. 7.

, an a prother is born for ad-

their light;

write.

overlaid.

nay well deferve

you ferve.

adorn;

1 1.0711.

Yet man is born unti-A friend loveth at a.! The new born bat Either of v A princess born Two rifing cre Born from a god, Both must alike These born to judge For all mankind a.

one born among you

All lorn to want; a m. I was torn to a good c. little account.

Their lands are let to lords, nants, naturally marmur at the ferviency they were not born to.

3. It has usually the particle of before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute, laugh to scorn
The pow'r of man; for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth.

S.

Shake Speares

Shall harm Macbeth.

I being born of my father's first wise, and she of his third, she converses with me rather like a daughter than a sister. Tatler.

Bo'Rough. n. s. [bonhoe, Saxon.]

I. It signified anciently a surety, or a man, bound for others.:

A borough, as I here use it, and as the old laws still use, is not a borough town, that is, a franchised town; but a main pledge of an hundred free persons, therefore called a free berough, or, as you say, franchlegium. For borth, in old Saxon, signifieth a pledge or surety; and yet it is so used with us in some speeches, as Chaucer saith, St. John to Boroh; that is, for assurance and warranty. for affurance and warranty. A town with a corporation.

Bo'Rough English, is a customary decent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this custom holds, lands and tenements descend to the youngest fon; or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother.

Cond.

A mean fellow.

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd forrel, Of heaven, to deemen so: Howbe I am but rude and borrel,

Yet nearer ways I know.

To BO'RROW. v. a. [borg n, Dutch; bongian, Saxon.]

1. To take fomething from another upon credit. Stenfer.

He borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able.

Would pay him again when he was able.

Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.

We have berrowed money for the king's tribute, and that
Nebemiah. upon our lands and vineyards.

To ask of another the use of something for a time.

Then he said, go, barrozu thee vessels abroad of all thy neighbours. 2 Knigi.

Where darkness and surprize made conquest cheap!
Where virtue borrowed the arms of chance, And ftruck a random blow!

3. To take fomething of another.

A borrow'd title haft thou bought too dear ; Why didst thou tell me that thou wert a king? Shatesp. They may borrow something of instruction even from their past guilt. Decay of Picty.

I was engaged in the translation of Virgil, from whom I have berrowed only two months.

These verbal signs they sometimes borrow from others, and

fometimes make themselves; as one may observe among the new names children give to things.

Some persons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for having riches of their own, they are not solicitous to lore.

4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Unkind and cruel, to deceive your son
In borrow'd shapes, and his embrace to shun.

Bo'rrow' of shapes, and his embrace to shun.

Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
The borrow of a week.

Bo'rrow of a week.

Bo'rrowen.

I. He that borrows; he that takes money upon trust.

His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for sear belike lest I should have proved a young horrower.

Neither a horrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

Shakespeare.

And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. Shakespeare. to not, my horse, the better;

I must become a borrower of the night

For a dark hod or twain.

But you inve; the tov'nants of her trust,

And harshly deal, like an ill borrower,

With that which you receiv'd on other terms. Shakespeare.

With that which you received on other terms.

2. He that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own.

Some say, that I am a great boy ower; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it.

Pope.

Bo'scage. n. s. [boscage, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands; representation of woods.

We bent our course thither, where we saw the appearance of land; and the next day, we might plainly discern that it

of land; and, the next day, we might plainly discern that it was a land flat to our fight, and full of bescage, which made it shew the more dark.

Bacon.

Chearful paintings in feasing and banqueting rooms; graver stories in galleries; land kips and boscage, and such wild Wotton.

works, in open terraces, or filmmer-houses.

Bo'sky. adj. i bojque, Fr.] Woody.

And with each end of thy blue bow do'st crown My bosky acres, and my unshrub'd down.

I know each land, and every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood,

And every bosky bourn from side to side. Shakefpeare.

And every bofky bourn from fide to fide.

BOSOM. n.f. [borne, borom, Sax.]

The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the beaft. 2. The breaft; the heart.

Our

Milton.

Dryden.

BOS Our good old friend, Lay comforts to your bojom; and bestow Your needful counsel to our businesses. Shake peare. 3. The inclosure. Unto laws thus made and received by a whole church, they which live within the bosom of that church, must not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. 4. The folds of the dress that cover the breast. Put now thy hand into thy bosom; and he put his hand into his bosom: and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as fnow, Exodus, iv. 6. The tender affections; kindness; favour.

Whose age has charms in it, whose title more,

To pluck the common bosoms on his side.

Sho Shakefpeare. o whom the great Creator thus reply'd: O Son, in whom my foul hath chief delight; Son of my bojom, Son who art alone My word, my wisdom, and effectual might. Par. Loft. 6. Inclination; defire. If you can pace your wisdom

In that good path that I could wish it go,

You shall have your bosom on this wretch.

Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

Shakesp. Measure for Measure. Bosom, in composition, implies intimacy; considence; a fond-No more that thane of Cawder shall deceive Our bosom interest; go, pronounce his death.
This Antonio, Macbeth. Being the bosom-lover of my lord, Must needs be like my lord.
Those domestick traitors, bosom-thieves, Shakespe.re. Whom custom hath call'd wives; the readiest helps To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy.

Ben. Johnson's Catiline. He fent for his bosom-friends, with whom he most considently consulted, and shewed the paper to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive.

Clarendon.

The fourth privilege of friendship is that which is here specified in the text, a communication of secrets. A bosom-secret, and a bosom-friend, are usually put together.

She who was a bosom-friend of her royal mistres, he calls an insolent woman, the worst of her sex.

Addison. To Bo'som. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in the bosom. Bosom up my counsel; You'll find it wholsome. Shukespeare. I do not think my fifter so to seek, Or so unprincipl'd in virtue's book, And the sweet peace that bosoms goodness ever. Milton. 2. To conceal in privacy.

The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs, That open now their choicest bosom'd smells, Reserv'd for night, and kept for thee in store. Towers and battlements it sees, Par. Loft. Bosom'd high in tufted trees, Where perhaps some beauty lies,

Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes.
To happy convents, bo om'd deep in vines,
Where sumber abbots, purple as their wines.

Boson. n. s. [corrupted from boatswain.]
The barks upon the billows ride,
The master will not stay;
The merry boson from his side
His whistle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay.

Boss. n. s. [boss, Fr.]

1. A stud; an ornament raised above the set of the work; a shining prominence.
What signifies beauty, strength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy loss?

This ivory, intended for e bosses of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a won n of Caria or Mæonia dyed it.

Pope's Notes on the Iliad. 2. The part rifing in the of any thing. He runneth upon hir even on his neck, upon the thick fes of his bucklers. Job, xv. 26.

bosses of his bucklers.

3. A thick body of an ind.

A boss made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at the britches of the tiles. The labourer pate the Moxon.

If a close appulse be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the loss of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K.

Holder.

Bo'ssage. n. f. [in architecture.]

1. Any stone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a building, to be afterwards carved.

2. Rustick work, which consists of stones, which seem to advance be and the naked of a building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings: these are chiefly in the corn rs of indices, and called rustick quoins.

Bo'svil. n. f. A species of crowsor; which see.

BOTA'NICAL. adj. [from βοτάνη, an herb.] Relating to herbs;
BOTA'NICK. skilled in herbs.

Some hotanical criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphofing the BOTANIST. n: f. [from botany.] One skilled in plants; one who studies the various species of plants.

The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that di-

The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that diligent botanist, was only a collection of corals: Woodward.

Then spring the living herbs, beyond the power Of botanist to number up their tribes. Thomson:

BOTANO'LOGY. n: f. [βοτανολογία.] A discourse upon plants. D.

BOTANY. n. f. [from βοτάνη, an herb.] The science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables:

BOTARGO. n. f. [botarga, Span.] A relishing fort of food; made of the roes of the mullet sish; much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. Chambers.

BOTCH. n. f. [bozza, pronounced botza, Ital.]

BOTCH. n. f. [bozza, pronounced botza, Ital.]

1. A fwelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin.

Time, which rots all, and makes botches pox,

And, plodding on, must make a calf an ox, Hath made a lawyer. Donne. Botches and blains must all his slesh imboss,

And all his people. Milton: It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, betches, or ulcers, as in the fcurvy, would rather conduce to health.

2. A part in any work ill finished, so as to appear worse than the reft.

With him, To leave no rubs or botches in the work, Fleance, his fon, must embrace the fate. Shakespeares

3. Art adfeititious, adventitious part clumfily added.

If both those words are not notorious botches, I am much deceived; though the French translator thinks otherways.

Dryden's Dedication, Eneid. A comma ne'er could claim

A place in any British name;
Yet, making here a perfect botch;
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch.
To Botch. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch cloaths clumfily.

Their coats, from botching newly brought, are torn. Dryden.

2. To mend any thing awkwardly.

To botch up what the had torn and rent,

Religion and the government. Hudibras.
To put together unuitably, or unskilfully; to make up of unfuitable pieces.

Go with me to my house,
And hear thou there, how many fruitles pranks
This russian is hotel'd up, that thou thereby
May smile a: Shake pears.

Yet the unshaped user it doth move
The hearers to col Si; they aim at it,
And botch the no it to their own thoughts. Hämlet: me will be thy bane; whi h thou art to wreck. For treason Rhime is the r Dryden.

4. To mark with bote Young Hylas, b In cradle here rene. ith stains too foul to name, A mender of old cloaths; the Bo'TCHER. n. f. [from be fame to a taylor as a

a shoemaker. n Paris, from whence he was fool with child. He was a botcher's whipt for getting the akefp. All's well that end's well.

Botchers left old And fell to turn and pate the church. Hudibras.

Bo'TCHY. adj. [from bot. ] M. ked with botches.

And those boils did ren fay so—Did not the general run?

Were not that a botchy it as?

Shakespeare.

Shakefpeare. Bote. n. f. [bore, Sax. a word now out of use.]

1. A compensation or amen's for a man flain, which is bound to another.

BOTH. adj. [bazu, bazra, Sail the other. Et l' un & l' er And the next day, both m The two; as well the one as Fr.] It is used only of two. ig and afternoon, he was kept by our party.

Moses and the propher Sidney . ft a d his apostles, were in

their times all preachers of by writing; fome by ' b.

Which of them.

Both? one? or no.

If both remain.

Two lovers truth; fome by word, fome Hooker. .take ?
.r neither can be enjoy'd,
Shakespeare. ı take ?

Two lovers fhare a fingle bed;
As herefore qual in degree,

words: be in the to defting

Young nd a Helen have b feen, Dryden.

om the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunc-to correspond with it. Bor

Swifts

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,

And Stimichon has often made me long, To hear, like him, fo fweet a fong. Dryden.

Bo'TRYOID. adj. [βοθρυσείδης.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.
The outfide is thick fet with botryoid efflorescencies, or small

knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple; all of a shining metallick hue.

Woodward.

ors. n. f. [without a fingular.] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses; answering, perhaps, to the ascarides in human bodies.

Pease and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the bots: this house is turned up-fide down since Robin the offler died.

Shakespeare.

BOTTLE. n. s. [bouteille, Fr.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth,

to put liquor in.

The fhepherd's homely curds, His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,

Many have a manner, after other mens speech, to shake their heads. A great officer would fay, it was as men shake a bottle, to see if there was any wit in their heads, or no. Bacon.

Then if thy ale in glass thou wouldst confine,

Let thy clean bottle be entirely dry. He threw into the enemy's ships earthen bottles filled with ferpents, which put the crew in disorder, and made them fly. Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you shall stay, and take t'other bottle.

3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

Methinks I have a great desire to a bottle of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow.

But I should wither in one day, and pass

To a lock of hay, that am a bottle of grass.

To Bo'TTLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclose in bottles.

You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to bottle.

Mortimer.

When a hogshead of wine is to be bettled off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin; but be fure not to drain

Bo'TTLE is often compounded with other words; as, bottle-friend, a drinking friend; bottle-companion.

Sam, who is a very good bothe-companion, has been the diversion of his friends. Addifon.

Bo'TTLE-FLOWER. n. f. [cyanus, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a squamose hairy cally, the disk of the flower is almost plain, but the outer florets, round the borders, are large, tubulous, and deeply cut in; these outer florets, are always barren; but the inner florets have a single naked seed succeeding each. The species are, 1. The greater broad-leaved blue-bottle, commonly called globe flower. 2. The greater narrow-leaved blue-bottle, or globe-flower. 3. The purple sweet sultan. 4. Corn-bottle, with a white flower. The first and second sorts are abiding plants, which increase greatly by their creeping roots. The sweet sultans will begin to flower, and continue till the frost prevents them. The corn-bottles were also annuals, which, for prevents them. The corn-bottles were also annuals, which, for the diversity of their flowers, were propagated in gardens; but of late years they are almost excluded.

Miller.

Bo'TTLESCREW. n. f. [from bottl and fcrew.] A fcrew to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his bottlescrew in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle. Swift. Swift.

; bodem, Germ.]

BO'TTOM. n. f. [borm, Sa.

1. The lowest part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd fo clear, The bottom did the top appear.

Dryden. 3. The foundation; the ground-work.

On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the

fame bottom. 4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieus Han's a sheep-cote,

West of this place.

On both the sh fore mentioned, are

Equal convexity co fuch an earth could ha.

plain, which would appe

Shakefp. As you like it.
itful bottom, which I have behe marks of ancient edifices. Addison on Italy. n: the inhabitants of A of a little circular livity on all fides; veft, and that he Bentley.

Atterbury.

to that every man would fai. always dwelt and moved in a 5. The part most remote from the a part. His proposals and arguments mined to the bottom, that, if ther no body may be mised by his reputation. Bound; limit. be exathem,

But there's no bottom, I. In my volup! uoufness.

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whe-

ther deep or shallow.

As I return, I will fetch off these justices: I do see the bottom of Justice Shallow: how subject we old men are to the vice of lying!

Shakespeare.

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion.

He wrote many things which are not published in his name.

and was at the bottom of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear. Addison.

9. A fhip; a vessel for navigation.
A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
With which, such scathful grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet.
My ventures are not in one bottom trusted; Shakespeare.

Nor to one place. Shakespeare. We have memory, not of one ship that ever returned, and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our bottoms. Bacon.

He's a foolish feaman, That when his ship is sinking, will not Unlade his hopes into another bottom.

He puts to sea upon his own bottom; holds the stern himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries. Norris.
He spreads his canvas, with his pole he steers,
The freights of slitting ghosts in his thin bottom bears. Dryd.
O. A chance; an adventure; or security.
He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one bottom.

We are embarked with them on the same better. Denham ..

We are embarked with them on the same bottom, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery.

This whole argument will be like bottoms of thread, close wound up.

The filkworms finish their bottoms in about fifteen days. Mortimer's Husbandry.

Each Christmas they accounts did clear,

And wound their bottom round the year.

12. Bottom of a lane. The lowest end.

13. Bottom of beer. The grounds, or dregs.

70 Bottom. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support.

They may have something of obscurity, as being bottomed upon, and setched from the true nature of the things. Hale.

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind, it is both.

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is bottomed upon felf-love. The grounds upon which we bottom our reasoning, are but a part; something is left out, which should go into the reckon-

F.very action is supposed to be bottomed upon some principle.

Atterbury.

To wind upon fomething; to twift thread round fomething.
 Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,

Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
You must provide to bottom it on me.
Shakespeare:
To Bo'TTOM. v. n. To rest upon as its support.
Find out upon what soundation any proposition, advanced, bottoms; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that soundation upon which it is erected.
Locke.
Bo TTOMED. adj. [from bottom.] Having a bottom; it is usually compounded.

ally compounded.

There being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy.

Bo'TTOMLESS. adj. [from lottom.] Without a bottom; fathomless.

Wickedness r ay well be compared to a tottomless pit, into which it is easien; beep one's felf from falling, than being fallen, to give one y flay from falling infinitely. Sidney.

Is not my fo row deep, having no bottom?

Then be my passions bottomless with them.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare. Him the Almighty pow'r Hurl'd headlong, flaming from th' etherial sky,

BOTTOMRY. n. f. [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's notion; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay he money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forseiting the ship.

\*\*Milton.\*\*

\*\*Milton.\*\*

\*\*Milton.\*\*

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\*\*Page 1. The act of the act of the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay he money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forseiting the ship.

\*\*Harris.\*\*

Eiting the ship.

BOUCHET. n. s. [French] A fort of pear.

Boud. n. s. An insect which breeds in malt; called also a weevil.

Dist.

To Bouge. v. n. [bouge, Fr.] To fwell out.

Tough. n. f. [boz, Sax. the gb is mute.] An arm or large fhoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always diffinguished from it.

guifhed from it.

The Gay a vine-labourer, that, inding a bough broker took a branch of the same bough, and tied it about the place broken.

Sidney.

Their lord and patron loud did him processing, And at his feet their laurel boughs did throw. Fairy Quen.

3. [ircm to bound, v. n.] A leap; a jump; a spring.

BOU

Rogers.

From the bough	Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. Milton.	Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
As the dove's flight did guide Æneas, now	Fetching mad bounds, bellowing, and neighing loud.  Shakesp. Merchant of Venice;
May thine conduct me to the golden tough. Denham.  Under some fav'rite myrtle's shady boughs,	The horses started with a sudden bound,
They speak their passions in repeated vows. Roscommon.	And flung the reigns and chariot to the ground. Addison.
See how, on every lough, the birds express,	Dext'rous he 'scapes the coach with nimble bounds,
In their fweet notes, their happinels. Dryden.	Whilst ev'ry honest tongue stop thief resounds. Gay.
	: A rebound; the leap of fomething flying back by the force of the blow.
And see the boughs with happy burdens bend. Pope. BOUGHT. preter. of to buy; which see:	These inward disgusts are but the first bound of this ball of
Bought. n. f. [from to bow.]	contention. Decay of Piety.
1. A twift; a link; a knot.	To Bound. v. a. [from the noun.]
His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds;	r. To limit; to terminate.
Whose wreathed loughts whenever he unfolds,	A lofty tow'r, and ftrong on every fide,
And thick entangled knots adown does flack. F. Queen.	Whose fiery flood the burning empire bounds.  Drydent
Such as the meeting foul may pierce	2. To restrain; to confine.
In notes, with many a winding bought	Take but degree away, untune that string,
Of linked fweetness, long drawn out. Milton.	The bounded waters
2. A flexure.	Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores, And make a sop of all this solid globe.  Shakespeares
The flexure of the joints is not the fame in elephants as in	And make a fop of all this folid globe.  Shatespeares To BOUND. v. n. [bondir, Fr.]
other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the bought of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and some-	1. To jump; to fpring; to move forward by leaps.
what inward. Brown's Vulg. Errours.	My mother's blood
BOU'ILLON. n. f. [French.] Broath; foup; any thing made	Runs on the dexter cheek, and this finister
to be supped: a term used in cookery.	Bounds in my fire's. Shakespeare.
Bo'UL DER Walls [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or	Torrismond appear'd,
pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach	Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er, Leaping and bounding on the billows heads. Dryden.
care up, or many	Before his lord the ready spaniel bounds,
To BOUNCE. v. n. [a word formed, fays Skinner, from the	Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. Pope:
found.]	When fudden through the woods a bounding stag
1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to re-	Ruth'd headlong down, and plung'd amidft the river. Rowe.
bound.	Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance
The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start,	Two fprightly youths, to form the bounding dance. Pope.
Against his bosom bounc'd his heaving heart. Dryden.	2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.
Just as I was putting out my light, another bounces as hard as he can knock.  Swift.	Mark then a bounding valour in our English, That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
as he can knock.  2. To fpring; to make a fudden leap.	Breaks out into a fecond course of mischief. Shakespeare.
High nonsense is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality,	To Bound. v. a. To make to bound.
no strength and spirit, but frets, and flies, and bounces, and imi-	If I might buffet for any love, or bound my horse for her fa-
tates the passions of a much nobler liquor. Addison.	vours, I would lay on like a butcher, and fit like a jackanapes,
Rous'd by the noise,	never off. Shakespeare
And musical clatter,	If love, ambitious, fought a match of birth, Whose veins bound richer blood than lady Blanch? Shak.
They bounce from their nest, No longer will tarry.	
No longer will tarry.  Out bounc'd the mastisf of the triple head;	Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office from myself,
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. Swift.	being so much bound as I am for my education. Sidney.
3. To boaft; to bully; a fense only used in familiar speech.	This is Antonio,
4. To be bold, or ftrong.	To whom I am so infinitely bound.—
Forfooth the bouncing Amazon,	-You should in all sense be much bound to him;
Your buskin'd mistress, and your warriour love,	For, as I hear, he was much bound for you. Shakesp.
To Theseus must be wedded. Shakespeare.	The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker, Shakespeare.
Pounce. n. f. [from the verb.]	To nature none more bound.  Shakepeare.  The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were
1. A strong sudden blow.  The bounce burst ope the door; the scornful fair	bound to keep great numbers of horsemen, which they used to
Relentless look'd, and saw him beat his quiv'ring feet in air.	bring into the field. Knolles.
Dryden.	They fummoned the governor to deliver it to them, or
2. A fuden crack or noife.	elfe they would not leave one flone upon another. To which
What cannoneer begot this lufty blood?	the governor made no other reply, than that he was not bound
He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and bounce;	to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep
He gives the baltinado with his tongue. Shakespeare.	the ground afterwards. Clarendon.
Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,	Bound. adj. [a word of doubtful etymology.] Destined; in-
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name; This with the loudest bounce me fore amaz'd,	His be that care, whom most it doth concern,
That in a flame of brightest colour bloz'd. Gay:	Said he; but whither with such hasty flight
3. A boast; a threat: in low language.	Art thou now bound? for well might I discern
BO'UNCED. n. f. [from bounce.] A boatlet; a bully; an empty	Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light. F. Queen.
threatner.	To be bound for a port ones defires extremely, and fail to it;
BOUND. n. f. [from bind.]	with a fair gale, is very pleasant. Temple.
1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.	Willing we fought your shores, and hither bound,
Illimitable ocean! thout bound;	The port so long desir'd, at length we found. Dryden.
Without dimension here length, breadth, and height,	BO'UNDARY. n. f. [from bound.] Limit; bound.
And time, and plac, are lost.  Those vait Scythian: rions were separated by the common	
natural bounds, of rive, lakes, mountains, woods, or marines.	
Temple.	
Indus and Gages, our wide empire's bounds,	not able to advance.  Locke.
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. Dryden.	
Through all th' infernal bounds,	the ordinary pursuits of life; so that our reformation must ap-
Which flaming Phlegethon furrounds,	pear, by pursuing them within the boundaries of duty. Rogers.
Sad Orpheus fought his confort loft. Pope.	Bo'UNDEN. farticiple faffice of bind.
2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.	Hereafter, in a better world than this
Hath he fet bounds between their love and me?	I shall defire more love and knowledge of you.
I am their mother, who shall bar me from them. Shak.	
Stronger and hercer by restraint he roars,	We also most lambly befought him to accept of us as his
And knows no bound, but makes his pow'r his shores. Den Any counds made with bedy, even adamantine walls, are fa	true fervants, by It a right as ever men on earth were beyonden.  Bacon.
from putting a ftop to the mand, in its farther progress in space	Bacon.  To be car ful for a provision of all necessaries for ourselves,

Lucke.

' those who depend on us, is a sounden duty.

Dryder.

- Shakefp.

Shakespeure.

Shake Speare.

## BOW

Bourn. n. f. [lorne, Fr.]
1. A bound; a limit.

No traveller c'er returns.

No louin 'twixt his and mine.

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra, That one might bourgeon where another fell! Still would I give thee work!

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none. I hat undifcover'd country, from whose bourn

False, As dice are to be wish'd, by one that fixes

I know each lane, and every alley green,

Bo'unding-stone. ? ". f. A stone to play with.
Bound-stone. \ \ \". \". A ftone to p.zy with.
1 am pair a boy;
A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger bounding-stone.  Dryden.  Po'Hard Examples of Afron heardles   From time from limits
Bo'undlesness. n. f. [from boundlefs.] Exemption from limits. God has corrected the boundlefnefs of his voluptuous defires,
by stinting his capacities.
Bo'undless. adj. [from bound.] Unlimited; unconfined; im-
meafurable; illimitable.
Beyond the infinite and boundlefs reach
Of mercy, if thou didft this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. Shakespeare.
Heav'n has of right all victory defign'd;
Whence boundlefs power dwells in a will confin'd. Dryden.
Man feems as bound efs in his defires, as God is in his being; and therefore nothing but God himfelf can fatisfy him. South.
I hough we make duration boundless as it is, we cannot ex-
tend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to
find a reason, why any one should doubt that he fills immen-
fity. Locke.
Some guide the course of wand'ring orbs on high,
Or roll the planets through the boundle's sky. Pope.
BO'UNTEOUS. adj. [from bounty.] Liberal; kind; generous;
munificent; beneficent: a word used chiefly in poetry for
bountiful.
According to the gift, which bounteous nature
Hath in him inclos'd. Shakesjeare.
Her foul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous; but almost bounteous to a vice. Dryden.
Bo'UNTEOUSLY. adv. [from bountcous.] Liberally; generously;
largely.
He bounteoufly bestow'd unenvy'd good
On me. Dryden.
Bo'unteousness. n. f. [from bounteous.] Munificence; libe-
rality; kindness.  He filleth all things living with bounteousness.  Psalms.
Bo'untiful. adj. [from bounty and full.]
1. Liberal; generous; munificent.
As bountiful as mines of India. Shakespeare.
If you will be rich, you must live frugal; if you will be po-
pular, you must be bountiful. Taylor.
I am obliged to return my thanks to many, who, without
confidering the man, have been bountiful to the poet. Dryden.
God, the tountiful author of our being. Locke.
2. It has of before the thing given, and to before the person receiving.
Our king spares nothing, to give them the share of that feli-
city, of which he is so lountiful to his kingdom. Dryden.
Bo'UNTIFULLY. adv. [from bountiful.] Liberally; in a boun-
tiful manner; largely.
And now thy alms is giv'n,
And thy poor starv'ling bountifully fed. Donne.
It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river boun-
tifully requiting it in its inundation. Vulgar Errours.
BOUNTIFULNESS. n. f. [from bountiful.] The quality of being bountiful; generofity.
Enriched to all bountifulness. 2 Corinthians.
Bo'UNTIHEAD. 7 n. f. [from bounty and head, or hood. See
Bo'untihoon. ) wholly out of use.
This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly grounded, and fast settled
On firm foundation of true bountihead. Fairy Queen.
How shall frail pen, with fear disparaged,
Conceive such sovereign glory, and great bountihood? F. Q.
BO'UNTY. n. f. [bonté, Fr.]  1. Generofity; liberality; munificence.
We do not so far magnify her exceeding bounty, as to affirm,
that the bringeth into the world the fons of men, adorned
with gorgeous attire. Hooker.
If you knew to whom you fhew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
- mile it year it and a promise it and it an
Than customary bounty can enforce you. Shakesp.
Than customary bounty can enforce you. Shakesp.  Such moderation with thy bounty join,
Than customary bounty can enforce you. Shakesp.

Bounty well plac'd preferr'd, and well defign'd,

2. It feems distinguished from charity, as a present from an alms; being used, when persons, not absolutely necessitous, receive

gifts; or when gifts are given by great persons.

Tell a miser of bounty to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and

Her majetly did not fee this affembly so proper to excite charity and compassion; though I question not but her royal

into branches; to put forth buds.

Long may the dewoof heaven diffil upon them, to mak

Dryden.

Addison.

2. To make a reverence.

To sprout; to shoot

To all their titles.

he will not understand it.

To Bo'ungion. v. n. [bourgeonner, F

them beurgesn and propagate among themselves

And every bolky bearn from fide to fide. Milton. [from bupn, Saxon.] A brook; a torrent, whence many towns, feated near brooks, have names ending in bourn. It is not now used in either sense; though the second continues in the Scottish dialect. Ne swelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove,
Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn;
My little boat can safely pass this perilous bown. F. Queen.
To BOUSE. v. n. [buysen, Dut.] To drink lavishly; to tope.
As he rode, he somewhat still did eat, And in his hand did bear a boufing can, Of which he fipt. Of which he fipt.

Bou's x. adj. [from boufe.] Drunken.

The guests upon the day appointed came,
Each boufy farmer with his simp'ring dame.
With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cups the boufy poet sings.

Bout. n. s. [botta, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption; a single part of any action carried on by successive intervals. Fairy Queen. any action carried on by successive intervals.

The play began: Pas durst not Cosma chace; But did intend next bout with her to meet. Sidney. Ladies, that have your feet Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a bout. Shakefp. When in your motion you are hot, As make your *louts* more violent to that end, He calls for drink. Shake pear. If he chance to 'fcape this difmal bout, The former legatees are blotted out.

A weafel feized a bat; the bat begged for life: fays the weafel, I give no quarter to birds: fays the bat, I am a mouse; look on my body: fo she got off for that bout.

L'Estrange.

We'll see when 'tis enough,

Or if it wants the nice concluding bout.

King. BOU'TEFEU. n. f. [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles feuds and discontents. Animated by a base fellow, called John à Chamber, a very louteseu, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to punish the known boutefeus, and open incendiaries. King Charles. the known boutefeus, and open incendiaries.

Besides the herd of boutefeus, We set on work within the house. BO'UTISALE. n. f. [I suppose from bonty or booty, and sale.] A fale at a cheap rate; as booty or plunder is commonly sold.

To speak nothing of the great boutifale of colleges and chantries.

Sir f. Flayward. BOUTS RIMEZ. [French.] The last words or rhimes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

To BOW. v. a. [bugen, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or instect. A threepence bow'd would hire me, Old as I am, to queen it. Orpheus, with his lute, made trees, Shake peare. And the mountain tops, this difference Show themselv when he did sing.

Some bow the vines, which bury'd in the plain,

Their tops in dia ... the rife again. And the mountain tops, that freeze, Shake speare. Their tops in dit thes rife again.

The mind has not been made obedient to discipline, when at first it was most tender and most easy to be towed. 2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission.

They came to meet him, and bowed themselves to the ground before him,

2 Kings. Is it to bow down his head as a dulrush, and to spread sack-cloth and ashes under him? wist thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord?

Is it to bow down his head as a dulrush, and to spread sack-3. To bend, or incline, in condescension. Let it not grieve thee to bow down thing car to the poor, and give him a friendly answer.
4. Fo depres; to crush. Eccluj. Are you so gospell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his iffue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever.

Sha. Shake Speare. Now wasting years my former strength confound, And added woes may bow me to the ground. To Bow. 7. n.
1. To bend; to fuffer flexure.

Shakefpeare.

Shakespeare.

1 Spirit,

As he faw drops of water diffilling from the rock, by fol-

Rather let my head Stoop to the block, than these knees bow to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king.

This is the great idol to which the world bows; to this we
pay our devoutest homage.

Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,

Admir'd, ador'd her face, they bow'd.

Dryden. For wherefoe'er fhe turn'd her face, they bow'd. Dryden. 3. To floop.

The people bowed down upon their knees, to drink water. Judges, vii. 6. 4. To fink under preffure.

They ftoop, they bow down together; they could not deliver the burden.

Ijaiah, xlvi. 2. Bow. n. f. [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as now, low.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body. Some clergy too she wou'd allow, Nor quarrel'd at their awkward bow. Swift.

Bow. n. f. [pronounced as grow, no, lo, without any regard to the w.] An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, shoots arrows with great Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy bow, and go out to the field, and take me fome venison. Gen. xxvii. 3.

The white faith of hist'ry cannot show, That e'er the musket yet could beat the bow. Alleyne's Henry VII. Twining woody haunts, or the tough yew Thomson's Autumn. To bows strong-straining. 2. A rainbow. I do fet my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of covenant between me and the earth.

Gen. ix. 13. Gen. ix. 13. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.

Their instruments were various in their kind; Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind: The sawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band, And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. Dryden's Fables. 4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot.

Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a bow. Wiseman's Surgery. 5. A yoke. As the ox hath his bow, fir, the horse his curb, and the faul-con his bells, so man hath his desire. Shakespeare. Shakespeare. 6. Bow of a faddle. The bows of a faddle are two piece's of wood laid archwife, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. Farrier's D. 7. Bow of a ship. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the forecastle. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a bold bow; if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a lean bow. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the bowbiece; and the anchors that hang here, are called her the bowpiece; and the anchors that hang here, are called her great and little bowers.

8. Bow is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. Bow is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships; projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches.

Bow-BEARER. n. s. [from bow and bear.] An under-officer of the forest. the forest. Cowel BOW-BENT. adj. [from bow and beni.] Crooked. A fibyl old, bow-bent with crooked age, That far events full wifely could prefage. Milton. Bow-HAND. n. f. [from bow and band.] The hand that draws Milton: the bow. Surely he shoots wide on the bow-hands and very far from the mark. Spenser's Ireland. BOW-LEGGED. adj. [from bow and leg.] Having erooked legs.
Bow-shor. n. f. [from bow and fbot.] The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.

Though he were not the a bow-fbot off, and made haste; yet, by that time he was contact the thing was no longer to be seen. feen. Boyle. To Bo'wet. v. a. [from the oun.] To plerce the bowels.

But to the bowell'd vern darting deep

The mineral kinds fess thy mighty power. Them Thomfon. BO'WELS. n. f. [boy jux, Fr.]
1. Intestines; the vessel. ns within the body. fifth rib, and fhed out his He fmote him the borvels. 2 Sam. xx. 10. 2. The inner parts of Had we no quarr Kome, but that Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all From twelve to feventy; and pouring war Into the bowels of ungran ful Rome,

Like a bold flood appl

His foldiers fpying h
A Talbot! Talbot! cr.
And rush'd into the bowels of the battle.

BOW lowing the veins, he has made himfelf two or three fountains in the bowels of the mountain. Tenderness; compassion.

He had no other consideration of money, than for the support of his lustre; and whilst he could do that, he cared not for money; having no bewels in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could.

Charendon.

This word foldow has a singular except in writers of analysis. This word seldom has a fingular, except in writers of anatomy. Bo'wer. n. f. [from bow or branch, or from the verb to bow or Lend. 7 1. An arbour; a sheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent. and bent.

But, O sad virgin, that thy power

Might raise Museus from his bower.

To Gods appealing, when I reach their bow'rs

With loud complaints, they answer me in show'rs. Waller.

Refresh'd, they wait them to the bow'r of state,

Where, circl'd with his peers, Atrides sat.

Pope.

2. It seems to signify, in Spenser, a blow; a stroke: bourrer, Fr. to sall upon. to fall upon. His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned bowers Were wont to rive steel plates, and helmets hew, Were clean consum'd, and all his vital powers Spenfer's Fairy Queen. Decay'd. Bo'WER. n. f. [from the bow of a ship.] Anchors so called. See Bow. To Bo'werk. v. a. [from the noun.] To embower; to inclose. Thou dist bower the spirit, In mortal paradife of fuch fweet flesh. Shakefp. Bo'WERY. adj. [from bower.] Full of bowers.

Landkips how gay the bow'ry grotto yields,

Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds.

Snatch'd through the verdant maze the hurried eye Tickell. Distracted wanders: now the bow'ry walk Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps. Thomson. Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted tweeps.

To Bowgs. See To Bougs.

BOWL. n. f. [buelin, Welch; which fignifies, according to Juznius, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced bole.]

1. A veffel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; diftinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a bowl of wine; I have not that alacrity of spirit, Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. Richard III. If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a bowl of water, a loadstone; ir a boat of cork, will presently make into it. Brown's Vulgar Errours. The facred priefts, with ready knives, bereave The beafts of life, and in full bowls receive The fireaming blood.

While the bright Sein, t' exalt the foul, Dryden. With sparkling plenty crowns the bowl,
And wit and social mirth inspires. Fenton to Lord Gower. And wit and local much.

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large filver spoon for the kitchen, let half the bowl of it be worn out with continual scraping.

Swift's Directions to the Cook. 3. A basin, or fountain. But the main matter is fo to convey the water, as it never ftay either in the bowl or in the ciftern.

BOWL. n. f. [boule, Fr. It-is pronounced as cow, howl.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground. Like to a bowl upon a fubtle ground, I've tumbl'd past the throw. Shakespeare. How finely dost thou times and seasons spin! And make a twist checker'd with night and day! Which as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in;
As bowls go on, but turning all the way.

Herbert.

Like him, who would lodge a bowl upon a precipice, either my praise falls back, or stays not on the top, but rowls over.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication. Men may make a game at bowls in the fummer, and a game Dennis's Letters. at whisk in the winter. Though that piece of wood, which is now a bowl, may be made fquare, yet, if roundness be taken away, it is no longer a bowl.

Watts's Logick. To Bowl. v. a: [from the noun:] 1. To play at bowls.
2. To throw bowls at any thing.

Alas! I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
And bowled to death with turnips. Merry W. of Windsor.
Bo'WLDER-STONES. n. s. Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, broke from the adjr cent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water; whence their name.

Wandward on Fastice Woodward on Fosils BOWLER. n. f. [from bowl.] He that plays at bowls.

BOWLINE. in. f. [fea term.] A rope fastened to the middle

Bo part of the outside of a sail; it is fastened in three

or four plays of the sail, called the bowling bridle. The use of the botyling is to make the fails stand sharp or close to a wind. Harr.

Bo'WLING.

Bowling-Green. n. f. [from bowl and green.] A level piece of ground, kept finooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poifed, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run necessarily in a direct line.

Bentley.

BOWMAN. n. f. [from box and man.] An archer; he that shoots

With a bow.

The whole city shall sice, for the noise of the horsemen and

Bowmen.

Bo'wsprit. n. f. [from the low of the ship. This word is generally spelt led; rit; which see.

To Bo'wsprit. v. a. [probably of the same original with bouse, but found in no other passage.] To drench; to soak.

The water sell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headleng in The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong sellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his sury; but if there appeared small amendment, he was bour send; again and again, while there remained in him any hope of lite, for recovery. Carew's Survey of Cornucal. Do'ws tring. n. s. [from bow and string.] The string by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bousstring, and the little

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's Lowstring, and the little Shake peare.

hangman dare not shoot at him.

Sound will be conveyed to the car, by striking upon a bow-

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a bowfiring, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear.

BOWYER. n. f. [from bow.]

1. An archer; one that uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the bowyer king.

Dryden.

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX. n. f. [box, Saxon; buxus, Lat.] A tree.

The characters are; The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male slowers, that are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elaridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two feeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vessels. The species are; I. The box-tree. 2. The narrow-leaved box-tree. 3. Striped box. 4. The golden edged box-tree. 5. The dwarf box. 6. The dwarf striped box. 7. The filver edged box. On Boxhill, near Darking in Surrey, were formerly many large trees of this kind; but, of late years, their number is pretty much decreased; yet some remain of a considerable bigness. The wood is very useful for engravers and mathematical instrument-makers; being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to fink in water.

Miller.

engravers and mathematical infrument-makers; being to hard, cloic, and ponderous, as to fink in water.

Ben, there are two forts of it; the dwarf box, and a taller fort, that grows to a confiderable height. The dwarf box is very good for borders, and is eafily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of slips set in March, or about Bartholomew tide, and may be raised of layers and suckers, and will prosper on the declivity of cold, dry, barren, chalky hills, where nothing else will grow.

Mortimer.

where nothing else will grow.

Box. n. f. [box, Sax. lufte, Germ.]

1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is distinguished from chest, as the less from the greater. It is supposed to have its name from the low wood.

A perfect magnet, though but in an invert less will also a little of the low wood.

A perfect magnet, though but in an ivory box, will, through the box, fend forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle.

Sidney. About his shelves A beggarly account of empty boxes. Shakespeare. This head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a box, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it.
This casket India's glowing gems unlocks, Addison.

And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. Pope.

The case of the mariners compass.

3. The cheft into which money given is put.

So many more, so every one was used,

That to give largely to the box refused.

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you, the boxes and the pit Spenfer.

Are fovereign judges of this fort of wit. She glares in balls, fronc boxes, and the ring, Dryden.

A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing.

To Box. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclose in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient fits,

While spouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits.

BOX. n. f. [bock, a cheek, Welch.] A blow on the head given

with the hand. For the box o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it Shakespeare.

like a rude prince.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a box on the ear with it, the law punisheth the other.

There may happen concussions or . he brain from a lox on the

Olphis, the fiftermen, received a vow on the ear from Theftylis.
To Be N. v. n. [from the noun.] To fight with the fift.

The aff very fairly looked on, till they had is cell heat felves

and then left them fairly in the lurch. L'Est, ange.

A leopard is like a cat; he laws with his forefeet, as a oat

A leopard is the dead doth her kitlins.

The fighting with a man's fhadow confifts in brandishing two sticks, loaden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleasure of hoxing, without the blows.

Speciator.

He hath had fix duels, and four and twenty boxing matches, in defence of his majesty's title.

Speciator.

Speciator.

To Box. v. a. To firike Bo'xen. n. f. [from box.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to defign upon tablets of besen wood.

As lads and laffes flood around,

Gay. To hear my boxen hautboy found.

2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to boxen hue, And in her eyes the tears are ever new.

Bo'xer. n. f. [from box.]. A man who fights with his fift.

BOY. n. f. [bub, Germ. the etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

2. One in the flate of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, loy;

Perhaps thy childishness will move him more Than can our reasons. Shakefp. Corio anus.

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind, Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind: The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd, And the man dreams but what the bey believ'd.

Dryden. 3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not casily admit the familiarity of boys, who yet need the care of a tutor.

The pale boy senator yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands.

Pope. Boy. v. n. [from the noun.] To act apishly, or like a boy. To Boy. v. n. [from the noun.] To Anthony

Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see

Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness,
I' th' posture of a whore.

Bo'yhood. n. f. [from boy.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys.

If you should look at him, in his boyhood, though the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference; the same air, the same strut. air, the same strut.

Bo'y sh. adj. [from boy.]

I. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my boyish days,

To th' very moment that he bade me tell it.

2. Childish; trifling.

This unheard fauciness, and boyish troops, Shakestears.

This unheard fauciness, and popule troops,
The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms. Shakesp.
Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is desective, where Dryden.

he is boyish and trifling.

Bo'YISHELY. adv. [from boyish.] Childishly; trislingly.

Bo'YISHNESS. n. s. [from boyish.] Childishness; trivialness.

Bo'YISM. n. s. [from boy.] Puerility; childishness.

He had complained he was farther off, by being so near, and a thousand such boyisms, which Chaucer rejected as below the

BP. An abbreviation of bishop. BRA'BBLE. n. f. [brabbelen, Dutch.] A clamorous contest; a

fquabble; a bron.

Here in the itreets, desperate in shame and state,

In private brabile did we apprehend him.

Shakespeare.

To BRA'BBLE. v. n. om the noun.] To clamour; to con-To BRA'BBLE. v. n.

BRA'BBLER. n. f. [from brabble.] A clamorous, quarreliome, noify fellow.

To BRACE. v. a. [embraffer, F

I. To bind; to tie close with b The women of Chira, b ages. ing and binding them from their infancy, have very little.

2. To intend; to make The tympaus on that way, in fuch Holder. a manner as a The diminu c of the external air, in bracing res. b'lity in muscular motion. An outbnot on Air.

BRACE. n. f.

1. Cincture; b.
2. That whice
The little tight. ne ear-drum a office in straining and relax it, the braces of the cum do in that.

Serbari. 3. BRACE. [ ditecture with bevil join? utec piece o. ....ber famed in the building from fwerving el-Builder's Diel. ther way.

4. BRACES. [a fea term. ] Papes belong all the yards, ex-

cept the mizen. They have a pendant feized to the yard-arm, two braces to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is feized, through which the rope cilled the brace is reeved. The braces serve to square and traverse the yards. 5. BRACES of a coach. Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.

7. BRACE. [in printing.] A crooked line inclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in

Charge Venus to command her fon,

Wherever else she lets him rove,
To shun my house, and field, and grove;
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. Prior. s. Warlike preparation; from bracing the armour; as we fay,

girded for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes, So may he with more facile question bear it; For that it stands not in such warlike brace, But altogether lacks th' abilities

That Rhodes is dress'd in.

Shake peare.

Tension; tightness.

The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the Holder.

tympanum, when it has lost its brace or tension. Holder Brace. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not braces, but brace, in the plural.

Down from a hill the beafts that reign in woods,
First hunter then, pursu'd a gentle brace,
Godliest of all the forest, hart and hind. Paradise Loss.
Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair.

Dryden's Fables. 2. It is used generally in conversation as a sportsman's word. He is faid, this summer, to have shot with his own hands fifty brace of pheasants.

Addison.

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my brace of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness frown upon you. Shakespeare.
BRA'CELET. n. s. [bracelet. Fr.]
I. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn accelets of gold about his wrifts. Sir J. Hayward. bracelets of gold about his wrifts. Tie about our tawny wrists

Bracelets of the fairy twists. Ben. Fo! nfon. A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and bracelets,

A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and oraceurs, flore of those gems.

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRA'CER. n. f. [from brace.] A cincture; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a bracer, without much trouble.

Wiseman.

BRACH. n. f. [braque, Fr.] A bitch hound.

Truth's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady brach may stand by the fire, and stink. Shakesp.

BRACHIAL. adj. [from brachium, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm. the arm.

The arm.

Brachy'Graphy. n. f. [βεαχυς, fhort, and γεάΦω, to write.

The art or practice of writing in a fhort compass.

All the certainty of those high pretenders, bating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the creed, when brachygraphy had confined it within the compass of a penny.

Glanville.

Brack. n. f. [from break.] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the tracks fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects.

Hayward.

fendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects. Hayward. Let them compare my work with v at is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many acks and short ends, which cannot be squn into an eyen piece, and, in mine, a fair soherence throughout, I shall prombe myself an acquiefcence.

BRACKET. n. f. A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your shelves be lai upon rackets, being about two feet

wide, and edged with a ath. Mortimer.

BR. CKISH. adj. [brack, ...] Salt; somewhat falt: it is used particularly of the ater of the sea.

Pits upon the sea sh. e turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in such its will become brackish again. Bacon.

When I had gain'd is and top,
A lake of brackish wat in t ground,

Herbert.

Herbert. und.

The wife contrive ling. is end intent, ix'd them with fair, n'd all the fea. Mix'd them with fair,e What other cause could this effect produce?

The brackish tincture through the main diffuse? Blackmore.

BRA'CKISHNESS. n. f. [from ackifb.] Saltness.

All the artificial strainings, nitherto discovered, leave a brackist.ness in salt water, that makes it unsit for animal uses.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

BRAD, being an initial, fignifies broad, spacious, from the Saxon brab, and the Gothick braid.

Gibjon.

N° XVII.

BRAD. n f. A fort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the fize of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their shank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in the board they nail down; fo that the tops of these brads will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the

floor is washing.

To BRAG. v. n. [braggeren, Dutch.]

1. To boast; to display oftentationsly; to tell boastful stories.

Thou coward! art thou bragging to the stars?

Telling the bushes that thou look'lt for wars,

And will not come?

Shakesteres.

And wilt not come? Shakespeare. Mark me, with what violence she first loved the Moor, but

for bragging, and telling her fantastical lies.

In bragging out some of their private tenets, as if they were the received established doctrine of the church of England. Sander on.

The rebels were grown so strong there, that they intended then, as they already bragged, to come over, and make this Clarendon.

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art; but there were those that bragged they had an infallible ointment.

Arbuthnot. Arbuibnot.

2. It has of before the thing boafted.

Knowledge being the only thing whereof we poor old men can brag, we cannot make it known but by utterance. Sidney. Can brag, we cannot make it known but by utterance. Sidney.

Verona brags of him,

To be a virtuous and well govern'd youth:

Ev'ry bufy little scribbler now

Swells with the praises which he gives himself;

And taking fanctuary in the crowd,

Brags of his impudence, and scorns to mend. Roscommon.

3. On is used, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to brag on,

Reduc'd at last to his in my own dragon.

Pope:

Pope:

Reduc'd at last to his in my own dragon.

BRAG. n f. [from the verb.]
1. A boaft; a proud expression.

A kind of conquest

Cæfar made here; but made not here his brag
Of came, and faw, and overcame.

It was fuch a new thing for the Spaniards to receive fo little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as Avellaneda made
great brags of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon
the English afar off.

The thing beauty

2. The thing boasted.

Beauty is nature's brag, and must be shewn In courts, at feasts, and high soleminities,

Where most may wonder.

Braggadocio. n. f. [from brag.] A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the masque of men of honour; but these braggadocios are easy to be detect
L'Est ange. L'Est ange.

By the plot, you may guess much of the characters of the persons; a braggadocio captain, a parasite, and a lady of plea-

BRA'GGART. adj. [from brag.] Boastful; vainly oftentatious.
Shall I, none's slave, of high born or rais'd men
Fear frowns; and my mistress, truth, betray thee Donne.

To th' huffing, traggart, puft nobility?

BRA'GGART. n. f. [from brag.] A boafter.

Who knows himself a braggart,

Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,

That every braggart shall be found an ass.

Shakesp. All's well that ends well.

GGER. n. s. [from brag.] A boaster; an oftentatious BRA'GGER. n. f. [from brag.] fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to found these braggers thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their sottish company, have found them, in converse, empty and infipid.

BRA'GLESS. adj. [from brag.] Without a boast; without often-

The bruit is, Hector's flain, and by Achilles —
If it is so, bragles let it be,

Great Hector was as good a man as he. Shakespeare. BRA'GLY. adv. [from trag.] Finely; fo as it may be bragged. Seeft not thilk hawthorn flud,

How I ragly it begins to bud, And utter his tender head?

Flora now calleth forth each flower,

And bids make ready Maia's bower Spenfer. To weave together.

To BRAID. v. a. [bræban, Saxon.] To Close the ferpent fly,

Infinuating, wove with gordian twine His braided train, and of his fatal guile

Gave proof unhe

Offier wands, lying Youfely, are each of them be easily diffociated from the rest; but when raided into a basker, they Milton. each of them be eatily Boyle. re firongly.

A ribband did the braided treffes bind, The rest was loose, and wanton'd in the wind. Dryden. Since

BRA Since in braided gold her foot is bound, And a long trailing manteau fweeps the ground, Her shoe disdains the street. Gay. Braid. n. f. [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of fomething woven together.

Liften where thou art fitting,
Under the gloffy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted braids of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair.

No longer shall thy comply traces brack The loofe train of thy amber-dropping hair.

No longer shall thy comely traces break
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful braids, with various ribbon bound.

BRAID. adj. [To brede, in Chaucer, is to deceive.] An old word,
which seems to signify deceiful.

Since Frenchmen are so braid,
Marra com that will. Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid. Shakefp. Ali's well that ends well. Brails. n. f. [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks, which are scized on either side the ties, a little off upon the yard; so that they come down before the sails of a ship, and are fastened at the skirt of the sail to the crengles. Their use is, when the sail is surled across, to hale up its bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall.

BRAIN. n. f. [bnægen, Sax. breyne, Dutch.]

1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which fense and motion arise. The brain is divided into cerebrum and cerelellum. Cerebrum is that part of the brain, which possesses all the upper and forepart of the cranium, being separated from the cerebellum by the
second process of the dura mater, under which the cerebellum
is situated. The substance of the train is distinguished into
outer and inner; the former is called corticalis, cinerea, or giandulosa; the latter, medullaris, alba, or nervea. Cheselden. duls a; the latter, medullaris, alba, or nervea. Chefelden.

If I be served such another trick, I'll have my brains ta'en out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

That man proportionably hath the largest brain, I did, I confess, somewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in birds, especially such as having little bodies, have yet large cranies, and seem to contain much brain, as snipes and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true. Brown's Vulg Err.

2. That part in which the understanding is placed; therefore

taken for the understanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their brains, the other on their shoulders. Hammond.

A man is first a geometrician in his brain, before he be such in his hand.

3. Sometimes the affections.

My fon Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a heart and brain to breed it in?

Shakes; eare.

To Brain. v. a. [from the noun.] To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him i' th' afternoon to sleep; there thou may'st brain him.

Shakespeare. Shakespeare.

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be shot and brain'd, without a process,
To stop insection; that's their proper death. Dryden. Next feiz'd two wretches more, and headlong cast,

Brain'd on the rock, his second dire repast.

Pope.

BRA'INISH. adj. [from brain.] Hotheaded; furious; as cerebrosus in Latin.

In his lawless fit, Behind the arras hearing fomething flir,

He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his brainish apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man.

BRA'INLESS. adj. [from brain.] Silly; thoughtless; witless.
Some brainless men have, by great travel and labour, brought to pass, that the church is now assamed of nothing more than of saints.

Hooker. Hooker.

If the dull brainless Ajax come safe off,
We'll dress him up in voices.
The brainless stripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the stiff college, and pedantick gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb.

BRA'INPAN. n. s. [from brain and pan.] The skull containing the brains.

With those huge bellows in his hands, he blows with those huge bellows in his hands, he blows. New fire into my head: my brainban glows. Dryden.

Brainsick. adj. [from brain and fick.] Difeased in the understanding; addleheaded; giddy; thoughtless.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds,

Because Cassandra's mad; her brainsick raptures

Caused distance the goodness of assured. Shakespeare.

Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel. Shakespeare.
They were brainsick men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor jet waskfully recive the authours of their deliverage. of their deliverance.

Shake frare.

BRAINSICKLY. adv. [from brainfick.] Weakly; headily Why, worthy thane,

You do unbend your noble firength to think So brainfickly of things

BRA'INSICKNESS. n. f. [from brainfick.] Indifcretion; giddi-

BRAIT. n. f. A term used by jewellers for a rough diamond. D.
BRAKE. The preterite of break.

He thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with sharp words, and brake out into this cholerick speech. Knolles.
BRAKE. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.] A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A doc of this town used daily to state most

A dog of this town used daily to fetch meat, and to carry the same unto a blind mastisf, that lay in a brake without the town.

Mr.

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know My faculties nor person; let me say,

'I is but the sate of place, and the rough brake

That virtue must go through.

In every bush and brake, where hap may find

Shakespeare. The ferpent fleeping.

Millon. Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In trakes and brambles hid, and fhunning mortal fight. Dryden's Falles.

BRAKE. n. f.

1. An inftrument for dreffing hemp or flax.

2. The handle of a fhip's pump.

3. A baker's kneading trough.

3. A baker's kneading trough.
4. A fharp bit or fnaffic for horses.

BRA'KY. adj. [from brake.] Thorny; prickly; rough.

Redeem arts from their rough and braky seats, where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand.

Ben. Johnson.

BRA'MBLE. n. f. [bnemlar, Sax. rubus, Lat.]
1. This plant hath a flower confifting of five leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; the flower-cup is divided into five parts, containing many stamina, or chives, in the bosom of the flower; in the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes the fruit, confisting of many protuberances, and full of juice. The species are; I. The common bramtle, or blackberry bush. 2. The dewberry bush, or lesser bramble. 3. The common greater bramble bush, with white fruit. 4. I he greater bramble bush, with a beautiful striped leaf. 5. The raspberry bush, or hindberry. 6. The raspberry bush, with white fruit. 7. The raspberry bush, with late red fruit. 8. The raspberry bush, without thorns. 9. The Virginian raspberry bush, with black fruit. The first and second sorts are very common in hedges, and upon dry banks, placed circularly, and expand in form of a rofe; the flower-Virginian raspberry bush, with black fruit. The first and second forts are very common in hedges, and upon dry banks, in most parts of England, and are rarely cultivated in gardens. The third fort was found by Mr. Jacob Bobart in a hedge, not far from Oxford. The fourth fort is a variety of the common bramble, differing therefrom only in having striped leaves. The raspberry bush is also very common in divers woods, in the northern counties of England; but is cultivated in all curious gardens, for the sake of its fruit. All these plants are easily propagated by suckers, which they send from the roots in great plenty. The best time to take them off, and transplant them, is in October. great plenty. The b Miller.

2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly shrub.

The bush my bed, the bramble was my bow'r,

The woods can witness many a woful store.

Spenser.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hang odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind.

Shakespeare. Shakespeare.

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed:
Cornels and tramble berries gave the rest,
And falling a orns furnish'd out a feast.

Thy young gs, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No thrustles sh the tramble bush for sake.

Bramble of the straw of the straw

From me do back receive e flow'r of all,
And leave me but th an. Shakespeare.
The citizens were drive i reat diffres for want of victuals; bread they made of the ca est bran, moulded in cloaths;

for otherwise it would not cleave gether. Hayward.

In the sifting of sourteen years power and favour, all that came out, could not be pure mea but must have, among it, a certain mixture of padar and bran, in this lower age of Watton. human fragility. Wotton.

I cannot bolt this matter to the bran,

As Bradwardin and holy Austin can.

Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with bran.

Dryden.

BRANCH. n. f. [branche, Fr.]

1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. See

Bough.

Why grow the branches, when the root is gone Why wither not the leaves that want their sap? Shakesp. Any member or part of the whole; any distinct article; any fection or fubdivision.

Your

BRA

Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your names, That his own hand may strike his honour down, That violates the fmallest branch herein. Shakefp. Love's Labour Loft.

The belief of this was of special importance, to confirm our

hopes of another life, on which so many branches of christian liety does immediately depend.

In the several branches of justice and charity, comprehended in those general rules, of loving our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us; there is nothing but what is most fit and reasonable.

Tillotson.

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various branches of it.

Rogers.

3. Any part that fhoots out from the reft.

And the branches shall come out of the sides of it; three branches of the candlestick out of the one side, and three branches of the candlestick out of the other side.

Lis blood, which disperseth itself by the branches of veins, may be resembled to waters carried by brooks.

Raleigh.

4. A smaller river running into, or proceeding from a larger.

If, from a main river, any branch be separated and divided, then, where that branch doth first bound itself with new banks, there is that part of the river where the branch forsaketh the main stream, called the head of the river.

Raleigh.

5. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger branch of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the widow.

Carew.

The offspring; the descendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well-beseeming pride,
Thou mighty branch of emperours and kings! Crashaw.
The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.
The branches of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other.

Farrier's Diff.

val between the one and the other.

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothick vaults; which arches transversing from one angle to another, diagonal ways, form a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which the arches, are diagonals.

10. To BRANCH. v. n. [from the noun.]

11. To spread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted betwixt them such an affection, which cannot choose but branch now.

Shakespeare.

but branch now.

The cause of scattering the boughs, is the hasty breaking forth of the sap; and therefore those trees rise not in a body of any height, but branch near the ground. The cause of the pyramis, is the keeping in of the sap, long before it branch, and the spending of it, when it beginneth to branch by equal decrees.

Plant it round with shade Of laurel, ever-green, and branching plain. Straight as a line in beauteous order flood, Milton: Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,
Of oaks unshorn a venerable wood;
Fresh was the grass beneath, and ev'ry tree
At distance planted, in a due degree,
Their branching arms in air, with equal space,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace. Dryden.
One sees her thighs transform'd, another views
Her arms shot out, and branching into boughs. Addison.
The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that passes through the body of it, branch out, on all sides, into several different divisions.

Addison.

into feveral different divisions. Addison.

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are confidering, that would best instruct us when we should, or should not, branch into farther distinctions.

Locke.

To speak diffusively, or with the distinction of the parts of a discourfe.

Thave known a woman bramb or finto a long differtation upon the edging of a petticoat.

To have horns shooting out into antlers.

The swift ag from under ground Milton. To BRANCH. v. a.

To divide as into brand

The spirit of things a imate are all continued within themfelves, and are brand in canals, as blood is; and the spirits have not only branc is, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do eside.

To adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs:

In robe of lily white she was array'd,

That from her shoulder to be her had a result.

That from her shoulder to her heel down raught, The train whereof loose far behind her stray'd,

Branch'd with gold and pearl, most richly wrought. Spenjer's Fairy Queen.

BRA'NCHER. n. f. [from branch.]

1. One that fhoots out into branches.

If their child be not such a speedy spreader and brancher, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other.

2. In falconry, a young hawk. [branchier, Fr.]

I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the cires, the

brancher, and the two forts of lentners. Wahin. BRA'NCHINESS. n. f. [from branchy.] Fulness of branches. BRA'NCHLESS. adj. [from branch.]

1. Without shoots or boughs.

If I lose mine honour,

I lose myself; better I were not yours,

Than yours so branchless.

BRA'NCHY. adj. [from branch.] Full of branches; spreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown,

Fall creekling round him and the from the second second.

Fall crackling round him, and the forefts groan; Sudden full twenty on the plain are ftrow'd, And lopp'd, and lighten'd of their branchy load.

What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, unwieldy loppings of a branchy tree at once?

ERAND. n. f. [brand, Saxon.]

1. A ftick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire.

Have I caught thee?

He that parts us shall bring a brand from heav'n. Watts.

He that parts us shall bring a brand from heav'n,

And fire us hence.

Take it, she said, and when your needs require,
This little brand will serve to light your fire.

Dryden:

If, with double diligence they labour to retrieve the hours they have lost, they shall be saved; though this is a service of great difficulty, and like a brand plucked out of the fire. Rogers.

2. A fword, in old language. [brandar, Runick.]

They looking back; all the eastern side beheld
Of paradise, so late their happy seat!

Way'd over by that flaming brand; the gate

Way'd over by that flaming brand; the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and firy arms.

Milton's Paradise Lost;

3. A thunderbolt.

The fire omnipotent prepares the brand,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand;
Then flaming hurls it:

A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note

him as infamous. Clerks convict should be burned in the hand, both because

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a brand of infamy passes for a badge of honour.

Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And rail at arts he did not understand?

Dryden.

To BRAND. v. a. [branden, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one, Never yet branded with suspicion? Shake [peare: The king was after | randed | by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church.

Brand not their actions with fo foul a name;
Pity, at least, what we are forc'd to blame.

Dryden:
Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To brand the spotless virtue of my prince.

Our Punick faith

Is infamous, and branded to a properh

Is infamous, and branded to a proverb. Addison. The spreader of the particular and branding him with heresy.

Bra'ndcoose. n. s. A kind of wild fowl, less than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour. Diet. To Bra'ndish. v. a. [from brand, a sword.]

I. To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a weapon.

Brave Macbeth,

Brandish'd steel,

Disdaining fortune, with his brandish'd steel, Like valour's minion, carved out his passage. He said, and brandishing at once his blade, Shakespeare. Dryden.

With eager pace pursu'd the flaming shade.

Let me march their leader, not their prince;

And, at the head of your renown'd Cydonians,

Brandish this fam'd sword.

Smith.

2. To play with; to flourish.

He, who shall employ all the force of his reason, only in brandishing of syllogisms, will discover very little.

BRANDLING. n. s. The name for a particular worm.

The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-worm; and the law live are the chief.

Walton.

the brandling, are the chief. Walton. BRA'NDY. n. f. [contracted from brandewine, or burnt wine.]

A ftrong liquor diffilled from wine.

If he travels the country, and lodgeth at inns, every dram of brandy extraordinary that you drink, raiseth his character.
Swift's Directions to the Footman.

BRA'NDY-WINE. The same with brandy.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought, that brandy-wine is a common relief to such. Wiseman.

BRA'NGLE. n. s. [uncertainly derived.] Squabble; wrangle. The payment of withes in this kingdom, is subject to many frauds, brangles, and her difficulties, not only from papists and differents, but ever ro ofe who profes themselves protestants.

BRA'NGLE. v. n. [from the no.n.] To wrangle; to juabble.

When polite conversing shall be improved, company will be

no longer pestered with dull story-tellers, nor brangling disputers.

Swift. BRANGLEMENT. n. f. [from brangle.] The fame with brangle.
BRANK. n. f. Buckwheat, or brank, is a grain very useful and advantageous in dry barren lands.

Mortimer.
BRA'NNY. adj. [from bran.] Having the appearance of bran.
It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it, covered with white branny scales.

Wistman. white branny scales.

Brasier. n. /. [from brass.]

i. A manufacturer that works in brass. Wiscman. There is a fellow somewhat near the door, he should be a brafter by his face. Shake; pearc. Brafiers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, &c. have lathe made different from the common turners lathe. Mozon.

2. A pan to hold coals. [propably from em rafer, Fr.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on brajiers.

BRAS 'L. n. f. An American wood, commonly supposed to have BRAZI'L. \( \) been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil: though Huet shews it had been known by that name, many years before the discovery of that country; and the best fort comes from Fernambuc. The tree ordinarily grows in dry barren rocky places, is very thick and large, usually crooked and knotty; its flowers, which are of a beautiful red, exhale an agreeable smell, which strengthens the brain. The bark is an agreeable fmell, which strengthens the brain. The bark is so thick, that when the trunk is peeled, which might before be to thick, that when the trunk is peeled, which might before be equal in circumference to the body of a man, it is reduced to that of his leg. The wood is heavy, and so dry, that it scarce raises any smoke. It is used by turners, and takes a good polish; but chiefly indying, though it gives but a spurious red. Chamb. BRASS. n. j. [b, a]. Sax. prés, Welch.]

1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is used, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.

Bra, s is made of copper and calaminaris.

Mens evil manners live in brass, their virtues Mens evil manners live in brafs, their virtues We write in water.
Let others mold the running mass Shake Speare. Of metals, and inform the breathing brafs. Dryden. 2. Impudence. BRA SSINESS. n. f. [from braffy.] An appearance like brafs; fome quality of brafs.

Bra'ssy. adj. [from brafs.]

1. Partaking of brafs.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with some sparks of a hear parties in it. of a b. au, pyrites in it. Woodward. 2. Hard as prais. Loffes, Enough to press a royal merchant down And pluck committeration of his state From braffy botoms, and rough hearts of flint. Shakespeare. Impudent. BRAST. particip. adj. [from burft.] Burft; broken.
There creature never paft, That back returned without heavenly grace, But dreadful furies which their chains have braft, And damned sprights sent forth to make ill men agast. Spenser's Fairy Queen. BRAT. n. f. [its etymology is uncertain; bnace, in Saxon, fignifies a blanket; from which, perhaps, the modern fignification may have come.]

1. A child, fo called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing He leads them like a thing
Made by some other deity than nature,
That shapes man better; and they follow him,
Against us brats, with no less confidence,
Than boys pursuing summer buttersies.

This brat is none of mine:
Hence with it, and, together with the dame,
Commit them to the fire.

The friends, that got the brats, were poison'd too;
In this sad case what could our vermin do? Roscommon.
Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts before him, with their brats and little ones, to see which of them had the prettheir brats and little ones, to fee which of them had the prettiest children. L'Estrange. I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld, since she was a brat in hanging-Swift. I give command to kill or fave, Can grant ten thousand pounds a year,
And make a beggar's brat a peer.

2. The progeny; the offspring.
The two late conspiracies were the brats and offspring of South. two contrary factions. BRAVA'DO. n. f. [from bravada, Span.]. A boaft; a brag. Spain, to make good the uravado, Names it the invincible armar

BRAVE. adj | brave, Fr. !

1. Courageous; daring bold; generous; high-spirited.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe, that h

nius, which otherways was brave and consident, was, in the

Lague,

presence of Octavius Cæsar, poor and cowardly.

From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your brave heart victorious as your eyes.

2. Gallant; having a noble min; lofty; graceful.
I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two, Wuller. And wear my dagger with a braver grace. Shakespeare. 3. Magnificent; grand. Rings put upon his fingers,

Rings put upon his fingers,

And trave attendants near him, when he wakes;

Would not the beggar then forget himfelf? Shakespeare.

But whosoe'er it was nature design'd

First a brave place, and then as brave a mind. Denham.

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, used to expect the superphysical process. Shake Speare. press the superabundance of any valuable quality in men or things Let not old age diffgrace my high defire, O heavenly foul, in human shape contain'd;
Old wood instam'd doth yield the bravest fire,
When younger doth in smoke his virtue spend.

Sidney.

If there be iron-ore, and mills, iron is a brave commodity where wood aboundeth. If a statesman has not this science, he must be subject to a braver man than himself, whose province it is to direct all his braver man than himself, whose province it is to direct all he actions to this end.

Brave. n. s. [brave, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or discretion.

Hot braves, like thee, may fight, but know not well To manage this, the last great stake.

Morat's too insolent, too much a brave,

His courage to his envy is a slave.

Dryde

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

There end thy brave, and turn thy face in peace;

We grant thou canst outscold us.

Shakespear Dryden: Dryden. We grant thou canst outsold us.

To Brave. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to set at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him

Brave me mon the watch. Shake Speare. Brave me upon the watch. Shake Speare My nobles leave me, and my state is brav'd, Ev'n at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers. Shakespeare:
The ills of love, not those of fate I fear;
These I can trave, but those I cannot bear.

Dryden. Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempost, and the rising waves.

2. To carry a boasting appearance of.
Both particular persons and factions are apt enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to brave that which they believe Bacon. BRAVELY. adv. [from brave.] In a brave manner; courageoufly; gallantly; splendidly.
Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed bravely. Bacon. No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,
Who bravely twice renew'd the fight.
Your valour bravely did th' affault fuffain, ) Denham! And fill'd the moats and ditches with the flain. Dryden. BRA'VERY. n. f. [from brave.] Courage; magnanimity; generofity; gallantry.
 Certainly it denotes no great brave y of mind, to do that out of a defire of fame, which we could not be prompted to by a generous passion for the glory of him that made us. Spectator, Nº 255. Juba, to all the bravery of a hero, Adds foftest love, and more than semale sweetness. Addison. 2. Splendour; magnificence.

Where all the bravery that eye may fee,
And all the happiness that heart desire, Is to be found. Spenfer. 3. Show; oftentation. Let princes cho e minifers more femable of duty than of rifing, and fuch as love bufiness rather upon conscience than upon bravery.

Bacon. 4. Bravado; boaft. Never could man, with mo unmanlike bravery, use his tongue to her difgrace, which lat y had fung fonnets of her There are those that make it a post of bravery, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelati

Bra'vo. n. f. [bravo, Ital.] A man who murders for hire.

For boldness, like the bravers and banditti, is seldom employed, but upon desperate services.

No bravoes here prosess the bloody trails. Sidney. praifes. No bravees here profess the bloody trade, Nor is the church the murd rer's resuge made.

Their batt'ring cannon charged to the mouths; Till their foul-fearing clamours have brawl'd down The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city.

In council the gives licence to her tongue
Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong.

Leave all noify contests all immodest clamours, brawling language; and especially all personal scandal and scurrility, to the meanest part of the vulgar world.

Watts. 2. To speak loud and indecently. His divisions, as the times do brawl, Are in three heads; one pow'r against the French, And one against Glendower. Shakespeare. 3. To make a noise. As he lay along Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood.

BRAWL. n.f. [from the verb.] Quarrel; noise; scurrility.

He findeth, that controversies thereby are made but brawls; and therefore wisheth, that, in some lawful assembly of churches, all these stricts are made by the brawls.

News since that widdle surrous series. Never fince that middle fummer's spring Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead, But with thy brawls thou hast disturb'd our sport. Shakespeare. That bonum is an animal, Made good with flout polemick braul. Hudibras.

BRA'WLER. n. f. [from brawl.] A wrangler; a quarrelfome, noify fellow. An advocate may incur the censure of the court, for being a brawler in court, on purpose to lengthen out the cause. Ayliffe.

BRAWN. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The sleshy or musculous part of the body.

The brawn of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one side, then shew the wrist-bone thereof.

But most their looks on the black monarch bend,

His rister muscles and his brawn command. His rifing muscles and his braun commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantick force to rear.

The arm, so called from its being musculous.
I'll hide my filver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd braun.

I had purpose Dryden. Shakefp. Once more to hew thy target from thy brawn. Shakesp. 3. Bulk; muscular strength.

Thy boist'rous hands are then of use, when I,
With this directing head, those hands apply;
Braun without brain is thine. Dryden. 4. The flesh of a boar.

The best age for the boar is from two years to five years old, at which time it is best to geld him, or fell him for brawn. Mortimer. 5. A boar.

BRA'WNER. n. f. [from brawn.] A boar killed for the table.

At Christmas time be careful of your fame,

See the old tenant's table be the same;

Then if you would send up the brawner head,

Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread.

BRA'WNINESS. n. f. [from brawny.] Strength; hardness.

This brawniness and insensibility of mind, is the best armour we can have against the common evils and accidents of life. we can have against the common evils and accidents of life. Locke BRA'WNY. adj. [from brawn.] Musculous; fleshy; bulky; of great muscles and strength.

The brawny fool, who did his vigour boast,
In that presuming confidence was lost.

The native energy Dryden. Turns all into the substance of the tree,
Stawes and destroys the fruit is only made
For brawny bulk, and for a parrentinade.
To BRAY. v. a. [bracan, Sax. braier, Fr.]
grind small. Dryden. To pound; or I'll burft him; I wi'l bray His bones as in a morter. Chapman. Except you would br chris ndom in a mortar, and mould it into a new paste, thet possibility To BRAY. v. n. [broire, Fi. barrio, Lat.] possibility of a holy war. Bacon. 1. To make a noise as an ass. Laura, and they Return it loude, than an ass can bray. 2. To make an offensive or disagreeable noise.

What, shall our feast be kept with slaughter'd mer?

Shall braying trumpets, and loud churlish drums,
Clamours of hell, be measures to our pomp.

Arms on armour classing, bray'd

Horrible discord.

Min Dryden. Shakefp. Horrible difcord. 'Agad if he should hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into Milton. an afs, and to his primitive braying.

BrA . n. f. [from the ver! .] Notic; found.

Boilt'rous untun'd drums,

And harfh refounding trumpets dreadful bray.

BRAYER. n. f. [from bray.]

1. One that brays like an afs.

No XVIII.

Hold! cry'd the queen; a cat-call each fhall win; Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But that this well-disputed game may end,
Sound forth, my brayers! and the welkin rend. Pope. 2. [With printers; from to bray, or beat.] An inftrument to temper the ink.

75 Braze. v. a. [from brafs.]

1. To folder with brafs. If the nut be not to be cast in brass, but only hath a worm brazed into it, this niceness is not so absolutely necessary, because that worm is first turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the spindle, and you may try that before it is brazed in the nut. 2. To harden to impudence. I have so often blussed to acknowledge him, that now I am Shakefp. King Lear. brazed to it. If damned custom hath not braz'd it so, That it is proof and bulwark against sense. BRA'ZEN. adj. [from brafs.]
1. Made of brafs. Get also a small pair of brazen compasses, and a fine ruler, for taking the distance. Peacham: A bough his brazen helmet did fustain;
His heavier arms lay scatter'd on the plain.
2. Proceeding from brass: a poetical use.

Trumpeters Dryden. With brazen din blast you the city's ear, Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. Shakesp. 2. Impudent.
To BRAZEN. v. n. To be impudent; to bully.
When I used to reprimared him for his tricks, he would talk faucily, lye, and brazen it out, as if he had done nothing amis-Arbutbnot. BRA'ZENFACE. n. f. [from brazen and face.] An impudent Wretch.
You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.-You do, if you suffeed me in any dishonesty.—Well said, brazenface; hold it out.

BRA'ZENFACED. adj. [from brazenface.] Impudent; shameless.

What a brazenfaced variet art thou, to deny thou knowest me? Is it two days ago, since I tript up thy heels, and beat thee before the king?

Quick-witted, brazenfac'd, with sluent tongues, Patient of labours, and dissembling wrongs.

BRA'ZENNESS. n. s. [from brazen.]

1. Appearing like brass.

2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. n. s. See BRASIER. 2. Impudence.
BRA'ZIER. n. f. See BRASIER.
The halfpence and farthings in England, if you should sell them to the brazier, you would not lose above a penny in a Swift fhilling.

Breach. n.f. [from break; breche, Fr.]

I. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempest Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded The sudden breach on't. Shakespeare. The fludden breach on t.

2. The flate of being broken.

O you kind gods!

Cure this great breach in his abused nature.

3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.

The wall was blown up in two places; by which breach the Turks seeking to have entered, made bloody fight.

Till mad with rage upon the breach he fir'd,

Slow friends and fores and in the small ratio. Slew friends and foes, and in the smoke retir'd. Dryden. 4. The violation of a law or contract. That oath would fure contain them greatly, or the breach of it bring them to shorter vengeance.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forseit all right in a nation to govern?

Bacon. Breach of duty towards our neighbours, still involves in it a breach of duty towards God. South. The laws of the gospel are the only standing rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by God to the breach of those laws, the only guards that can effectually restrain men within the true bounds of decency and virtue.

Rogers. The opening in a coast.

But th' heedful boatman strongly forth did stretch
His brawny arms, and all his body strain,
That th' utmost sandy breach they shortly setch, 6. Difference; quarrel; feparation of kindness.

It would have been long before the jealousies and breaches between the armies, would have been composed. Clarendon.

7. Infraction; injury. This breach upon his kingly power was without a precedent.

BREAD. n. f. [bne., Saxon.]

1. Food made of grou. corn.

Mankind have foun t eans to make them into bread, liment for human bodies. which is the lightest and prop Arbuthnot.

Congreve.

Shakefp.

Bread that decaying man with strength supplies, And gen'rous wine, which thoughtful forrow slies. Pope. 2. Food

Clarendon:

2. Food in general, such as nature requires: to get bread, implies, to get sufficient for support without luxury. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. Genefis.

If these pretenders were not supported by the simplicity of the inquisitive sools, the trade would not find them bread.

L'Efti ange.

This dowager on whom my tale I found,

A fimple fober life in patience led,

And had but just enough to buy her bread.

When I submit to such indignities,

Make me a citizen, a senator of Rome;

To sell my country, with my voice, for bread.

I neither have been bred a scholar, a soldier, nor to any kind of business; this creates uncasiness in my mind, fearing I shall in time work bread. in time want bread.

3. Support of life at large. God is pleased to try our patience by the ingratitude of those who, having eaten of our bread, have lift up themselves against King Charles.

But fometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed; What then? is the reward of virtue, bread?

Pope. BREAD-CHIPPER. n. f. [from bread and chip.] One that chips bread; a baker's fervant.

No abuse, Hal, on my honour; no abuse :praise me, and call me pantler, and bread-chipper, and I know not what? Shakespeare.

BREAD-CORN. n. f. [from bread and corn.] Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread, and bread-corn, fufficed not for fix days.

When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruifing it among bread-corn, they put it up into a veffel, and keep it as food for their flavor.

BREAD-ROOM. n. f. [In a ship.] A part of the hold separated by a bulk-head from the rest, where the bread and bisket for the men are kept.

The measure of any plain superficies from fide to fide.

There is in Ticinum, in Italy, a church that hath windows only from above: it is in length an hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near flifty; having a door in the midst.

The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in length, yet in breath and depth, may be granted to excel it.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Then all approach the flain with vast surprize,
Admire on what a breadth of earth he lies. Dryden.
In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rife in height; the lowners opens it in breadth. Addison. To BREAK. v. a. pret. I broke, or brake; part. pass. broke, or broken. [bneccan, Saxon.]

To part by violence.

When I brake the five loaves among five thousand, how many baskets of fragments took ye up?

Mark.

Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords. Pfalms.

See, faid the fire, how foon 'tis done; Then took and broke them one by one:

So strong you'll be in friendship ty'd;
So quickly broke, if you divide.

2. To burst, or open by force.
Moses tells us, that the fountains of the earth were broke

open, or clove afunder.

3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darknefs.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly broke

The gloomy vapour, he lay ftretch'd along.

This is the fabrick, which, when God breaketh down, none

can build up again. Burnet's Theory.

To overcome; to furmount.

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold, While I with modest struggling broke his hold. Gay.

While I with modelt struggling of the last of the last

7. To crush or destroy the strength of the body.

O father abbot! An old man, broken with the storms of state, Give him; as that different victor.

At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,

Kill'd with report that old man elogi ent Shakespeare.

Kill'd with report that old man elogient. Milton. Have not some of his vices weaken'd his body, and broke his health? have not others distipate estate, and reduced him to want?

8. To fink or appal the fourit.

I'll brave her to her face; I'll give my anger its free course against her: Thou shalt see, Phoenix, how I'll break her pride. Philips. 2. To subdue. Why, then, thou can'ft not break her to the lute.— Why, no; for she hath broke the lute to me.

Shakespeare's Tuming of the Shrew.

Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince, With how much care he forms himself to glory, And breaks the fierceness of his native temper. Addison.

To crush; to disable; to incapacitate.

The defeat of that day at Corpredy was much greater than it then appeared to be; and it even broke the heart of his army. Ciarendon.

Your hopes without are vanish'd into smoke; Your captains taken, and your armies broke.

II. To weaken the mind. Dryden,

Opprest nature sleeps: This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,

Which, if conveniency will not allow, Stand in hard cure. Shakespeare.

If any dabler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only break his brains.

12. To tame; to train to chedience.

What boots it to break a colt, and to let him straight run

loofe at random? Spenser.

So fed before he's broke, he'll bear Too great a fromach patiently to feel
The lashing whip, or chew the curbing steel.
That hot mouth'd beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be broken even by lawful kings.

No foots but what help lawful kings. May.

Dryden. Dryden.

No fports but what belong to war they know,
To break the flubborn colt, to bend the bow.

Virtues like these,
Make human nature shine, reform the soul, And break our fierce barbarians into.men. Addison. 13. To make bankrupt.

For this few know themselves: for merchants broke, View their estate with discontent and pain.

Davies.

The king's grown bankrupt, like a broken man. Shakesp.

With arts like these, rich Matho, when he speaks,

Attracts all fees, and little lawyers breaks.

Dryden.

A command or call to be liberal, all of a sudden impoverishes the rich, breaks the merchant, and shuts up every private man's

exchequer. South.

To crack or open the skin, so as that the blood comes. She could have run and waddled all about, even the day before she broke her brow; and then my husband took up the Shake/peare.

Weak foul! and blindly to destruction led:
She break her heart! she'll sooner break your head. Dryden.

15. To violate a contract or promife.

Lovers break not hours,

Unless it be to come before their time. Shakespeare. Pardon this fault, and, by my foul I swear,
I never more will break an oath with thee.
Did not our worthies of the house,
Before they broke the peace, break vows?

16. To infringe a law.
Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his childrens cause.

17. To intercept; to hinder the effect of.

Break their talk mistress quickly and kinsten. Shakespeare.

Hudibras.

Dryden.

Break their talk, miftress, quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himfelf. Shake Speare. Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, yet so as if the first fall be broken, by means of a sop, or otherwise, it stayeth Bacon.

Dryden.

above.

Think not my fense of virtue is so small;

I'll rather leap down first, and break your fall.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,

Who sees before his eyes the depth below,

Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub,

To break his dreadful fall.

She held my hand, the destin'd blow to break,

Dryden. She held my hand, the destin'd blow to break,

Then from her rofy lips began to speak. Dryden. 18. To interrupt.

Some folitary cloifter will Coarse my attire, and sho I be my fleep,

Broke by the melancholy midnight bell.

The father was fo moved, that h could only command his voice, broke with fighs and fobbings, o far as to bid her pro-Addison.

The poor shade shiv'ring stands, and must not break Tickell. Sometimes in broken words he figh'd his care, Look'd pale, and tumbled when he view'd the fair.

Gay.

Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that vehemence, that they were forced to break company?

Atterbury.

To dissolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injustice, to break off so toble a relation.

21. To reform; with of.

The French were not quite broken of it, until some time after

Grew. they became christians.

22. Te

Shake Speare.

Bacon.

Addison.

BRE 22. To open fomething new; to propound fomething by an overture. fhould fuddenly deliver any positive opinion, but only hear it, and, at the most, but to break it, at first, that it may be the better understood at the next meeting.

Bacon. When any new thing shall be propounded, no counsellor I, who much defir'd to know

Of whence she was, yet fearful how to break
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak.

23. To break the back. To strain or dislocate the vertebræ with too heavy burdens. I'd rather crack my finews, break my back,
Than you should such dishonour undergo.

24. To break the back. To disable one's fortune. Shake Speare. O, many, Have broke their backs, with laying manors on 'em, For this great journey.

25. To break a deer. To cut it up at table.

26. To break fall. To eat the first time in the day.

27. To break ground. To plow.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over Shake speare. furplus tillage, and break no more ground than will ferve to fupply their own turn.

Carew.

The husbandman must first break the land, before it be made 28. To 'reak ground. To open trenches.
29. To break the heart. To destroy with grief. Good my lord, enter here .-Good my lord, enter here.

Will't break my heart?

I'd rather break mine own.

Should not all relations bear a part?

It were enough to break a fingle heart.

Dryden.

30. To break a jest. To utter a jest unexpected.

31. To break the neck. To lux, or put out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didst break his neck, as his fingers. Shukesp.

32. To break off. To put a sudden stop.

33. To break off. To preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed. Shakespeare. posed.
To check the starts and sallies of the soul,
And break off all its commerce with the tongue.

Addison.

To break up. To dissolve; to put a sudden end to.
Who cannot rest till he good fellows find;
He breaks up house, turns out of doors his mind. Herbert.
He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat out his teeth,
is he did not retire immediately, and break up the meeting. if he did not retire immediately, and treak up the meeting. To break up. To open; to lay open.

The shells being thus lodged amongst this mineral matter, when this now comes to be broke up, it exhibits impressions of Woodward. Arbuthmot. 36. To break up. To separate or disband. After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Solyman returning to Constantinople, broke up his army, and there lay still the whole year following.

7. To break upon the wheel. To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

78. To break wind. To give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK. v. n. To part in two.

Give forrow words, the grief that does not speak, Shakefp. Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. 2. To burft.
The clouds are ftill above; and, while I speak, A fecond deluge o'er our heads may break.
The Roman camp Dryden. Hangs o'er us black and threatning, like a storm Just breaking on our heads.

Dryden.

3. To harff by dealing, as waves on a rock.

He could compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its crowd of islands.

At last a falling billow, tops his breath,

Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. Dryden. 4. To break as a swelling of open, and discharge matter.

Some hidden abscess ry the mesentery, breaking some sew days after, was discovered to be an aposteme. Harvey.

days after, was discovered to be an aposteme.

Ask one who hath subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no less happy than the base of a broken impostume, as the painful gathering and filling of it.

To open as the morning.

The day breaks not, it is my heart,
Because that I and you must part.

Stay, or else my joys will die,
And perish in their infancy.

When a man thinks of any thing in the darkness of the night, whatever deep impressions it may make in his mind they are apt to vanish as soon as the day breaks about him.

Addison.

Addison.

6. To burst forth; to exclaim.

Every man, After the hideous florm that follow'd, was

A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke Into a general prophecy.

7. To become bankrupt. I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this; which, if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily home; I break, and you, my gentle creditors, lose.

He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes break, and

Cutler faw tenants break, and houses fall,

come to poverty.

See how the dean begins to break:
Poor gentleman! he droops apace.

Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands he strook, While from his breast the dreadful accents broke.

To make way with some kind of suddenness, importunity, or to. To make way with some kind of suddenness, impetuosity, or

Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest to break in fuddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circum-flances, may imagine to be farthest off.

Hooker. The three mighty men broke through the host of the Philis-

2 Samuel. They came into Judah, and brake into it. Or who shut up the sea within doors, when it brake forth, as

This, this is he; fostly awhile,

Let us not break in upon him.

He resolved, that Balsour should use his utmost endeavour to break through with his whole body of horse.

When the channel of a river is overcharged with water, and allows it necessarily breaks over the banks.

more than it can deliver, it necessarily breaks over the banks, Sometimes his anger breaks through all difguifes,

Denham. to make itself room.

And spares not gods nor men.

Till through those clouds the sun of knowledge brake,
And Europe from her lethargy did wake.

Oh! could'st thou break through fate's severe decree,

A new Marcellus should arise in thee. Dryden. At length I've acted my severest part;

I feel the woman /reaking in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow.
How does the lustre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,

Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze! Addison.
And yet, methinks, a beam of light breaks in

On my departing foul. Addison. There are not wanting some, who, struck with the useful-ness of these charities, break through all the difficulties and ob-structions that now lie in the way towards advancing them.

Almighty pow'r, by whose most wise command, Helples, forlorn, uncertain here I stand; Take this faint glimmering of thyself away, Or break into my soul with perfect day!

Are Heav'n its spackling portals wide display, And break upon thee in a flood of day! Arbuthnot.

Pope. I must pay her the last duty of friendship, wherever she is, though I break through the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind.

11. To come to an explanation. But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to break with him thereof.

Sidney.

Stay with me awhile; I am to break with thee of some affairs,

Shakespeare. That touch me near. Break with them, gentle love, About the drawing as many of their husbands

Into the plot, as can; if not, to rid 'em, That'll be the easier practice.

To fall out; to be friends no longer: Ben. Johnson.

Be not afraid to break

With murd'rers, and traitors, for the faving A life fo near and necessary to you, B. Johnson. As is your country's.

To break upon the score of danger or expence, is to be mean and narrow-spirited.

Sighing, he fays, we must certainly break,

And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak. Prior.

13. To break from. To separate from with some vehemence.

How didft thou foorn life's meaner charms,

Roscommon. Thou who cou'dst break from Laura's arms?

Thus radiant from the circling crowd he broke;

And thus with m ly modesty he spoke.

So custom m s bigots and scepticks; and those that om it, are in day of heresy.

Locke.

ak in. To enter us estedly, without proper pre-

octor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a matial air breaks in upon conversation, and drives down all Addison. before him. 15. T

 To lreak. To discard.
 When I see a great officer lroke, a change made in the court, or the ministry, and this under the most gracious princess that ever reigned.

16. To break loofe. To escape from captivity.
Who would not, finding way, break loofe from hell,

And boldly venture to whatever place,

Farthest from pain.

To bear loofe. To shake off restraint.

If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and break loofe from all our engagements to him, we release God from all the pro-

all our engagements to him, we release God from all the promises he has made to us.

Tillotson.

18. To break of. To desift suddenly.

Do not peremptorily break off, in any business, in a fit of anger; but howsoever you show bitterness, do not act any thing that is not revocable.

Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable victory was won by the Christians at Lepanto, being then hearing of causes in consistory, troke off suddenly, and said to those a bout him. It is now more time we should give thanks to God. bout him, It is now more time we should give thanks to God. Bacon.

When you begin to consider, whether you may fafely take one draught more, let that be accounted a sign late enough to break off

19. To break off from. To part from with violence.

I must from this enchanting queen break off.

20. To break out. To discover itself in sudden effects.

Let not one spark of filthy lustful fire

Break out, that may her facred peace molest.

They smother and keep down the slame of the mischief, so as it may not break out in their time of government; what comes afterwards, they care not. Spenfer.

comes afterwards, they care not.

Such a deal of wonder is broken out within this hour, that
Shakesp.

ballad-makers cannot be able to express it.

As fire breaks out of flint by percussion, so wisdom and truth iffueth out of the agitation of argument.

Fully ripe, his swelling fate breaks out,

And burries him to miching fate breaks out,

And hurries him to mighty mischiefs on.
All turn'd their fides, and to each other spoke;
I saw their words break out in fire and smoke.
Like a ball of fire, the surther thrown,
Still with a greater blaze she shone,
And her bright soul broke out on ev'ry side. Dryden.

Dryden.

There can be no greater labour, than to be always dissem-bling; there being so many ways by which a smothered truth

is apt to blaze, and break out.

South.

They are men of concealed fire, that doth not break out in

the ordinary circumstances of life.

A violent fever broke out in the place, which swept away great multitudes.

Addison.

21. To break out. To have eruptions from the body, as pustules Addison.

or fores.

22. To break out. To become diffolute.

He broke not out into his great excelles, while he was re-

ftrained by the counsels and authority of Seneca. Dryden.

23. To break up. To cease; to intermit.

It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day, when the river first riseth, great plagues in Cairo use suddenly to break up. Bacon's Natural History.

24. To break up. To diffolve itself.

These, and the like conceits, when men have cleared their understanding, by the light of experience, will scatter and break like mift.

The speedy depredation of air upon watery moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visite version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visite version of a little cloud of ble, than the fudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glass, or any polished body; for the mistiness scattereth, and breaketh up suddenly.

But, ere he came near it, the pillar and cross of light brake up, and cast itself abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many

ftars.

What we obtain by conversation, is oftentimes lost again, as foon as the company breaks up, or, at least, when the day vanishes.

To break up. To begin holidays; to be dismissed from bu-

Our army is dispers'd already:

Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course:
East, west, north, south: or, like a school broke up,
Each hurries tow'rds his home and sporting-place. Shakesp.
26. To break with. To part friendship with any.
There is a slave whom we have put in prison,

Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers, Are entered in the Roman territories .-

— Go see this rumourer whipt. Its annot be,
The Volscians dare break with us.

Can there be any thing of fri hip in snares, hooks, and trapans? Whosever breaks with his friend upon such ter is, has enough to warran im in so doing, both before God and Sauth mant. South.

Invent some apt pretence, To break with Bertran.

Dryden.

27. It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed verb, that in all its fignifications, whether active or neutral, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, or violence.
BREAK. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. State of being broken; opening.
From the break of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased.

non never ceafed.

For now, and fince first break of day, the fiend,
Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come. Parad. Lost.
They must be drawn from far, and without breaks, to avoid

the multiplicity of lines.

The fight of it would be quite loft, did it not fometimes discover itself through the breaks and openings of the woods that grow about it.

2. A pause; an interruption.

3. A line drawn, noting that the fense is suspended.
All modern trash is

Set forth with num'rous breaks and dashes.

Swift.

BRE'AKER. n. f. [from break.]

1. He that breaks any thing.

Cardinal, I'll be no breaker of the law.

Shakespeare.

If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them, to be prisons for the breakers of the laws of men.

South.

A wave broken by rocks or fandbanks.

To BRE'AKFAST. v. n. [from break and fast.] To eat the first meal in the day.

As toon as Phoebus' rays inspect us, First, sir, I read, and then I breakfast. BRE'AKFAST. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The first mean in the day.

The duke was at breakfast, the last of his repasts in this world. Wotton.

Prior.

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.

Hope is a good breakfast, but it is a bad supper.

Bacon.

A good piece of bread would be often the best breakfast for Locke. my young mafter

my young matter.

3. A meal, or food in general.

Had I been seized by a hungry lion,

I would have been a breakfast to the beast.

I lay me down to gasp my latest breath,

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death,

Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply.

BRE'AKNECK. n. f. [from break and neck.] A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck.

I must

Forsake the court: to do't or no. is certain

For fake the court; to do't or no, is certain To me a breakneck.

To me a breakneck.

BRE'AKPROMISE. n. f. [from break and promise.] One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most atheistical breakpromise, and the Shakespeare.

BRE'AKVOW. n. f. [from break and vow.] He that practifeth the

That daily breakvow, he that wins of all,

Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids. Shakejp. King John.

BREAM. n. f. [brame, Fr.] The name of a fish.

The bream being at full growth, is a large fish, he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by Gesner, taken to be more elegant than wholsome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleases him, and, in many ponds, so fast as to overstock them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozing hone. narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozing bone, to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large melts, and the semale two large bags of eggs or spawn.

Walton's Angler.

A broad bream, to please some curious taste,
While yet alive in boiling ter cast,

Vex'd with unwonted heat, BREAST. n. f. [bneore, Saxon.] 1. The middle part of the hu ils, flings about.

ody, between the neck and the belly.

2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.

The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.

The substance of the breasts is composed of a great number of glands, of an oval figure, which lie in a great quantity of fat. Their excretory ducts, as they approach the mpple, join and unite together, till at last they form seven, eight, or more, small pipes, called tubuli lastiferi, which have several cross canals, by which they communicate with one another, that if any of them be stopped, the milk, which was brought to it, might not stagnate, but pass through by the other pipes, which all terminate in the extremity of the nipple. They have arteries and veins from the subclavian and intercostral. They have nerves from the vertebral pairs, and from the fixth pair of the brain. Their vice is to separate the milk for the nourishment of the secusion. The tubes, which compose the glands of the breast in maids, like a sphincter muscle, contract to closely, that no part of the blood can enter them; but when the womb grows big with

with a fœtus, and compresses the descending trunk of the great with a feetus, and comprehes the descending truths of the great artery, the blood flows in a greater quantity, and with a greater force, through the arteries of the breafts, and forces a paffage into their glands, which, being at first narrow, admits only of a thin water; but growing wider by degrees, as the womb grows bigger, the glands receive a thick serum, and, after birth, they run with a thick milk; because that Llood, which before did flow to the sectus, and, for three or four days afterweed by the uterus, beginning then to stop, does more dilate wards, by the uterus, beginning then to stop, does more dilate the mamillary glands.

They | luck the fatherless from the breaft.

7.b, xxiv. 9. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the fore-

legs.
The heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind.
The heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind. Needless was written law, where none oppress;
The law of man was written in his breast. Dryden's Ovid.

The passions; the regard.

Magarita first posses'd,

If I remember well, my breast.

To Breast. v. a. [from the noun.] To To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast. The threaden fails

Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,

Breasling the lofty surge.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

BRE'ASTBONE. n.f. [from breass and bone.] The bone of the

breaft; the sternum.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the slank, and unPeacham. der the breaflb.ne.

BRE'ASTCASKET. n.f. [from breast and casket.] With mariners.
The largest and longest caskets, which are a fort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE'ASTFAST. n. f. [from breast and fast.] In a ship. A rope

fastened to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a

warp, or the like.

BRE'ASTHIGH. adj. [from breast and high.] Up to the breast.

The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight breafthigh.

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun, Breasthigh in sand. Dryden's Fables.

BRE'ASTHOOKS. n. f. [from breaft and book.] With shipwrights.
The compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship.

BRE'ASTKNOT. n. f. [from breaft and knet.]

of ribbands worn by women on the breaft.

Our ladies have still force, and our more better.

Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts, why may we not hope for the same atchievements from the influence of this breafknot ? Addison's Freeholder. BRE'ASTPLATE. n. f. [from breast and plate.] Armour for the

breast. What stronger breassplate than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just. Shakespeare.
'Gainst shield, helm, breassplate, and, instead of those,
Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose.

This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-piftol, before his old rufty breaffplate could be scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. Swift.

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. n. f. [from breaft and plough] A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breaft.

The breaftplough which a man shoves before him. Mortim.

BRE'ASTROPES. n. f. [from breaft and rope] In a ship. Those ropes which saften the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast.

BRE'ASTWORK. n. f. [from breaft and work.] Works thrown up as high as the breaft of the defendants; the same with parapet.

Sir John Astley cast up breastworks, and made a redoubt for Clarendon. the defence of his men.

BREATH. n. f. [hnaxe, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living ani-

Whither are they varish'd? Into the air: and what feer? d corporal

Meited, as breath into the wind. Shakefp. King Lear.

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of breath;
But whence hast thou the pow'r to give me death? Dryden.

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.

At other times, he casts to sue the chace
Of swift wild beasts, or run on foot a race,
I' enlarge his breath, large breath in arms most needful.

Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and heedful. Spenser.

What is your difference? speak.

I am scarce in breath, my lord.

Spaniard, take breath; some respite I'll afford;
Ne cause is more advantage than your sword.

Our swords so wholly did the sates employ,

Our fwords fo wholly did the fates employ,

That they, at length, grew weary to deitroy; Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath, Made forrow and despair attend for death. Dryden's.

4. Respiration; the power of breathing.

## BRE

Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much breathing put him out of breath. Dryden.

5. Respite; pause; relaxation.
Give me some breath, some little pause, dear lord,
Before I positively speak. Shakespeare's Richard's M.

6. Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,

Calm and unrussed as a summer's sea,

When not a breath of wind slies o'er its surface. Addis. Cats.

7. A fingle act; an instant.
You menace me, and court me in a breath,
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death.

BRE'ATHABLE. adj. [from breath.] That may be breathed;
as, breathable air.

To BREATHE. v. n. [from breath.]

1. To draw in and thow out the air by the lungs.

Safe return'd, the race of glory past,

New to his friends embrace, had breath'd his last. Pope: 2. To live.

Let him breathe, between the heav'ns and earth, A private man in Athens. Shakesp. Antony and

Shakesp. Antony and Gleopatra.

3. To take breath; to rest.

He presently follow'd the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to breathe, or gather themselves together Three times they breath'd, and three times did they drink Spenfer's State of Ireland.

Upon agreement. Shake/peare's Henry IV. When France had breath'd, after intestine broils, And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils. Roscomm.

4. To pass by breathing.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,

To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in, And there be ftrangl'd ere my Romeo comes? To BREATHE. v.a.

1. To inspire, or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They wish to live,
Their pains and poverty defire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and breathe the vital air. Dryd. They here began to breathe a most delicious kind of æther, and saw all the fields about them covered with a kind of pur-

To inject by breathing.

He breathed into us the breath of life, a vital active spirit;

He breathed into us the breath of life, a vital active spirit; whose motions, he expects, should own the dignity of its ori-Decay of Piety.

I would be young, be handsome, be belov'd,

Could I but breathe myself into Adrastus.

3. To expire; to eject by breathing.

She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muse; and, by Plutarch, is compared to Caius, the son of Vulcan, who breathed out nothing but flame. Spectator.

4. To exercise; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as swift as breathed stags: Shakefan

To inspire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They breathe the flute, or ftrike the vocal wire.

6. To exhale; to fend out as breath.

His altar breathes Prior.

Ambrofial odours, and ambrofial flow'rs. Milton's Par. Loft. 7. To utter privately. I have tow'rd heav'n breath'd a feeret vow,

To live in pray'r and contemplation. Shakesp. Mer. of Ven.

8. To give air or vent to.
The ready cure to cool the raging pain, Dryden's Virgil.

Is underneath the foot to breathe a vein.

Bre'Ather. n. f. [from breathe.]

1. One that breathes, or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue than a breather.

I will chide no breather in the world but myself. Shakesp.

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular scandal once can touch,

But it confounds the breather. Shakesp. Meas. for Measure.

3. Inspirer; one that animates or insuses by inspiration.

The breather of all life does now expire:

Warrie.

Norris.

His milder father fummons him away.

BRE'ATHING. n. f. [from breathe.]

1. Afpiration; fecret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious breathings turn'd,

Weeping he hop'd, and facrificing mourn'd.

2. Breathing place; vent.

The warmth diftends the chinks, and makes

New breathings, whence new nourishment she takes.

Bre Athless. adj. [from breath.]

1. Out of breath; spent with labour.

Well knew

with patience and fufferance fly, oon cooled is subdue; se breathless wax, the stelle gan renew. Fairy 2. per, when the fight was done, dry with rage, and extreme toil, Breathlefs,

Breathless, and faint, leaning upon my sword, Shakesp. Henry IV. Came there a certain lord. Many fo strained themselves in their race, that they fell down breathless and dead.

Breathless and tird, is all my fury spent?

Cr does my glutted spleen at length relent?

Dryden's Æn. z. Dcad. Kneeling before this ruin of sweet life, And breathing to this breathless excellence, The incense of a vow, a holy vow. Shakesp. King John.
Yielding to the sentence, breathless thou
And pale shalt lie, as what thou buriest now. Prior.

Bred. particip. pass. [from to breed.]
Their malice was bred in them, and their cogitation would BREDE. n. f. See BRAID. Wifdom, xii. 10. In a curious brede of needlework, one colour falls away by fuch just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one, from the first appearance of the other.

BREECH. n. s. [supposed from bnæcan, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a herauld, a lewd boy turned towards him his naked breech, and used words suitable to that gesture.

Hayward. able to that gesture. Hayward. The storks devour snakes and other serpents; which when they begin to creep out at their breeches, they will presently clap them close to a wall, to keep them in. Grew's Musaum. 2. Breeches. Ah! that thy father had been fo refolv'd!—

—That you might still have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er have stol'n the breech from Lancaster.

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance. Shakefp. So cannons, when they mount vaft pitches, Are tumbl'd back upon their breeches. Ancnym. To BREECH. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To put into breeches. 2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to breech a gun.

BRE'ECHES. n. f. [bnæc, Sax. from bracca, an old Gaulish word;

fo that Skinner imagines the name of the part covereth with breeches, to be derived from that of the garment. In this fense it has no fingular.] 1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. Petrachio is coming in a new bat and an old jerkin, and a pair of old breeches, thrice turned. Shakefp. Taming the Shrew. Rough fatires, fly remarks, ill-natur'd speeches, Are always aim'd at poets that wear breeches.

Give him a single coat to make, he'd do't; A vest or breeches, singly; but the brute Cou'd ne'er contrive ail three to make a suit. King's Art of Cookery.

2. To wear the breeches, is, to usurp the authority of the hus-The wife of Xanthus was proud and domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the breeches.

L'Estrange. To BREED. u. a. preter. I bred, I have bred. [bnæban, Sax.] 1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the species. None fiercer in Numidia bred, With Carthage were in triumph led. Roscommon. 2. To occasion; to cause; to produce.

Thereat he roared for exceeding pain,

That, to have heard, great horrour would have bred. Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have bred in the hearts of What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, breedeth in uth!

Ascham's Schoolmaster. Intemperance and lust breed infirmities and diseases, which,

Tilletson.

Tilletson. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My fon Edgar! had he a hand to write this! a heart and brain to breed it in!

Shakefp. King Lear. To produce from one's felf. Children would breed their teeth with much less danger. Locke on Education. 5. To give birth to; to be the native place. Mr. Harding, and the worthiest divine Christendom hath bred for the space of some hundreds of years, were brought up together in the fame university.

Hail, foreign wonder! Hooker. Whom, certain these rough shades did never breed.

6. To educate; to qualify by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whose forward ears are bent
On state-affairs to guide the gov ament;
Hear first what Socrates of old has said. Milton. To the lov'd youth, whom To breed up the fon to co Dryden. Is evermore the parent's ex Furenal.

And left the pi s, to rapine bred,
Without contro', to strip and spoil the dead.
His farm may not remove his children too sarfr
the trade he breeds them up in.

den.

zucke.

7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

Bred up in grief, can pleasure be our theme?

Our endless anguish, does not nature claim? Reason and forrow are to us the same.

Ah, wretched me! by fates averse decreed To bring thee forth with pain, with care to breed. Dryden. To BREED. v. n. To bring young.
 Lucina, it feems, was breeding, and she did nothing butentertain the company with a discourse upon the difficulty of ree koning to a day. Spectator. koning to a day.

2. To encrease by new production.

But could youth last, and love still breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then these delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love.

Ra

3. To be produced; to have birth.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd,
The circle deligate.

Shaha Vincentee. Raleigh. The air is delicate. Shakefp. King Lear. There is a worm that breedeth in old fnow, and dieth foon ter it cometh out of the fnow. Bacon's Natural History. after it cometh out of the fnow. The caterpillar is one of the most general of worms, and breedith of dew and leaves. Bacon. It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies breed in putrefied carcases.

4. To raise a breed.

Bacon.

Bentley. In the choice of swine choose such to breed of as are of long large bodies.

Breed. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of species. Mortimer. I bring you witnesses, Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's breed. Shakefp. The horses were young and handsome, and of the best breed in the north.

Shakesp. Henry VIII.

Walled towns, stored arsenals, and ordnance; all this is but a sheep in a lion's skin, except the breed and disposition of the people be frout and warlike.

Infectious streams of crowding fins began, Bacon's Esfays. And through the spurious breed and guilty nation ran. Roscommon. Rode fair Ascanius on a firy steed, Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian breed. Dryden.
A cousin of his last wife's was proposed; but John would be no more of the breed. Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull. have no more of the breed.

2. Progeny; offspring.

If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendship take A breed of barren metal of his friend? Shakefp. Mer. of Ven. 3. A number produced at once; a hatch. She lays them in the fand, where they lie till they are hatched; She lays them in the land, where they he this they are natched; fometimes above an hundred at a breed. Grew's Musaum. BRE'EDBATE. n. s. [from breed and bate.] One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever fervant shall come in house withal; and, I warrant you, no teltale, nor no breedbate.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windser. BRE'EDER. n. f. [from breed.]

1. That which produces any thing.

Time is the nurse and breeder of all good. 2. The person which brings up another.

Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the best breeders and bringers up of the worthiest men. Ascham's Schoolmaster. 3. A female that is prolifick. Get thee to a nunnery; why would'ft thou be a breeder of Shakespeare's Hamlet. finners? Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad,
Amongst the fairest breeders of our time. Shakesp. Tit. Andr.
Let there be an hundred persons in London, and as many in
the country, we say, that if there be fixty of them breeders in
London, there are more than fixty in the country.

Graunt. Yet if a friend a night or two should need her, He'd recommend her as a special breeder. One that takes care to raise breed. Pope. The breeders of English ca turned kept their cattle to fix or feven ears old.

Breeding. n. f. [from breed]

1. Education; instruction; qualifications. turned much to dairy, or else ears old. Temple. ears old. She had her breed ng at my father's charge, A poor physician's daughter. Shakespeare. I am a gentleman of blood and breeding. Shakefp. K. Lear.

I hope to see it a piece of none of the meanest breeding, to be cacquainted with the laws of nature. Glanville's Scepsis, Pref.

Manners; knowledge of ceremony.

As men of breeding, sometimes men of wit,

T' avoid great errours, must the less commits. T' avoid great errours, must the less commit.

The Graces from the court did next provide Pope. Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. Swift. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant flate.
Why was my breeding order'd and prescrib'd, As of a person separate to God, Design'd for great exploits. Delign'd for great exploits.

Breese. n. f. [bruora, Saxon.] A stinging sty; the gadsty.

The

 $\mathbf{B}$   $\mathbf{R}$ The learned write, the infect breefe Is but the mongrel prince of bees. Fluid A fierce loud buzzing breefe, their stings draw blood, And drive the cattle gadding through the wood; Seiz'd with unufual pains, they loudly cry; Panagrus hastens thence, and leaves his channels dry. Dryd. BREEZE. n. f. [brezza, Ital.] A gentle gale; a soft wind. We find, that these hottest regions of the world, seated under the equinocital line, or near it, are so refreshed with a daily gale of easterly wind, which the Spaniards call breeze, that doth ever more blow strongest in the heat of the day.

From land a gentle breeze arose by night, Serenely shone the stars, the moon was light, And the sea trembled with her filver light. Gradual finks the breeze
Into a perfect calm: that not a breath Is heard to quiver through the closing wood.

Breezy. adj. [from breeze.] Fanned with gales.

The feer, while zephyrs curl the fwelling deep,

Bafks on the breezy shore, in grateful sleep, His oozy limbs. His oozy limbs.

Bre'Hon. n. f. An Irish word.

In the case of murder, the brehon, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the party murdered, which prosecute the action, that the malesactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wise of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an eriach.

Breme. adj. [from bremman, Sax. to rage or sume.] Cruel; than the sume. fharp; severe.

And when the shining sun laugheth once, You deemen the spring come at once You deemen the spring come at once:

But est, when you count, you freed from sear,
Comes the breme winter, with chamfred brows,
Full of wrinkles, and frosty surrows.

BRENT. adj. [from bnennan, Sax. to burn.] Burnt.
What slames, quoth he, when I thee present see
In danger rather to be drent than brent? Fairy Queen.
BREST. n. f. [In architecture.] That member of a column,
called also the torus, or tore.
BREST Summers. The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders ber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders BRET. n. f. A fish of the turbut kind, called also burt or brut BRE'THREN. n. f. [The plural of brother.] See BROTHER.

All these sects are brethren to each other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverseness, pride.

BREVE. n. f. [In musick.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two measures or minims.

Harris. BRE'VIARY. n. f. [breviaire, Fr. breviarium, Lat.] 1. An abridgment; epitome; a compendium.

Cresconius, an African bishop, has given us an abridgment,

or breviary thereof.

2. The book containing the daily fervice of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT. n. f. [from brevis, brevio, Lat.] A short compendium. It is obvious for the shallowest discourser to infer, that the whole counsel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprised in that one breviat of evangelical truth Decay of Piety.

BRE'VIATURE. n. f. [from brevio, Lat.] An abbreviation.
BRE'VIER. n. f. A particular fize of letter used in printing; so
called, probably, from being originally used in printing a bre-Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'ft,

Live well, how long or short, permit to heav'n.

BREVITY. n. f. [brevitas, Lat.] Concidences; shortness; contraction into few words.

Virgil, studying brevity, and having the command of his own language, could bring those words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocutions.

To BREW. v. a. [brouwen, Dutch; brawen, German; bnipan,

To make liquours by mixing several ingredients.
We have drinks also, brewed with several herbs, and roots, and spices. Bacon.

Mercy guard me!
Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver. Milt.

2. To prepare by mixing things together.

Here's neither rush nor shrub to bear off any weather at all, Take away these chalices; go, brew me a pottle of sack

Shakespeare.

Or brew fierce tempests on the watry main,
Or o'er the globe distil the kindly rain. 3. To contrive; to plot.

I found it to be the most malicious and frantick furmise, and

the most contrary to his nature, that, I think, had ever be brew'd from the beginning of the world, howsoever courcenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician, even in

To Brew. v. n. To perform the office of a brewer.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself.

Brew. n. s. [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like brew with potato roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourishing meats.

BRE'WAGE. n. f. [from brew.] Mixture of various things.

Go, brew me a pottle of fack finely.

— With eggs, fir?

— Simple of itself: I'll no pullet-sperm in my brewage.

BRE'WER. n.f. [from brew.] A man whose profession it is to make beer.

When brewers marr their malt with water. Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonstrate out of Euclid or Apollonius, that his baker, or brewer, or cook, has not conveyed poison into his meat or drink.

BRE'WHOUSE. n. f. [from brew and house.] A house appropriated to brewing.
In our brewhouses, bakehouses, and kitchens, are made divers

drinks, breads, and meats.

BRE'WING. n. f. [from brew.] Quantity of liquour brewed.

A brewing of new beer, fet by old beer, maketh it work again. Brewis. n.

A piece of bread foaked in boiling fat pottage, made of falted meat

Dryden.

Thom for.

Pope.

made of falted meat
BRI'AR. n. f. See BRIER.
BRIBE. n. f. [Bribe, in French, originally fignifies a piece of
bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the reft; it is
therefore likely, that a bribe originally fignified, among us, a
fhare of any thing unjustly got.] A reward given to pervert
the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.
You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,
Exercise being the page of the Sardians.

Shakely.

For taking bribes here of the Sardians.

Nor less may Jupiter to gold ascribe,
When he turn'd himself into a bribe. Shakefp. Waller .

If a man be covetous, profits or bribes may put him to the L'Estrange.

There's joy when to wild will you laws prescribe,
When you bid fortune carry back her bribe.

To Bribe. v. a. [from the noun.] To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purposes. It is seldom, and not properly, used in a good sense.

How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
You brib'd to combat on the English side.

Dryden.

Bri'ber. n. s. [from bribe.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is still a briber of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against an interest.

South. fess the force of an argument against an interest.

BRI'BERY. n. f. [from bribe.] The crime of taking rewards for

bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, against the bribery and extortion of the governours of provinces: before, says Cicero, the governours did bribe and extort as much as was fufficient for themselves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for jud-

ges, jurors, and magistrates.

No bribery of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the folid foundations of honour

protune, can remove him from the folid foundations of honour and fidelity.

Dryden.

BRICK. n. f. [brick, Dutch; brique, Fr. according to Menage, from imbrex, Lat. whence brica.]

1. A mass of burnt clay, squared for the use of builders.

For whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteratio major; as coals made of wood, or bricks of earth.

They generally gain enough by the rubbish and bricks, which

They generally gain enough by the rubbish and bricks, which the present architects value much beyond those of a modern make. to defray the charges of their search. Addison:

But fpread, my fons, your glory thin or thick,
On passive paper, or on solid brick.

2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

To Brick. v. a. [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.
The sexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or bricked.

Brickeat. n. s. [from brick and bat.] A piece of brick.
Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than brickbats hot.

Bacon. fweat more daintily than brickbats hot. Bacon.

BRI'CKCLAY. n. f. [from brick and clay ] Clay used for mak-

I have observed it only in pits wrought for tile and brickclay. Woodward on Fossils.

BRI'CKDUST. n. f. [from brick and duft.] Dust made by pound-

receious author being thus fharp fet, got together a uantity of brice ft, and disposed of it into several Spectator.

H. n. s. [from brick and earth.] Earth used in mak.ng icks.

BRIDGE. n. f. [bnic, Saxon.]
1. A building raifed over water for the convenience of paffage.

They grow very well both on the hazelly brickearths, and on gravel. Mortimer. BRICK-KILN. n. f. [from brick and kiln.] A kiln; a place to Like the Ifraelites in the brick-kilns, they multiplied the more for their oppression. Decay of Piety. for their oppression.

BRICKLAYER. n. j. [from brick and lay.] A man whose trade it is to build with bricks; a brick-mason.

The elder of them, being put to nurse,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a bricklayer, when he came to age.

If you had liv'd, fir,

Time enough to have been interpreter. Time enough to have been interpreter To Babel's b icklayers, fure the tow'r had flood. Donne. BRI'CKMAKER. n f. [from brick and make.] One whose trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in claypits; but the brickmakers pick them out of the clay.

They are common in claypits; but the brickmakers pick them out of the clay. BRE'DAL. adj. [from bride.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial. Our wedding chear to a fad fun'ral feaft, Our folemn hymns to fullen dirges change, Our bridal flowers serve for a buried corle Shatefo. Come, I will bring thee to thy bridal chamber.

The amorous bird of night Shakejp. Sung spoulal, and bid hafte the ev'ning star, On his hill-top to light the bridal lamp.
Your ill-meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guefts, Par. Loft. Appointed to await me thirty spies.

When to my arms thou brought'st thy virgin love,
Fair angels sung our bridal hymn above.

With all the pomp of woe, and forrow's pride!

Oh, early lost! oh, fitter to be led Milton. Dryden. In chearful fplendour to the bridal bed! Wallb. For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins hymenæals sing.

Bridal. n. f. The nuptial sessions.

Nay, we must think, men are not gods;

Nor of them look for such observance always,
As firs the bridal Pope. As fits the bridal.

Sweet day, fo cool, fo calm, fo bright,
The bridal of the earth and fky,
Sweet dews shall weep thy fall to-night; Shakefp. Othello. For thou must die. Herbert. In death's dark bow'rs our bridals we will keep, And his cold hand
Shall draw the curtain when we go to sleep.

BRIDE. n. f. [bnyo, Saxon, brudur, in Runick, signifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praises to resound,
Ne let the fame of any be envy'd;
So Orpheus did for his own bride.

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide
Th' important enterprize, and give the bride.

These are tributes due from pious brides,
From a chaste matron, and a virtuous wise.

BRYDEBED. n. f. [from bride and bed.] Marriage-bed.
Now until the break of day,
Through this house each fairy stray;
To the best bridebed will we, And his cold hand To the best bridebed will we,
Which by us shall blessed be.
Would David's son, religious, just, and brave,
To the first bridebed of the world receive Shakefp. A foreigner, a heathen, and a flave?

BRI'DECAKE. n. f. [from bride and cake.] A cake diffributed to the gueffs at the wedding. With the phant'fies of hey-troll, Troll about the bridal bowl, And divide the broad bridecake Round about the bride's stake. B. Johnson. The writer, refolved to try his fortune, fasted all day, a d, that he might be sure of dreaming upon something at night, procured an handsome slice of bridecake, which he placed very Conveniently under his pillow.

BRI'DEGROOM. n. f. [from bride and groom.] A new married As are those dulcet sounds in break of day, That creep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear, That creep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear,
And summon him to marriage.

Why, happy bridegroom!

Why dost thou steal so soon away to bed?

BRI'DEMEN.

In. f. The attendants on the bride and bride-BRI'DEMAIDS.

groom.

BRI'DESTAKE.

In. f. [from bride and flake.] It seems to be a post set in the ground, to dance round, like a may pole.

And divide the broad bridecake,

Round about the brideslake. Round about the broad bridecake,
Round about the brideflake.

BRIDEWELL, n. f. [The pal . ilt by
get's well, was turned in a vorkhouse.] A h.
He would contribute more to reformation tho sees and Lridewells in Europe.

And proud Araxes, whom no bridge could bind. Drid.
The upper part of the note.
The raifing gently of the note. The raising gently the bridge of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a saddle nose.

Bacon. 3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick. To BRIDGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To raise a bridge over any place. Came to the sea; and over Hellespont

Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd.

BRI'DLE. n. s. [bride, Fr.]

1. The headst-ll and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed. Creeping and crying, till they seiz'd at last
His courser's brid'e, and his feet embrac'd.

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.
The king resolved to put that place, which some men fancied to be a bridle upon the city, into the hands of such a man as he might rely upon.

Clarendon Clarendon. he might rely upon. A bright genius often betrays itself into many errours, with-it a continual bridle on the tongue.

Watts. out a continual bridle on the tongue.
To BRIDLE. v. a. [from the noun.] I. To restrain, or guide by a bridle.

I brid'e in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain. Addison. 2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty ftop'd her bridled doves;

Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. Prior. 3. To restrain; to govern.

The disposition of these things is committed to them, whom law may at all times bridle, and superiour power controus.

Hooker. Hooker. With a strong, and yet a gentle hand,
You bridle faction, and our hearts command.

Waller.

To BRI'DLE. v. n. To hold up the head.

BRI'DLEHAND. n. f. [from bridle and hand.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the bridlehand something gently stir; but, indeed, so gently, as it did rather distil virtue than use violence.

Sidney. than use violence. The heat of fummer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his bridlehand with great pain.

BRIEF. adj. [Irevis, Lat. brief, Fr.]

1. Short; concife. It is now feldom used but of words.

A play there is, my lord, some ten words long,
Which is as brief as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious.

Shakes. Which makes it tedious. Shakefp. I will be mild and gentle in my words. —And brief, good mother, for I am in hafte.

I must begin with rudiments of art, Shakesp. To teach you gamut in a press.

More pleasant, pretty, and effectual.

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it brief wars.

Shakesp. To teach you gamut in a briefer fort, The brief stile is that which expresseth much in little. Ben. Johnson's Discovery. If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profane-ness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being brief.

2. Contracted; narrow.

The shrine of Venus, or straight pight Minerva,

Shakesp. Brief. n. f. [brief, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a brief, how many fports are ripe:

Make choice of which your highness will see first. Shakesp.

The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference,

and are collected briefs because they are comprised in a viz. fome are called briefs, because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing.

Ayliffs.

2. A short extract, or epitome. But how you must begin this enterprize,

I will your highness thus in brief advise.

I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sum or brief

Bacon. The brief of this transaction is, these springs that arise here are impregnated with vitriol. Woodward. 3. In law. A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, iffuing out of

any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. Cowel.

Swift.

The writing given the pleaders, containing the case.

The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,

On which the pleader much enlarg'd.

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any

publick or private loss.

6. [In mulick.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. Harris.

BRI'EFLY. adv. [from brief.] Concisely; in few words.

I will

I will fpeak in that manner which the subject requires; that I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and briefly.

The modest queen a while, with downcast eyes,
Ponder'd the speech; then briefly thus replies

Bri'Efness. n. s. [from brief.] Conciseness; shortness.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and briefnes.

Bri'Ef. n. s. [bpap, Sax.] A plant.

The sweet and the wild sorts are both species of the rose; which see. which fee. What subtle hole is this, Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing briers? Shakesp. Then thrice under a brier doth creep, Which at both ends was rooted deep, And over it three times doth leap; Her magick much availing. Drayton's Nymphid.

Bri'ery. adj. [from brier.] Rough; thorny; full of briers.

Brig, and possibly also Brix, is derived from the Saxon bnic; a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a brigg, and not a bridge.

BRIGA'DE. n. s. [.rigade, Fr. It is now generally prenounced with the accent on the last syllable.] A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot. Or fronted brigades form. Paradife Loft: Here the Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold.

BRICA'DE Major. An officer appointed by the brigadier to affift him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army.

BRIGADI'ER General. An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRIGAND. n. s. [brigand, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of sich below. Here the Bavarian duke his brigades leads, There might be a rout of such barbarous thievish brigands in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. Bramball ogainst Hobbes. BRI'GANDINE. } n. f. [from brigand.] 1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates. Like as a warlike brigandine, apply'd To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore The engines, which in them fad death do hide. Spenfer. Scarce five years are past, Since in your brigantine you fail'd to fee The Adriatick wedded. Otway's Venice Preferv'd. The conful obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, referving only to himself two brigantines. Arbuthnot. 2. A coat of mail. Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet And brigandine of brais, thy broad habergeon, Vanthrass, and greves.

BRIGHT. adj. [beong, Saxon.]

1. Shining; glittering; full of light.

Through a cloud Milton's Sam fon Agoniftes. Drawn round about thee like a radiant shrine, Dark, with excessive bright, thy skirts appear. Pa Then shook the facred shrine, and sudden light Sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright. Dryden. 2. Clear; evident. He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with brighter evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind. 2. Illustrious; as, a bright reign, bright action.

4. Witty; acute; subtle, as, a bright genius.

7. Brighten. v. a. [from bright.]

1. To make bright; to make to shine.

The purple morning rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and brighten up all the skies. Dryden. 2. To make luminous by light from without. An ecstafy; that mothers only feel, Plays round my heart, and brightens my forrow, Like gleams of funshine in a louring sky. Philips's D. Moth.
3. To make gay, or alert. Hope elevates, and joy
Milton's Paradife Lost. Brightens his crest. 4. To make illustrious.

The present queen would brighten her character, if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people. Swift. Yet time ennobles, or degrades each line; It brighten'd Craggs's, and may darken thine. 5. To make acute, or witty.
To BRIGHTEN. v. n. To grow bright; to clear up; as, the fky brightens. BRIGHTLY. adv. [from bright.] Splendidly; with luftre.
Safely I flept, till brightly dawning fhone
The morn confpicuous on her golden throne.
BRIGHTLY. adv. [from bright.] Pope.

I. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

The blazing brightness of her beauty's beam;
And glorious light of her fun-thining face,
To tell, were as to firite against the stream. Fairy Queen:
A swood, by long lying still, will contract a rust, which shall shall the stream. deface its brightness.

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom, South Why feek we brightnef, from the years to come? Prior. Acuteness. The brightness of his parts, the folidity of his judgment, and the candour and generolity of his temper, distinguished in an age of great politenes.

Prior:

BRI'LLIANCY. n. f. [from brilliant.] Lustre; splendour.

BRI'LLIAN Γ. adj. [brillant, Fr.] Shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre. So have I feen in latder dark Of veal a lucid loin, Replete with many a brilliant spark,
As wise philosophers remark,
At once both stink and shine.

BRI'LLIANT. n. f. A diamond of the finest cut; formed into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine more.
In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To shew you what the rest in orders were;
This brilliant is so spotless and so bright,
He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light: Dryd.
BRI'LLANTNESS. n. f. [from brilliant.] Splendour; lustre.
BRILLS. n. f. The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

Diel.
BRIM. n. f. [brim, Icelandish.]

I. The edge of any thing.
His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the brims of it.

Bazon. Replete with many a brilliant Spark, locks of his hair came down about the brims of it.

2. The upper edge of any veffel.

To make the coming hours o'erflow with joy,
And pleasure down the brim.

Shakespeare. How my head in ointment swims! How my cup o'erlooks her brims! Grashaw: So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries, The bubbling waters from the bottom rife, Above the brims they force their firy way. Dryden's Æn. Thus in a bason drop a shilling, Then fill the vessel to the brim, You shall observe, as you are filling, The pond'rous metal seems to swim. Swifts The top of any liquor.

The feet of the priests that bare the ark, were dipped in the brim of the water. Joshua, iii. 15. The bank of a fountain. It told me it was Cynthia's own, Within whose cheerful brims That curious nymph had oft been known To bathe her fnowy limbs.

To BRIM. v. a. [from the noun.] To fill to the top.

May thy brimmed waves, for this,

Their full tribute never mifs, Drayton: From a thousand rills. Milton This faid, a double wreath Evander twin'd; And poplars black and white his temples bind: Then brims his ample bowl; with like defign The rest invoke the gods, with sprinkled wine. To BRIM. v. n. To be full to the brim. Dryden. Commence, the brimming glasses now are hurl'd Philips. BRI'MFUL. adj. [from brim and full.] Full to the top; overcharged.

Measure my case, how by thy beauty's filling,
With seed of woes my heart brimful is charg'd. Sidney. We have try'd the utmost of our friends; Our legions are brimful, our cause is ripe. Shakesp. J. Cass. Her brimful eyes, that ready stood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood, Releas'd their watry store.

The good old king at parting wrung my hand, Dryden's Fables. The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes brimful of tears; then fighing, cry'd,
Prithee, be careful of my fon.

BRI'MFULNESS. n. f. [from brimful.] Fulness to the top.
The Scot, on his unfurnish'd kingdom;
Came pouring like a tide into a beach,
With ample and brimfulness of his force. Shakesp. He
BRI'MMER. n. f. [from brim.] A bowl full to the top.
When healths go round, and kindly brimmers flow;
Till the fresh garlands on their foreheads glow.

BRI'MMING, adj. [from brim.] Full to the brim.
And twice beside ther beessings never fail;
To store the dairy with a brimming pail. Addison's Cato. Shakesp. Hen. V Dryden. To store the dairy with a brimming pail. Dryden.

BRI'MSTONE. n.f. [corrupted om brin or brenslone, that is, firy stone.] Sulphur. See SULPINIR his infernal furnace forth he threw

mes, that dimmed all the heaven's light,

E I'd in duskish smoke and brimstone blue. Fairy Queen.

This vapour is generally supposed to be sulphureous, though

I can fee n reason for such a supposition: I put a whole bundle

of lighted b inflone matches to the smoke, they all went out in an instant. Addin on Italy. BRI'MSTONY. adj. [from brimftone.] Full of brimftone; containing fulphur; fulphureous. ERINDED. ady. [brin, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with branches. I hrice the bri ded cat hath mew'd. Shakesp. Macbeth. She tam'd the irinded lionels, And spotted mountain pard. Milton. Miy bringed heifer to the stake I lay; Two thriving calves the fuckles twice a day. Dryden BRI' DLE. n. f. [from brinded.] The flate of being brinded. A natural brindle. Dryden. B.: I'NDL D. adj. [from b. indle.] Brinded; ftreaked.
I he b ar, my fifters! aim the fatal dart, And strike the brinded monster to the heart. Addison's Ovid. BRINE. n. J. 1. Water impregnated with falt. The encreating of the weight of water, will encrease its power of bearing; as we see brine, when it is salt enough, will bear an egg.

Bacon's Natural History.

Distolve the sheeps dung in water, and add to it as much falt as will make it a strong brine, in this liquour to steep your corn.

Mortimer. 2. The sca. . All, but mariners, Plung'd in the foaming brine, did quit the veffel, Then all afire with me.

The air was calm, and, on the level brine,
Sleek Panope, with all her fifters, play'd.

As when two adverse winds Shakefp. Tempest: Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled brine Roars stormy. 3. Tears. What a deal of brine Hath wash'd thy fallow cheeks for Rosaline! BRI'NEPIT. N. f. [from brine and pit.] Pit of falt water.
Then I lov'd thee, And shew'd thee all the qualities o' th' isle,

The fresh springs, brinepits, barren place, and fertile.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

Shakespeare's Tempest. To BRING. v. a. [bningan, Sax. preter. I brought; part. paff. brought; bnohz, Sax.]

1. To fetch from another place; distinguished from to carry, or I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown, And I'll be chief to bring him down again. And as she was going to setch it, he casted to her, and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thy hand. I Kings, xvii. II. A registry of lands may furnish easy securities of money, at shall be brought over by strangers.

Temple. that shall be brought over by strangers.

To convey in one's own hand; not to fend by another.

And if my wish'd alliance please your king,

Tell him he should not fend the peace, but bring.

Dr Dryden. 3. To produce; to procure. There is nothing will b ing you more honour, and more ease, than to do what right in justice you may.

Bacon. 4. To cause to come. He protests he loves you, And needs no other suitor, but his liking, To bring you in again. Shakespeare's Othello. I here is but one God, who made heaven and earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and madness of mankind brought in the images of gods.

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, fo as a general destruction and devastation was brought upon the earth,

Burnet's Theory. Burnet's Theory.

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they should pursue, without any rebuke. Locke.

The great question, which, in all ages, has disturbed mankin', and brought on them those mischiefs.

Locke.

To introduce. Since he could not have a feat among them himfelf, he would bring in one who had more merit. 6. To reduce; to recal.

Nathan's fable had fo good an effect, as to bring the man after God's own heart to a right fense of his guilt. 7. To attract; to draw along. In distillation, the water ascends difficultly, and brings over with it some part of the oil of vitriol.

Newton's Opticks. To put into any particular state or circumstances, to make liable to any thing. Having got the way of reasoning, which that study necessarily brings the mind to, they might be able to transfer it parts of knowledge, as they shall have occ. sion.

The question for bringing one king to justiput, and carried without any opposition. t 9. To condust. A due confideration of the vanities of the world, wat natu-

Clariffa. Milton. Philips. Shakefp. rally bring us to the contempt of it; and the cortempt of the

BRI world will as certainly bring us home to ourselves. L'Ejirange. The understanding should be brought to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge, by insensible degrees.

Loie. 10. To recal; to fummons. But those, and more than I to mind can lring, Menalcas has not yet forgot to fing. To induce; to prevail upon.
The nature of the things, contained in those words, would not fuffer him to think otherwise, how, or whensoever, he is brought to reflect on them.

It feems so preposterous a thing to men, to make themselves unhappy in order to happiness, that they do not easily bring Locke. braught to reflect on them. themselves to it. Profitable employments would be no less a diversion than any of the idle sports in fashion, if men could but be brought to delight in them. 12. To bring about. [See About.] To bring to pass; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,

If all of you would join to help him out. Dryden's Ind. Emp.

This turn of mind threw off the oppositions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to bring about several great events, for the advantage of the publick.

Addison's Freeholder.

13. To bring forth. To give birth to; to produce.

The good queen,

For she is good, hath brought you forth a daughter:

Here 'tis; commends it to your blessing.

More wonderful

Than that which, by creation, first brought forth Than that which, by creation, first brought forth Light out of darknes!
Bewail thy falsehood, and the pious works Paradife Loft. It hath brough: forth, to make thee memorable Among illustrious women, faithful wives. Mi Milton's Agenift. Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand, Another queen brings forth another brand, To burn with foreign fires her native land!

Dryden.

Dryden, Æneid vii. Idleness and luxury bring forth poverty and want; and this tempts men to injustice; and that causeth enmity and animo-The value of land is raifed, when it is fitted to bring forthat Locke. The value of land is railed, when it is the state of the value of any valuable product.

I to bring forth. To bring to light.

The thing that is hid, bringeth he forth to light.

Job, xxxviii. 11.

15. To bring in. To reduce.

Send over into that realm such a strong power of men, as should perforce bring in all that rebellious rout, and loose peo-Spenser on Ireland.

16. To bring in. To afford gain.

The fole measure of all his courtesses is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will bring him in.

South. Trade brought us in plenty and riches. 17. To bring in. To introduce. Locke.

Entertain no long discourse with any; but, if you can, bring Taylor. in fomething to season it with religion. The fruitfulness of Italy, and the like, are not brought in by force, but naturally rise out of the argument.

Addison.

Quotations are best brought in, to confirm some opinion. controverted.

18. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape.

I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found

fault with my legs, that would otherwise have brought me off.

L'Estrange.

Set a kite upon the bence, and it is forty to one he'll bring off a crow at the bar.

L'Estrange.

off a crow at the bar.

The best way to avoid this imputation, and to bring off the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. Tillo son.

To bring on. To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on.

Bacon, Essay 26.

Bacon, Essay 35.

To bring over. To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions, of small importance, and only with a view of bringing over his own side, another time, to something of greater and more publick moment. Swist on the Sontiments of a Church of Engl. man.

The pretestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to bring great numbers over to the church.

Swist.

To bring out. To exhibit; to shew.

If I make not this cheat bring out another, and the shearers prove sheep, let me be unrolled.

Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

Which he could bring out, where he had,

And what he bought them for, and paid.

Huditras. Bacon, Effay 36. 20. To bring over.

And what he bought them for, and paid. Huditras.

These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press,

Bring out his crimes, and force him to confes. Dryden.

Another way made use of, to find the weight of the dena-rii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments bring out the denarius heavier.
2. To Iring under. To subdue; to repress. Arbuthno: .

That fharp course which you have set down, for the bringing

BRI under of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation.

Spenfer.

To fay, that the more capable, or the better deferver, bath fuch right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle,

23. To bring up. To educate; to instruct; to form.

The well bringing up of the people, serves as a most sure body and the less than the less bond to hold them. Sidney. He that takes upon him the charge of bringing up young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin.

Locke. They trequently converfed with this lovely virgin, who had been brought up by her father in the fame course of knowled e. Addison's Guardian. To bring into practice. Several obliging deterences, condescensions, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all brought up among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities.

Spectator.

To tring up. To cause to advance. 25. To tring up. Bring up your army; but, I think, you'll find,
They've not prepar'd for us.

Bring R. n. f. [from bring.] The person that brings any thing. Yet the first bringer of unwelcome news Hath but a lofing office: and his tongue Sounds ever after as a fullen bell, Remember'd toiling a dead friend.

Best you see safe the bringer

Out of the host: I must attend mine office. Stakifp. BRI'NGER UP. Instructor; educator.
Italy and Rome have been breeders and bringers up of the worthiest men. Ajcham's Schoolmafter. BRI'NISH. adj. [from brine.] Having the tafte of brine; falt.

Nero would be tainted with remorfe

To hear and fea her plaints, her brinish tears.

Shakes Shake,p. For now I stand, as one upon a rock, Environ'd with a wilderness of sea, Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave; Expecting ever when some envious surge Will, in his brinish bowels, swallow him. Shakefp. BRI'NISHNESS. n. f. [from brinish.] Saltness; tendency to falt-BRINK. n. f. [brink, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

Th' amazed flames stand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's brink retire, Afraid to venture on fo large a leap. Afraid to venture on so large a leap. Dryden. We stand therefore on the brinks and confines of those states we stand therefore on the brinks and conn at the day of doom.

So have I feen, from Severn's brink,
A flock of geefe jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove wou'd fink,
And, swimming, never wet a feather.

BRI'NY. adj. [from brine.] Salt.

He, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
I have at least, in hollow wood. Atterbury. Swift. Or his, at least, in hollow wood, Who tempted first the triny slood.
Then, vrin seas, and taiteful springs, farewel, Dryden. Where tountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell. Addison's Remarks on Italy. A muriatick or briny tafte f.ems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline falt; for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a falt like fea falt. Arbuthnot. BRI'ONY. See BRYONY.
BRISK. adj. [brujque, Fr.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; [pfightly; applied to men.
Prythee, die, and let me tree,
Or else be Kind and brifk, and gay like me. Denham. A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a trifk gamesome lass, was so altered in a few days, that he was liker a sceleton than a living ma... L'Estrange. L'Estrange. Why shou'd all honour then be ta'en From lower parts, to load the brain: When other limbs we plainly see, Each in his way, as brisk as he? Prior. 2. Powerful; spirituous. Our nature here is not unlike our wine; Some forts, when old, continue brijk and fine. Denham. Under ground, the rude Riphæan race Mimick brife cyder, with the brake's product wild, Sloes pounded, hips, and fervis' harfhest juice. Philips. It must needs be some exteriour cause, and the brisk acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot 3. Vivil; bright. Objects appeared much covercharged; had it magnined

would have made the object appear more bryk ....
Newton's Opinion

To Brisk up. v n. To come up briskly.
Brisker. n. f. [bricket, Fr.] The breast of an animal.

See that hone of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the bricket fkin red. Abstimer. BRISKLY. adv. [from brifk.] Actively; viz roufly.

We have feen the air in the bladder fuddenly expand itself for each and for the bladder fuddenly expand itself. fo much, and fo brift!, that it manifestly litted up some light bodies that leaned upon it. I could plainly perceive the creature to fuck in many of the most minute animalcula, that were swimming briskly about in the water. Ray on the Creation. BRI'SKNESS. n. f. [from brifk.]

1. Livelines; vigour; quickness.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will flacken and allay the vigour and brifkne/s of the renewed principle. Gayety. But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me, to be his brifkness, his jollity, and his good humour. Dryd. BRISTLE. n. s. [bngrel, Sax] The stiff hair of swine.

I will not open my lips so wide as a briftle may enter. Sha. He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with briftles, which probably frend more upon the same matter which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for triffles seem to be nothing elie but a horn split into a multitude of little ones. Greto. Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With rifing briftles, and with frothy jaw,
Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. Dryd.
To Bristle. v. a. [from the noun.] To creek in bristles.
Now for the bare-pickt bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace.
Which makes him plume himself, and bristle up
The crest of youth against your dignity.

Stake p. Two boars whom love to battle draws, The creft of youth against your dignity.

To Bri'stle. v. n. To stand creft as bristles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,

Pard, or boar with bristled hair,

In thy eye that shall appear,

When thou wak st, it is thy dear.

Stood Theodore surprized in deadly fright,

With chatt'ring teeth, and bristles hair uprise Stake P. Shakefp. With chatt'ring teeth, and brift.i.g hair upright; Yet arm'd with inborn worth. Dryden. Thy hair fo briftles with unmanly fears, As fields of corn that rife in bearded ears.

To Bristle a thread. To fix a briftle to it.

Bristly. adj. [from briftle.] Thick fet with briftles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are fomewhat briftly, which may help to preferve the dew.

If the eye-were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the first of the eye-were so acute as to rival the sinest microscope, the first of the eye-were so acute as to rival the sinest microscope, the first of the eye-were so acute as to rival the sinest microscope, the first of the eye-were so acute as to rival the sinest microscope, the first of the eye-were so acute as to rival the sinest microscope, the first of the eye-were so acute as to rival the sinest microscope, the first of the eye-were so acute as to rival the sinest microscope. fight of our own felves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset all over with rugged scales and briftly hairs. Bentley. Thus mastiful beech the bristly chesnut bears,
And the wild ash is white with bloomy pears.

The careful master of the swine,
Forth hasted he to tend his bristly care.

Pope.

RI'STOL STONE. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol. BRI'STOL STONE. Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger fort of Briflol stones, and the Kerry Stones of Ireland. Wordward.

BRIT. n. s. The name of a fish.

The pilchards were wont to pursue the brit, upon which they feed, into the havens. To BRITE. ? v. n. Barley, wheat, or hops, are faid to inte; To BRIGHT. S when they grow over-ripe BRIT ILE. adj. [bnizzan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not The wood of vines is very durable; though no tice hath the twigs, while they are green, so brittle, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. Bacon. From earth all came, to earth must all return, Frail as the cord, and brittle as the urn.

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,

What does the busy world conclude at best, Prior. But brittie goods, that break like glass? Granville. It the stone is trittle, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel. ; I'TTLENESS. n f. [from brittle.] Aptness to break; fragility. A wit quick without brightness, sharp without bri theness. Artificers, in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minte or two longer or lesser in the stame, give it very differing mpers, as to brittleness of toughness.

Fig. 1. The gadsty.

A brize, a scorned little creature, his fair hide his angry sting did threaten. Spenser.

[brecke, Fr.] A,chan's Solormi fler. en into service in his court, to a base office in his

that he turned a vreach, that had worn a crown

if se offered entrails shall his crime reproach,

And drip their fatness from the hazle breach.

tac n's Hegry VII.

Diyden.

2.	A musical instrument, the sounds of	which are made	by turn-
	ing round a handle.		Dict.
2	[With hunters ] A fart of the head	of a voung flag.	growing

the head of a young itag, growing Diet. fharp like the end of a spit.

To BROACH. v. a. [from the noun.] To spit; to pierce as with a spit.

As by a low but loving likelihood, Were now the general of our gracious empress, As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,

Bringing rebellion broached on his fword.

He felled men as one would mow hay, and fometimes broached a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds fpitted upon a flick.

Hakewill.

To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to tap.

3. To open any store.

I will notably provide, that you shall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will breach my store, and bring forth my stores. Knolles.

To give out, or utter any thing.
This errour, that Pison was Ganges, was first broached by

Josephus. Raleigh. Those who were the chief instruments of raising the noise, made use of those very opinions themselves had broached, for arguments to prove, that the change of ministers was dange-Swift's Examiner.

To let out any thing.
And now the field of death, the lifts, Were enter'd by antagonists, And blood was ready to be broach'd, When Hudibras in haste approach'd.

Hudibras.

BRO'ACHER. n. f. [from breach.]

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,
On five tharp broushers rank'd, the roaft they turn'd;

These morsels stay'd their stomachs.

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the first authour.

There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the first broacher of an heretical opinion.

L'Estrange. e first broacher of an heretical opinion.

L'Estrange.

Numerous parties denominate themselves, not from the grand Authour and Finisher of our faith, but from the first broacher

Decay of Piety.

of their idolized opinions.

This opinion is commonly, but falfely, ascribed to Aristotle, not as its first broacher, but as its ablest patron.

BROAD. adj. [bpab, Saxon.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth; distinguished from length.

The weeds that his broad spreading leaves did shelter,

Are pull'd up root and all by Bolingbroke.

Shakesp. The top may be justly faid to grow broader, as the bottom narrower. Temple.

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have, Dryd. To walk with eyes broad open to your grave. So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,

With vigour drawn, must send the shaft below, The bottom was full twenty fathom broad. Dryd. He launch'd the firy bolt from pole to pole,

Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll.

As cloath'd in cloudy storm, Pope.

Weak, wan, and broad, he skirts the southern sky. Thompson.

2. Large.

To keep him at a distance from falsehood and cunning, which has always a troad mixture of falsehood; this is the fittest preparation of a child for wisdom. Locke.

3. Clear; open.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal All thought of this from others, himfelf bore In broad house, with the wooers us before. Chapman:
It no longer seeks the shelter of night and darkness, but ap-Chapman: pears in the broadest light.

Decay of Piety.

If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in broad funshine.

4. Grofs; coarfe.

The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each of r. as much as the lady prioress and the broad speaking gap-to z ied

Love made him doubt his broad barbarian found; By love, his want of words and withe found. Dryd.

If open vice be what you drive at, A name so broad will ne'er connive at. Dryd. The broadest mirth unfeeling folly wears, Pope.

Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears.
Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntsmen with a shout precede his chair; He grins, and looks broad nonfense with a stare.
5. Obscene; fulsom; tending to obscent Pope.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be deni but in some places he is broa and fulsome.

Though, now area id, he read with som Dryd.

Because he seems to chew the cud again, When his broad comment makes the text too p.

5. Bold; not delicate; not referved.

Who can speak broader than he that has no house to put his Shakefp. head in? Such may rail against great buildings.

From broad words, and 'cause he fail'd

His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear, Macduff lives in difgrace.

Shalefp. BROAD as long. Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are still for levelling; that is to say, for advanc-

ing themselves: for it is as broad as long, whether trey rise to others, or bring others down to them.

L'Estrange. BROAD-CLOTH. n. f. [from bread and cloth.] A fine kind of

Thus, a wife taylor is not pinching;
But turns at ev'ry feam an inch in:

Or elfe, be fure, your broad cloth breeches Will ne'er be fmooth, nor hold their stitches. Swift.

BROAD-EYED. adj. [from broad and eye ] Having a wide furvey.
In despite of broad-ey'd watchful day,

I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts: But, ah! I will not. Shakefp. BROAD-LEAVED. adj. [from broad and leaf.] Having broad leaves.

Narrow and broad-leaved cyprus-grafs of the same fort.

Woodward on Fossils.
To Bro'Aden. v. n. [from broad] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following passage.

Low walks the sun, and troadens by degrees,

Just o'er the verge of day. Thomfon. In a broad manner.

BRO'ADLY. adv. [from broad.] In BRO'ADNESS. n. f. [from broad.]

1. Breadth; extent from fide to fide.

1. Breadth; extent from fide to fide.
2. Coarfeness; fulsomness.

I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the breadness of the meaning.

BRO'ADSHOULDERED. adj. [from broad and shoulder.] Having a large space between the shoulders.

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with sinews strong,

Broadshoulder'd, and his arms were round and long. Dryd.

I am a tall, broadshouldered, impudent, black fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow.

BROADSIDE. n. f. [from broad and fide.]

1. The fide of a thip, diffinct from the head or ftern.

From vaster hopes than this he seem'd to fall, That durst attempt the British admiral: From her broadsides a ruder slame is thrown,

Than from the firy chariot of the fun.

2. The volly of that fired at once from the fide of a thip. 3. [In printing.] A sheet of paper containing one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD. n. s. [from broad and fword.] A cutting sword,

with a broad blade. He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a

broadfivord. BRO'ADWISE. adv. [from broad and wife ] According to the di-

rection of the breadth. If one should, with his hand, thrust a piece of iron broadwife against the flat cieling of his chamber, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perseveres to press against it.

BROCA'DE. n. f. [brocado, Span.] A filken fluff, variegated with colours of gold or filver.

I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich bro-Spectator.

Or flain her honour, or her new brocade, Forget her pray'rs, or miss a masquerade. BROCA'DED. adj. [from brocade.]
1. Drest in brocade. Pope.

Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Gay.

Should you the rich brocade.

Should you the rich brocaded fuit unfold,

Where riting flow'rs group fifff with frosted gold.

BRO'CAGE. n. f. [from:broke.]

I. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.

Yet fure his honesty

Got him small gains, but shameless flattery,

And filthy brocage, and unseemly shifts,

And borrow base, and some good ladies gifts.

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the political and wholesome lawse they are

As for the politick and wholesome laws; they were inter-

preted to be but bracage of an usurer, thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people. Bacon.

.3. The trade of dealing in old things. Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief, Whose works are e'en the frippery of wit,

From brocage is become so bold a thief, As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. So much as the quantity of money is leffened, fo much must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less, whether he be landholder, for his goods, or labourer, for his

hire or merchant, for his bracase. (ABBAGE; of which it is a species.

On broccoit and mut -n round the year;
But ancient friends, tho poor or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away.
To Broche. See To Broach.

Pops.

Spenfere

BRO So Geoffry of Boullion, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, troched three seetless BROCK. n. f. [bnoc, Saxon.] A badger.
BROCKET. n. f. A red deer, two years old.
BROGUE. n. f. [brog, Irish.]
I. A kind of shoe. I thought he flept; and put
My clouted brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud.

Shakesp Shakespeare. Sometimes it is given out, that we must either take halfpence, or eat our brogues. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronuncia-To BROIDER. v. a. [brodir, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work. A robe and a broidered coat, and a girdle. Infant Albion lay In mantles broider'd o'er with gorgeous pride. Tickell. BRO'IDERY. n. f. [from broider.] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloath.

The golden broidery tender Milkah wove,
The breaft to Kenna facred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled

BROIL. n. f. [brouiller, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.
Say to the king thy knowledge of the broil,
As thou didft leave it.

He has fent the fivered both of civil broils, and published. Tickell. Shakespeare. He has sent the sword both of civil troils, and publick war, He has sent the Iword both amongst us.

Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys,
The broils of drunkards, and the lust of boys. Granville.

To BROIL. v. a. [truler, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil.

Dryden.

To BROIL. v. n. To be in the heat.

Where have you been broiling?—

Among the croud i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more.

Shakespeare. Could not be wedg'd in more.

Shakespeare.

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been broiling in the sun, had the world lasted from all eternity.

To BROKE. v. n. [of uncertain etymology. Skinner seems inclined to derive it from to break, because broken men turn factors or brokers. Casaubon, from wearless. Skinner thinks, again, that it may be contracted from procurer. Mr. Lye more probably deduces it from bnuccan, Sax. to be busy.] To transact business for others, or by others. It is used generally in reproach.

He does, indeed,
And brokes with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid.

Shakespeare.
The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men should wait upon others necessity; broke by servants and instruments to draw them on. BRO'KING. particip. adj. In the broker's hands.

Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd crown,

Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. Shakespeare.

BRO'KEN. [particip. pass.]

Preserve men's wits from being broken with the very bent
of so long attention.

of fo long attention. BRO'KEN MEAT. Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you conftantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at small charges; only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders.

Brokenhearted. adj. [from broken and beart.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

He hath sent me to bind up the brokenbearted.

[Gigh.]

He hath fent me to bind up #ke trokenhearted. Isaiah.

BRO'KENLY. adv. [from broken.] Without any regular feries.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of this kind, but brokenly and glancingly; intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage.

BROKER. n. f. [from to troke.]

A factor; one that does business for another; one that makes

bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no stock of their own, set up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and felling there, and commonly abusing both fides, to make out a little paultry gain.

Temple.

Some South-fea broker, from the city, Will purchase me, the more's the pity; Lay all my fine plantations waste,
To fit them to his vulgar taste.

2. One who deals in old houshold goods.

Swift.

3. A pimp; a match-maker.

A goodly Iroker!

Dare you prefume to harbour wanton lines?

To whifper and confpire against my youth? Shakespe.

In chusing for yoursels, you shew'd your judgment;

Which being shallow, you shall give me leave

To play the broker in mine own behalf. Shakespe. Shakespear To play the broker in mine own behalf. Shakespeare.

BRO'KERAGE. n. s. [from troker.] The pay or reward of a broker. See Procage.

BRO'NCHOCELE. n. f. [βρογκεκήλη.] A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the tronchus. Quincy. BRONCHICK. } adj. [300713.] Belonging to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the bron-chial or pulmonary vessels, and may soon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both the lobes.

BRONCHO TOMY. n. f. [βρόγκ and τέμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation Quincy: in a quinfey. Quincy:
The operation of bronchotomy is an incision made into the

aspera arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any tumour compressing the larynx. Sharp's Surgery.

See BRAND. BROND. n. Foolish old man, said then the pagan wroth,
That weenest words or charms may force withstond,
Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for troth,
That I can carve with this enchanted brond.

Sp.

That I can carve with this enchanted brond.

That I can carve with this enchances of the Brontology. n. f. [βρουτή and λογία.] A differtation upon Diet.

BRONZE. n. f. [bronze, Fr.]

1. Brafs. Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henley stands, Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands.

2. A medal. I view with anger and disdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain;
A print, a bronze, a flower, a root,
A shell, a butterfly can do't.

BROOCH. n. s. [broke, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels.—
Your trooches, pearls, and owches.

Richly fuited, but unseasonable; just like the brooch and the tootheick, which we wear not now.

Shakespeare.

Iknow him well; he is the brooch, indeed,

Prior.

Shakespeare.

Milton.

Dryden.

And gem of all the nation.

2. [Withoainters.] A painting all of one colour.

To Broocs. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious fhew Shakespeare. Diet.

Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar, ever shall Be brocch'd with me.

To BROOD. v. n. [bnædan, Sax.]

1. To fit on eggs; to hatch them.

Theu from the first

Wast present, and, with mighty wings outspread, Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abys,

Dove-like lat'lt brooding on the valt abyls,
And mad'ft it pregnant.

Here nature spreads her fruitful sweetness round,
Breathes on the air, and broods upon the ground.

To cover chickens under the wing.

Exhalted here, and drunk with secret joy, Dryden:

Their young succession all their cares employ; They breed, they brood, instruct and educate,

And make provision for the future state.

Find out some to puth cell,
Where trooding dan eas spreads his jealous wings, Milton.

And the night raven ings.

3. To watch, or confide ny thing anxiously.

Defraud their clien, and, to lucre fold,

Sit trooding on unprofit gold,

Who dare not give. Dryden.

As a sicing mifers Smith. Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold.

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Clinias, as if there were ever amongst nations a trooding of a war, and that there is no sure league. Bacon.

but impuissance to do hurt.

To Brood. v. a. To cherish by care; to hatch.

Of crouds asraid, yet anxious when alone,
You'll sit and trood your forrows on a throne.

Dryden.

BROOD. 7. J. [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny.

The heavenly father keep his brood

From foul infection of fo g. eat a vice.

With terrours, and with clamours compass'd round, Fairfax. Milton.

Of mine own brood, that on my bowels feed.

Or any ther of that heav'nly brood,

Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some good.

Mill Milton.

Elian discourses of storks, and their affection toward their brood, whom they nitruct to sty. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. Generation. Have you for otten Libya's burning wastes, Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of fand, Is tainted air, and all its brooms of poison? Addison:

atch; the number hatched at once. swonderfully pleased to see the different workings of n a hen followed by a brood of ducks. Speciator. in

4. Sirrethir brought forth; a preduction. Such

Such things become the hatch and brood of time. Shakefp. 5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something's in his foul,

O'er which his melancholy fits on brood;
And I doubt the hatch and the disclose

Will be some danger. Shakespeare. BRO'ODY. adj. [from brood.] In a flate of fitting on the eggs; inclined to fit. The common hen, all the while the is broody, fits, and leads her chickens, and uses a voice which we call clocking. Ray. BROOK. n. f. [bnoc, or bnoca, Sax.] A running water, less than a river; a rivulet. A substitute shines brightly as a king, Until a king be by; and then his state Empties itself, as doth an inland brook Into the main of waters. Shake peare. Or many grateful altars I would rear, Of graffy turf; and pile up every stone, Of lustre, from the brook; in memory, Of monument to ages.

And to Cephifus' brook their way pursue: Milton. The stream was troubled, but the ford they knew. Dryden. Springs make little rivulets; those united, make brooks; and those coming together, make rivers, which empty themselves Locke. To BROOK. v. a. [brucan, Sax ] To bear; to endure; to fupport. Even they, which brook it worst, that men should tell them they are told the same by a law; think of their duties, when they are told the same by a law, think very well and reasonably of it.

A thousand more mischances than this one,

Have larged the control this patiently. Have learn'd me to brook this patiently. How use doth breed a habit in a man! Shusefpeare. This shadowy defart, unfrequented woods, I better brook than flourishing peopl'd towns. Shakespeare.

Heav'n, the seat of blis,

Brooks not the works of violence, and war.

Most men can much rather brook their being reputs knaves, Milton. than for their honesty be accounted fools.

Restraint thou wilt not brook; but think it race, South. Your prudence is not trufted as your guard.

To Brook. v. n. To endure; to be content.

He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid; because he could not brook, that the worthy prince Plangus was, by his chosen Tiridates, preserved before him.

Brooklime. n. s. [becabunga, Lat.], sort of water speedwell: very common in ditches. well; very common in ditches.

BROOM. n. f. [brom, Saxon.]

1. This tree hath a papilionaceous flower, hose pointal, which rises from the flower cup, afterward becomes a fhort, roundish, fwelling pod, containing, for the most par; one kidney-shaped seed in each. Miller. ive their use, ocks, produce. Dryden. which it is made. Ev'n humble broom, and offers. And shade for sheep, and sood 2. A besom; so called from the in Not a m Shall difturb this hallow'd h I am fent with broom before. To fweep the dust behind Shakespeare. If they came into the best der, they were saluted with BRO'OMLAND. n. s. [froom an I have known sheep cures] to fet any thing in or-Cand that bears broom. ot, when they have not ut into broomlands. Mortimer. been far gone with it, only BRO'OMSTAFF. n. f. [from recom and flaff.] The flaff to which the broom is bound; the hardle of befom.

They fell on; I made good my e; at length they came to the broomstaff with me; de ed an ftill. Shakespeare.

From That children tread this worldly itage, Broomstaff, or poker, they bestride.

And round the parlow leve to ride. Sir Roger pointed at fomething behind the door which I found to be an old broom? If.

BRO'OMY. adj. [from brom.] Full of broom.

If it grow mossy or broom, which these lands are inclined to, then break it up again, and order it as you did before, laying of it down again from the wheat-stubble.

Mortimer. The youth with broomy fumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place. Swift.
BROTH. n. f. [bnos, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled.
You may make the broth for two day and take the one and take the one Inftead of light deserts, and aroth,
Our author treats to-night win an broth. Bacc South If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats broth, the infr fuck the broth almost unalezred. BROTHEL. ? n. f. [bordel, Fr.] A ho BROTHELHOUSE. } tainment; a bawdy nouse,

Perchance

I faw him enter fuch a moufe of fale,

Videlicet, a trothel.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown, Ere made the common brothels of the town: Ere made the common protests of the town:

There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,

But chafte as maids in monafteries liv'd.

From its old ruins brothelhouses rise,

Scenes of lewd loves, and of polluted joys.

The libertine retires to the stews, and to the brothel. Rogers.

BRO'THER. n. s. [bnoden, bnodon, Sax.] Plural, brothers, or brethren. 1. One born of the fame father and mother. Be fad, good brothers; Sorrow fo royally in you appears,

That I will deeply put the fashlon on.

Whilst kin their kin, brother the brother foils,

Like ensigns all, against like ensigns bend. Shake peare. Daniel. To whom Michael-These two are brethren, Adam, and to come Out of thy loins: Milton. Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very easy to form the ideas of brothers.

Locke. 2. Any one closely united.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;

For he, to day that sheds his blood with me, Shall be my brother. Shake Speare. 3. Any one refembling another in manner, form, or profession:

He also that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster.

4. Brother is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD. n. s. [from brother and bood.]

I. The state or quality of being a brother.

This deep disgrace of brotherhood

Shakespeare

Shakespeare Shakespeare. Finds brotherhood in thee no sharper spur? Shakespeare.
So it be a right to govern, whether you call it supreme fatherhood, or supreme brotherhood, will be all one, provided we know who has it.

Locke. 2. An affociation of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the brotherbood of St. George, erected by parliament, consisting of thirteen the most noble and worthy persons.

Davies,

3. A class of men of the same kind.

He was sometimes so engaged among the wheels, that not 3. A clais of men of the lame kind.

He was fometimes so engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as conspicuous as any of the brotherhood.

Addison.

BRO'THERLY. adj. [from brother.] Natural; such as becomes or beseems a brother.

He was a priest, and looked for a priest's reward; which was He was a prieft, and looked for a prieft's reward; which was, our brotherly love, and the good of our fouls and bodies. Bacon.

Though more our money than our cause,

Their brotherly affistance draws.

Denham. They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their superiors, and embracing one another in brotherly piety and concord.

Addition BRO'THERLY. adv. After the manner of a brother; with kind-ness and affection. I speak but brotherly of him; but should I anatomize him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and thou look pale and wond r.

Shakespeare. BROUGHT. [participle paffive of bring.]
The Turks, possessed with a needless fear, forsook the walls, and could not, by any persuasions or threats of the captains, be brought on again to the affault.

The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs. BROW. n. f. [bnopa, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over that eye.

'Tis now the hour which all to rest allow, Locke. And fleep fits heavy upon every brow. Dryden. 2. The forehead. She could have run, and waddled about;
For even the day before she broke her brow.
So we some antique hero's strength,
Learn by his launce's weight and length;
As these vast beams express the beast,
Whose shady brows alive they drest.

The general air of the countenance.
Then call them to our presence, face to face,
And frowning brow to brow.
Though all things foul would bear the brows of grace,
Yet grace must look still so.
Shakespeare.

The earl, nothing dismayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night,
upon the brow or hanging of a hill.
On the brow of the hill beyond that city, they were somewhat preserved by espying the French embassador, with the nasse.

Them with fire, and hostile arms,
icis assail; and; to the brow of heav'n
Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss.

Brow. v. a. [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of. She could have run, and waddled about;

Brow. v. a. [from the noun.]

be at the edge of.

Shakefen.

To bound; to limit; to

Tenung

BRU Tending my flocks hard by i'th' hilly crofts, That brow this bottom glad.

To Browse AT: v. a. [from brow and beat.] To depress with fevere brows, and stern or losty looks. It is not for a magistrate to frown upon, and browbeat those who are hearty and exact in their ministry; and, with a grave. infignificant nod, to call a resolved zeal, want of prudence. What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious browbeatings and scorns of great men? L'Estrange. Count Tarisff endeavoured to browbeat the plaintisf, while he was speaking; but though he was not so imprudent as the was speaking; but though he was not so imprudent as the count, he was every whit as sturdy.

I will not be browbeaten by the supercilious looks of my adversaries, who now stand cheek by jowl by your worship.

Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.

Browbound. [from brow and bound.] Crowned; having the head encircled with a diadem.

In that day's feats,

He prov'd the best man i' th' field, and, for his meed,

Was browbound with the oak.

Shakespeare. Was browbound with the oak. Shakespeare. BRO'WSICK. adj. [from brow and fick.] Dejected; hanging the head. But yet a gracious influence from you, May alter nature in our browfick crew. Suckling.

BROWN. adj. [bnun, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in High Dutch, is called braun; in the Netherlands, bruyn; in French, colour brune; in Italian, bruno; in Greek, bruyn; in French, coleur brune; in Italian, oruno; in Greek, δορθνινω ἀιθοψ, from the colour of the Ethiopians; for αἰθω is to burn, and ωψ, a face; for that blackness or swarthiness in their faces, is procured through heat. In Latin it is called fuscus, quasi Φως σκιῶται, that is, from darkening or overshadowing the light; or of Φωσκείν, which is to burn or scorch. Peacham.

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a lite. Shakefpeare. From whence high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods, Broun with o'ercharging shades and pendent woods. Pope. Long untravell'd heaths,

With desolation brown, he wanders waste. Thomson.

Bro'wnelll. n. s. [from brown and bill.] The ancient weapon of the English foot; why it is called brown, I have not discovered; but we now say brown musket from it.

And brownbills, levied in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee. Hudibras.

Bro'wnish. adj. [from brown.] Somewhat brown.

A brownish grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but woodward. BRO'WNESS. n.f. [from brown.] A brown colour.
She would confess the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, brownness of Musidorus's face, and this colour of mine.

BRO'WNSTUDY. n. f. [from brown and fludy.] Gloomy meditations; study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

I hey live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowlines and brownstudies; or, if brisk and active, they lay themselves out wholly in making common places. Norris.

To BROWSE. v. a. [brouser, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs.

And being down, is trod in the durt

Of cattle, and broused, and sorely hurt.

Thy palate then did deign

The roughest berry on the rudest hedge:

Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,

The barks of trees thou vowseds.

Shakespeare.

To BROWSE. v. n. To feed t is used with the particle on.

They have scared away two of my best sheep; if any where I have them, tis by the sea-side, browsing on ivy. Shakesp.

A goat, hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard; so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a browing upon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a browing upon the leaves.

L'Estrange.

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,

Browse on the shrubs, and crop the budding trees. Blackm.

The Greeks were the descendants of savages, ignorant of agriculture, and browsing on herbage, like cattle. Arbuthnot.

Browse. n. s. [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy liones the wolf pursues,

The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browse. Dryden. On that cloud-piercing hill, Plinlimmon, from afar the traveller kens Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby brozuse Gnaw pendent.

To BRUISE. v. a. [brifer, Fr.] To crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by any weight; to beat into gross powder; to heat to eacher

Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,

Bruis'd underneath the yoke of tyranny.

And fix far deeper in his head their slings,

Than temporal death shall bruise the victor's heel,
theirs hom he redeems.

Par. Lost.

coarfely

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And stars with rocks together crush'd and bruis'd. Waller.
They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow,

They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow,

Dryden. Till they turn'd livid, and corrupt the fnow. Dryden. BRUISE. n. f. [from the verb ] A hurt with fomething blunt and heavy. One arm'd with metal; th' other with wood,

Hudibras:

This fit for bruise, and that for blood.

I fince have labour'd

To bind the bruises of a civil war,

And stop the issues of their washing blood.

BRU'ISEWORT. n. f. An herb; the same with Comfrey;

which see which see.

BRUIT. n. s. [bruit; Fr.] Rumour; noise; report.

Wherewith a bruit ran from one to the other, that the king Sidney.

Upon some bruits he apprehended a fear, which moved him to fend to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. Haywi. I am not

One that rejoices in the common wreck, As common bruit doth put it:

Shakespeare:
To BRUIT. v. a: [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad;
to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much

His death, Being bruited once, took fire and heat away From the best temper'd courage in his troops. Shakespeare: It was bruited, that I meant nothing less than to go to Guiand. Raleigh.

BRUMAL. adj. [brumalis, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the brumal folftice, it hath been observed, even unto a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from the Sax. bonn, bounn, bnunna, bunna; all signifying a river or brook.

Giblon.

BRUNETT. n. f. [brunette, Fr.] A woman with a brown com-Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to inAddison.

fult the olives and the brunettes.

Addison.

BRU'NION. n. s. [brugnon, Fr.] A fort of fruit between a plum

Trestone and a peach.

BRUNT. n. f. [brunft, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence. Trevoux.

Erona chose rather to bide the brunt of war, than venture

God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy pray'r, From the dry ground to fpring, thy thirst t' allay After the brunt of battle. Milton. Fait ministers are to stand and endure the brunt: a common foldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the standard to die upon the place.

South.

2. Blow; ftroke.

A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long
In the close covert of her guileful eyen,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the brunt so strong.
The friendly rug preserv'd the ground,
And headlong knight from bruise or wound,
Like featherbed betwixt a wall,
And heavy brunt of cannon-ball.

Hudib Spenfer.

And heavy brunt of cannon-ball.

BRUSH. n. f. [broffe, Fr. from brufcus, Lat.]

1. An inftrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or foil. It is generally made of briftles fet in wood.

2. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pencils and brufbes of the town against me?

Stillingsleet.

With a small brufb you must smear the glue well upon the ioint of each piece.

Mozot. joint of each piece. Moxot.

fame metaphor, we call a fouring.

Let grow thy finews till their knots be strong,

And tempt not yet the brushes of the war. Shakespeare.

It could not be possible, that, upon so little a brush as Waller
had sustained, he could not be able to follow and disturb the Clarenden.

A rude affault; a shock; rough treatment; which, by the

Else when we put it to the push,

They had not giv'n us such a brush. Hudibras.

To BRUSH. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To sweep or rub with a brush.

If he be not in love with fome woman, there is no believing old figns; he ! Les his hat o' morning; what should that Shakespeare.

2. To ftrike with quickness, as in brushing.
thful beast about him turned light,
rudely passing vy, did brush
ag tail, that horse and man to ground did rush.

Mas Somnus brush'd thy eyelids with his rod? Dryden.
His fon Cupavo brush he briny flood,
Upon his stern a brawny contaur stood.

Dryden. High

High o'er the billows flew the maffy load, And near the ship came thund'ring on the flood, It almost brush d the helm.

Pope.

3. To paint with a brush.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to brush you up like your neighbours.

4. To carry away, by an act like that of brushing.

And from the boughs brush off the evil dew, And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blew. Milton. The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers must empty themselves, ought to have so spacious a surface, that as much water may be continually brushed off by the winds, and exhaled by the sun, as, besides what falls again, is brought into it by all the rivers.

To move as the brush To move as the brush, move as the bruin,
A thousand nights have brush'd their balmy wings
Dryden. Over these eyes. To BRUSH. v. n. 1. To move with hafte: a ludicrous word, applied to men. Nor wept his fate, nor cast a pitying eye, Nor took him down, but brush'd regardless by. Dryden. The French had gather'd all their force, And William met them in their way; Yet off they bru/b'd, both foot and horse.

2. To fly over; to skim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,

But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,

Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,

And, bru/bing o'er, adds motion to the pool.

BRUSHER. n. f. [from bru/b..] He that uses a brush.

Sir Henry Wotton used to say, that criticks were like bru/bers of noblemens cloaths.

BRUSHER of the same of the s BRU'SHWOOD. n. f. [from brufh and wood. I know not whether it may not be corrupted from browfewood.] Rough, low, close, fhrubby thickets; fmall wood fit for fire. It smokes, and then with trembling breath she blows, Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arofe.

With brushvood, and with chips, she strengthens these,
And adds at last the boughs of rotten trees. Dryden.

Brushy. adj. [from brush.] Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

I suspected, that it might have proceeded from some small unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the brushy substance of the nerve, from the knife wherewith it was cut.

To Brushle, g. n. [hnarrhan, Saxon.] To crackle: to make To BRUSTLE. v. n. [bnarthan, Saxon.] To crackle; to make a small noise. BRU'TAL. adj. [brutal, Fr. from brute.]

1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in common with brutes. There is no opposing brutal force to the stratagems of hu-L'Estrange. man reafon. 2. Savage; cruel; inhuman. The brutal bus'ness of the war Is manag'd by thy dreadful fervants care. Dryden. BRUTA'LITY. n. f. [brutalité, Fr.] Savagenes; churlishnes; Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion of bruta'ity. Locke. To BRUTA'LIZE. v. n. [brutalifer, Fr.] To grow brutal or fa-Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, brutalized with them in their habit and manners, and would never again re-To BRUTA'LIZE. v. a. To make printal or favage.
BRUTALIY, adv. [from brutal.] Chutlifhly; inhumanly; cru-Addison. Mrs Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very lrutally indeed. BRUTE. adj. [brutus, Lat.]
1. Senseles; unconscious. Nor yet are we so low and base as their atheism would depress us; not walking statues of clay, not the sons earth, whose final inheritance is death and corruption. Bent. 2. Savage; irrational; ferine. Even brute animals make use of this artificial way of making divers motions, to have several significations to call, warn, chide, cherish, threaten. In the promulgation of the Mosaick law, if so much as a brute beast touched the mountain, it was to be struck through with a dart. with a dart.

3. Bestial; in common with beasts.

Then to subdue, and quell, through all the earth,

Brute violence, and proud tyrangio v'r. Par.

4. Rough; serocious; uncivilized.

The brute philosopher, who ne'er prov'd

The joy of loving, or of being lov'd.

DRUTE. n. s. strong adjective.] A brute creature three without reason; a favage. Par. Reg. cature without reason; a savage.
What may this mean? Language of man pion

By tongue of brute, and human fense express'd?

To judgment he proceeded, on th' accurs'd

Serpent, tho' brute; unable to transfer

The guilt on him, who made him inftrument Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatick, or amphibious. I call those aerial which have wings, wherewith they can support themselves in the air; terrestrial are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth; aquatick are those, whose constant abode is upon the water.

To those three present impulses, of sense, memory, and instinct, most, if not all, the sagacities of brutes may be reduced.

Hele Hale. Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page prescrib'd, this present state;
From brutes what men, from men what spirits know;
Or who could suffer being here below?

To BRUTE. v. a. [written ill for bruit.] To report. This, once bruted through the army, filled them all with Knolles. BRU'TENESS. n. f. [from brute.] Brutality; a word not now used. Thou dotard vile, That with thy bruteness shend's thy comely age. Fairy 2.

To BRU'TIFY. v. a. [from brute.] To make a man a brute.

O thou falacious woman! am I then brutisted? Ay; feel it here; I sprout, I bud, I blossom, I am ripe horn mad.

Congreve's Old Batchelor.

BRU'TISH adi. [from brute.] BRU'TISH. adj. [from brute.]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train, With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in brutish forms.

Milton.

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; savage; ferocious. Brütes, and brutish men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others. 3. Gross; carnal.

For thou thyself hast been a libertine, As fenfual as the brutish sting itself.

After he has slept himself into some use of himself, by much ado he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the fame brutish scene. 4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not so brutish, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God.

Hooker. BRU'TISHLY. adv. [from brutish.] In the manner of a brute, of a favage and unnatural man. I am not so diffident of myself, as brutishly to submit to any man's dictates. K. Charles. For a man to found a confident practice upon a disputable principle, is brutishly to outrun his reason. South. BRU'TISHNESS. n. f. [from brutish.] Brutality; favageness; infenfibility. All other courage, besides that, is not true valour, but brutishness. BRY'ONY. n. f. [bryonia, Lat.] A plant.

It has a climbing stalk, with spines; the leaves are like those of the vine; the slowers consist of one leaf, which is expanded at the top, and divided into five parts, and, in the female plants, fucceeded by round berries, growing on footstalks; the flowers of the male plants have five apices in each, but are barren. The fpecies are, 1. The common white bryony. 2. Smooth African bryony, with deep cut leaves, and yellow flowers, &c. The first fort grows upon dry banks, under hedges, in many parts of England; but may be cultivated in a garden for use, by sowing the berries in the spring of the year, in a dry poor soil. The roots of this plant have been something cut into a human shape, and carried about the country, and shewn as mandrakes. Mill.

Bub. n. s. [a cant word.] Strong thank liquour.

Or if it be his fate to meet With folks who have more wealth than wit, He loves cheap port, and double bub, And fettles in the humdrum club. Prior. PUBBLE. n. f. [bobbel, Dutch.] 1. A small bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind. Bubbles are in the form of a hemisphere; air within, and a little skin of water without: and it seemeth somewhat strange, that the air should rise so swiftly, while it is in the water, and, when it cometh to the top, should be stayed by so weak a cover as that of the bubble is.

The colours of bubbles, with which children play, are various, and change their fituation variously, without any respect to confine or shadow.

Newton. 2. Any thing which wants folidity and firmness; any thing that is more specious than real. The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly

upon the strength of the proceedings there, which was but a pon letters from the lady Margaret.
Then a foldier,

Even in the cannon's mouth.

War, he fung, is toil and trouble, Honour but an empty bubble, Fighting still, and still destroying.

c'd

Loft.

Blacon,

Shakespeare,

Dafden.

3. A cheat; a false show. The nation then too late will find, Directors promifes but wind, South-fea at best a mighty bubble. Swift. 4. The person cheated.

Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide; Gany's a cheat, and I'm a bubble;
Yet why this great excess of trouble?
He has been my bubble these twenty years, and, to my certain knowledge, understands no more of his own affairs, that Prior. a child in fwaddling clothes.

To BU'BBLE. v. n. [from the noun.] Arbuthnot. 1. To rife in bubbles. Alas! a crimfon river of warm blood, Like to a bubbling fountain stirr'd with wind, Doth rife and fall.

Adder's fork, and blindworm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing:
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a hellbroth boil and bubble. Shakespeare. Shakespeare. Still bubble on, and pour forth blood and tears. Dryden. 2. To run with a gentle noise. For thee the bubbling springs appear'd to mourn, And whispering pines made vows for thy return. Dryden. The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remisfion of its heat: at others, as manifest an increase of it; yea, iometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and bubtle with extreme heat. Woodward. Not bubbling fountains to the thirsty swain, Not show'rs to larks, or sunshine to the bee, Are half so charming as thy fight to me. To Bu'eble. v. a. To cheat: a cant word. Pope. He tells me, with great passion, that she has bubbled him out of his youth; and that she has drilled him on to five and fifty. Charles Mather could not bubble a young beau better with Arbuthnot. Bu'BBLER. n. f. [from bubble.] A cheat. Bu'Beler. n. f. [from bubble.] A cheat.

What words can suffice to express, how infinitely I esteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and bubblers.

Bu'Bey. n. f. A woman's breast.

Foh! say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fellow, so much governed by a doating old woman; why don't you go and suck the bubby?

Arbuthnot.

Bu'Bo. n. f. [Lat. from βεδων, the groin.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called bubbes.

Quincy. all tumours in that part are called buboes. I suppurated it after the manner of a bubo, opened it, and endeavoured deterfion. Wifeman. Bubonoce Le. n. f. [Lat. from βεδων, the groin, and κήλη, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin.

When the intestine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muscles into the groin, it is called hernia inguinalis, or, if into the scrotum, scrota is: these two, though the fifst only is properly so called, are known by the name of Sharp. BUCANI'ERS. n. f. A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America. BUCK LLA'TION. n. f. [buccella, a mouthful, Lat.] In some chymical authours, fignifies a dividing into large pieces. Harris.
BUCK. n. f. [bauche, Germ. suds, or lye.]

1. The liquour in which cloaths are washed.

Buck? I would I could wash myself of the buck: I warrant you, buck, and of the season to it shall appear. Shakespeare.
2. The cloaths washed in the licebur. Of late, not able to traves with her furred pack, she washes bucks here at home.

BUCK. n. f. [bwch, Welch; bock, Dutch; bouc, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbets, and other animals. Shake Speare. Bucks, goats, and the like are said to be tripping or saliant, that is, going or leaping.
To Buck. v. a. [from the noun.] To wash clothes. Here is a basket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to bucking.

Shakesp.

To Buck. v. n. [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and The chief time of fetting traps, is in their bucking time. Mor. Bu'ckbasker. n. f. The basket in which cloaths are carried to They conveyed me into a buckbasket; rammed me in with foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins. Shakesp.

Bu'ckbean. n. s. [bocksboonen, Dutch.] A plant; a fort of trefoil.

The bitter nauseous plants, as centaury, buckbane, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infusion. Floyer Bu'cker. n. f. [baquet, Fr.]

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.

Now is this golden crown like a deep well, That owes two buckets, filling one another; The emptier ever dancing in the air, The other down unseen, and full of water.

Shakespeare.

Is the fea ever likely to be evaporated by the fun, or to be emptied with buckets ? 2. The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench Now streets grow throng'd, and, bufy as by day, Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire; Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. Dryden.
The porringers, that in a row Hung high, and made a glitt'ring show, To a less noble substance chang'd, Were now but leathern buckets rang'd. BUCKLE. n. f. [lwccl, Welch, and the fame in the Armorick; boucle, Fr.] 1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another Fair lined flippers for the cold, With buckles of the purest gold. The chlamys was a fort of short cloak tied with a buckle, commonly to the right shoulder.

Arbuthnot. Three feal-rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown.

2. The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the fame state.

The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig; the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and let his wig lie in buckle for a whole half year.

Spesiator.

Spesiator. That live-long wig, which Gorgon' felf might own, Eternal buckle takes in Farian stone. To Buckle. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with a buckle. Like faphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,

Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.

France, whose armour conscience buck.'d on, Shakefp. Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. Thus, ever, when I buckle on my helmet, Thy fears afflict thee. Shake sp. Phi ips. When you carry your master's riding coat, wrap your own in it, and buckle them up close with a strap.

Swift.

2. To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from buckling on the armour. The Saracen, this hearing, rose amain, And catching up in haste his three square shield, And shining helmet, soon him bucked to the field. F. 2.

3. To join in battle.

The Lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were buckled with them in front

Hayward. To confine. How brief the life of man Runs his erring pilgrimage! That the fletching of a span That the stetching of a span

Buckles in his sum of age.

To Buckle. v. n [bucken, Germ.]

1. To bend; to bow.

As the wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,

Like strengthless hinges, buckle under life,

Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire

Out of his keeper's arms.

Now a covetous old crafty knave,

At dead of night, shall raise his son, and cry, Shakespeare: Shakespeare. At dead of night, shall raise his son, and cry,
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie;
Go buckle to the law.

2. To buckle to. To apply to; to attend. See astive, second sense.
This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by laziness unbent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavouring to make them buckle to the thing proposed. Locke.

3. To buckle with. To engage with; to encounter.
For single combat, thou shalt buckle with me. Shakesp.
Yet thou, they say, for marriage dost provide;
Is this an age to buckle with a bride?

BU'CKLER n. s. so liberaled, Welch; boucher, Fr. A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm.

He tooks my arms, and, while I forc'd my way,
Through troops of soes, which did our passage stay;
My buckler o'er my aged father cast,
Still sighting, still defending as I past.

This medal compliments the emperor in the same sense as the old Romans did their dictator. Fabius, when they called him the buckler of Rome.

Addison. At dead of night, shall raise his son, and cry, the buckler of Rome. To Buckler. v. a. [from the noun.] To support; to defend. Fear not, fweet wench, they shall not touch thee, Kate; I'll buckler thee against a million.

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right, Shake peare. Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now buckler falanood with a pedigree?

Buckler-thorn. n. f. Christ's-thorn.

Buckler-thorn. f. The fruit or m. f of the beech tree.

CKRANI. n. f. [bougran, Fr.] A fort of strong linen cloth, strict. gum, used by taylors and staymakers.

I have perpered two of them; two, I am sure, I have paid, two rogues in buckram suits.

Buckrams n. f. The same wi sild garlick. Schakespeare.

Buckrams n. f. The same wi sild garlick. See Gar ick.

Bucks-

3 R

Bu'cks-

BU'CKSHORN PLANTAIN. n. f. [coronopus, Lat. from the form

or the leaf.] A plant.
It agrees in flower and fruit with the plantain; but its leaves It agrees in flower and fruit with the plantain; but its leaves are 'ceply cut in on the edges; whereas the leaves of the plantain are either entire, or but flightly indented. The species are four; 2. Garden buckshorn prantain, or hartshorn, &c. The first species though entitled a garden plant, yet is found wild upon most commons, and barren heaths; where, from the poorness of the foil, it appears to be very different from the garden kind, as being little more than a fourth part so large. This species was formerly cultivated in gardens as a salad herb, but, at present, is little regarded, and wholly disused. Miller. Buckthorn. n. s. [rhamnus, Lat. supposed to be so called from bucc, Sax. the belly.]

It hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, di-vided toward the top into four or five segments; out of the flower-cup rifes the pointal, which becomes a foft roundish berry, very full of juice, inclosing four hard feeds. The species are, 1. Common purging buckthorn. 2. Lesser purging buckthorn. 3. Buckthorn, with long spines, and a white bark of Montpelier. The first of these trees is very common in hedges; the berries of which are used in medicine particular. ges; the berries of which are used in medicine, particularly for making a syrup, which was was formerly in great use; though, of late, other sorts of berries have either been mixed though, of late, other forts of berries have either been mixed with those of the tuckthorn, or wholly substituted in their place; which mixture hath spoiled the syrup, and rendered it less esteemed. The buckthorn berries may be distinguished whether they are right or not, by opening them, and observing the number of seeds in each; for these have commonly sour. The second sort is less common in England. Both these forts may be propagated, by laying down their tender branches in autumn. I he first sort will grow to the height of eighteen or twenty feet; the second sort seldom rises above eight feet high. They may also be propagated by seeds.

They may also be propagated by seeds.

Miller:
Bu'ckwheat. n. s. [buckweitz, Germ. fagopyrum, Lat.]

The flowers grow in a spike, or branched from the wings of the leaves; the cup of the flower is divided into five parts, and resembles the petals of a flower; the seeds are black, and three cornered. The species are. I. Common upright buckwheat.

2. Common creeping buckwheat. The first is cultivated in England, and is a great improvement to dry barren lands. The second grows wild, and is seldom cultivated.

Miller. Buco'LICK. adj. [βουκολικα, from βουκολω, a cowherd.] Paf-

BUD. n. f. [bouton, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem. Be as thou was wont to be

See as thou wast wont to fee: Dian's bud o'er Cupid's flower

Hath such force and blessed power. Writers say, as the most forward bud Shakespeare.

Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even fo by love the young and tender wit.

Is turn'd to folly, blafting in the bud,
Losing his verdure even in the prime.

When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,

Shakefpeare. Why do you to her garland join
The meanest bud that falls from mine? Prior.

Infects wound the tender buds, with a long hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole, with a sharp corroding liquor, that causeth a swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice. Bentley.

causeth a swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice. Bentley. To BUD. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young shoots, or gems.

Bud forth as a rose growing by the bro of the field. Ecc.

There the fruit, that was to be gather from such a conflux, quickly budded out.

Heav'n gave him all at one, then stacks they farendon.

Ere mortals all his beauties could five y;

Just like that flower that buds and withers in a day.

Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,

And felt for budding horns on their smooth foreheads rear'd.

Dryden's Silenus.

2. To be in the bloom, or growing:
Young budding virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode?

Shakesp.
To Bud. v. a. To inoculate; to graff by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largest masculine is much improved by budding upon a peach stock.

To BUDGE. v. n. [louger, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place: a low word.

All your priioners
In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,
Shakespeare. They cannot budge till your release.

The mouse ne'er shun'd the cat, as they did budge

From rascals worse than they.

Shakespeare. I thought th' hadft fcorn'd to budge.

For fear. Hudibi

Budge. adj. [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; fliff, formation of foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors of the stoicks.

Budge. n. f. The dressed skin or sur of lambs.
Budger. n. f. [from the verb.] One that mov or stirs from this place. wilton. Diet. or ftirs from his place.

Let the first budger die the other's slave,
And the gods doom him after.

BU'DGET. n. f. [bogette, Fr.]

1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.
If tinkers may have leave to live, And bear the fowskin budget;

Then my account I well may give, And in the stocks avouch it. Shake Speare. Sir Robert Clifford, in whose bosom, or budget, most of Perkin's secrets were laid up, was come into England.

His budget with corruptions cramm'd,

The contributions of the damn'd.

Swift.

Shakespeare.

The contributions of the case.

2. It is used for a store, or stock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the L'Estrange.

BUFF. n. f. [from buffalo.]

1. A fort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used

A ropy chain of rheums, a visage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff.

Dryden:
The skins of elks and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.

3. A military coat made of thick leather, fo that a blow cannot

eafily pierce it.

A fiend, a fury, pitiles and rough,

A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in buff.

Shakefp.

To BUFF. v. a. [buffe, Fr.] To strike: it is a word not in use.

There was a shock,

To have buff d out the blood

From ought but a block. Ben. Johnson.

BUFFALO. n. f. [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become th' unworthy browse

Of buffaloes, salt goats, and hungry cows.

Dryden.

BUFFET. n. f. [buffeto, Ital.] A blow with the fift; a box on

O, I could divide myself, and go to buffets, for moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. Shak.

A man that fortune's buffets and rewards Shakesteare.

Haft ta'en with equal thanks.

Go, baffl'd coward, left I run upon thee,
And with one b' ffet lay thy fructure low.

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the fun of Neptune flunn'd Milton.

With these repeated buffets, quits the ground. Dryden.

BUFFE'T. n. s. [buffette, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to shew, in a room of entertain-

ment.

The rich buffet well-colour'd ferpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face.

Pope.

To BUFFET. v. a. [from the noun.] To strike with the hand;

Why woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; he so buffets himself on the forehead, crying, peer out, peer out! that any madness I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness. Shak.

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his But buffets better than a fift of France. Shake Speare. Shakespeare.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it With lufty finews; throwing it afide.

Instantly I plung'd into the sea,
And, tuffeting the billows to her rescue,

And, tuffeting the billows to her reicue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine.

To Bu'ffet. v. n. To play a boxing-match.

If I might buffet for my love, I could lay on like a butcher.

Shakefp. Henry V.

Bu'ffle. n. f. [from buffet.] A boxer; one that buffets. Bu'ffle. n. f. [beuffle, Fr.] The fame with buffalo; a wild ox. To Bu'ffle. v. n. [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, buffling, well-meaning mortal, Piftorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties.

Swift.

BUFFO'ON. n. s. [buffon, Fr.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and an-

No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvassed on a publick stage, and become the sport of buffoons.

Watts.

2.A man that practifes indecent raillery.

It is the nature of drolls and buffoons, to be infolent to those that will bear it, and flavish to others.

The bold buffeen, when'er they tread the green, L'Estrange.

Their motion mimicks, but with gest obscene
BUFF ONERY. n. f. from buffoon.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon. Garth.

ours an ill-bred man, has the air, and escape not the opinion of brus lity; learning becomes pedantry, and wit buffeenery.

2. Low jefts; ridiculous pranks; fcurrile mirth. Dryden places the accent, improperly, on the first syllable.

Where publick ministers encourage buffo nery, it is no wonder

der if buffoons fet up for publick ministers. L'Estrange.

And whilst it lasts, let buffornery succeed, To make us laugh; for never was more need. Dryden.

BUG. n. f. A stinking insect bred in old houshold stuff. In the following passage, wings are erroneously ascribed to it. Yet let me stap this bug with gilded wings,

This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings. Pope.

Buc. [n. f. [It is derived by some from big, by others from Bu'GBEAR. | pug; buz, in Welch, has the same meaning.] A frightful object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen; generally now used for a false terrour to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,

As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear,

Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign. Fairy Queen. Sir, spare your threats;

The bug which you would fright me with, I feek. Shakefp. Hast not slept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it sleep? a bug!ear take him. Shakespeare.
We have a horrour for uncouth monsters; but, upon custom

We have a horrour for uncount monitors, and easy to us. and experience, all these bugs grow familiar and easy to us.

L'Estrange.

Such bugbear thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, fink deep, so as not easily, if ever, to be got out

To the world, no bugbear is fo great,
As want of figure, and a small estate.

As want of figure, bugge, Being infection Pope. As want of figure, and a imal citate.

Bu'GGINESS. n. f. [from buggy.] Being infected with bugs.

Bu'GGY. adj. [from bug.] Abounding with bugs.

Bu'GLE. fn. f. [from buzen, Sax. to bend, Skinner; from Bu'GLEHORN. bucula, Lat. a heifer, Junius; from bugle, the bonafus, Lye.] A hunting horn.

Then took that fquire an horny bugle small,

Which hung adown his fide in twifted gold,

Fairy Queen. And tassels gay. Fairy Queen.
That I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my bug.e in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me.

Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.

He gave his bugleborn a blaft,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide.

That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. Tickell.

Bu'GLE n. f. A fining bead of black glass.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfum'd for a lady's chamber.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black filk hair,
Your bug e eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship. Shakespeare.

Bu'GLE. n. f [from bugula, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail, attended by four embryos, which become so many oblong seeds, shut up in a husk; the flowers are placed in whorles long feeds, flut up in a husk; the flowers are placed in whorles round the stalk. The species are, 1. Common bugle. 2. The greatest bug e of the Alps. 3. Hairy eastern bugle, with an inverted blue flower, spotted with white. 4. Eastern bugle, with a purplish violet coloured flower, &c. The first and second forts grow wild in moist woods and meadows, and continue in flower from May to September. The bugle is greatly esteemed as a yulnerary herb, and is used both externally and internally. They are very hardy plants, and propagate greatly by their trailing stalks. Phillips's World of Wor.ds.

Bu'GLE. n. f. A fort of wild ox. Phillips's World of Wor.ds.
Bu'GLOSS. [from bugloffum, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.
The flowers are small and tubulous, divided at the top into five obtufe fegments, and are expanded in a round form; the feeds are like the head of a viper. They may be cultivated by fowing their feeds in the fpring; its flowers are used in medicinal cordials.

To BUILD. v. a. preter. I built, I have built. [bilden, Dutch.]

 To raise from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.
 Thus faith the Lord, thou shalt not build me an house to Hooker. dwell in.

When userers tell their gold in the field, And whores and bawds do churches build. Shake [peare. When the head-dress was built up in a couple of cones and fpires, which stood so excessively high on the side of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dress, appeared like a colossus upon putting it on. Spellator.

Pope.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend, To rear the column, or the arch to bend. 2. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.

Love fuilt on beauty, foon as beauty, dies;

Choose this face, chang'd by no deformities.

I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have fuilt up of opinions alone.

Build v. n. To depend on; to rest on.

By a man's authority, we here understand the force which his word hath for the assurance of another's mind, that his word hath for the assurance of another's mind, that

Some build rather upon the abusing of others, a tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own

Even these who had not tasted of your favours, yet built so much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loss of their expectations. This is certainly a much furer way, than to build on the interpretations of an author, who does not confider how the an-

cients used to think. Addifon.

Bui'LDER. n. f. [from build.] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes builders mis;

They found, they felt, they had no lease of blis. Sidney.

When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the fecond, which had not builders of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away

> Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant invite the builder, and his choice prevent. Denham.

Shakespeare.

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her forcad,
And, by her greatness, shew her builder's fame.

Bur'lding. n. s. [from build.] A fabrick; an edifice.
Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wise's attire,
Have cost a mass of publick treasury.

View not this spire by measure giv'n
To buildings rais'd by common hands:
That fabrick rises high as heav'n,
Whose bases on devotion stands.

Whose basis on devotion stands. Prior. Among the great variety of ancient coins which I faw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate

Built. n. f. [from build.] The form; the ftructure.

As is the built, so different is the fight;

Their mounting shot is on our fails design'd;

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,

And through the yielding planks a passage find. Dryden:

There is hardly any country, which has so little thinging as

And through the yielding planks a panage min.

There is hardly any country, which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for Temple.

BULB. n. f. ['ulbus, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and bulbs, if you will remove them. Evelyn's Kalend.

If we consider the bulb, or ball of the eye, the exteriour membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or strong, that it it a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. Ray. BULBA'CEOUS. adj. [balbaceus, Lat.] The fame with bulbus. D. BU'LBOUS. adj. [from bulb.] Containing bulbs; confifting of bulbs.

There are of roots, bulbous roots, fibrous roots, and hirfute roots. And I take it, in the bulbous, the fap hasteneth most to the air and fun.

Set up your traps for vermin, especially amongst your bulbous Evelyn's Kalend. roots.

Their leaves; after they are fwelled out, like a bulbous root, to make the bottle, bend in ward, or come again close to the Ray on the Creation. The beginning of the internal juglers have a bulbous cavity.

Ray on the Creation. To Bulge. v. n. [It was originally written bilge; bilge was the lower part of the ship, where it swelled out; from bilig, Sax. a bladder.]

To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ship was tost,

Then bulg'dat once, and in the deep was loft. 2. To jut out.

The fide, or part of the fide of a wall, or any timber that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is faid to batter, or hang over the foundation, Moxon's Mechanical Exercises. Bu'LIMY. n. s. [βελιμία, from βες, an ox, and λιμὸς, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities.

BULK. n. f. [bulcke, Dutch, the breast, or largest part of a man.]

1. Magnitude; fize; quantity.

Against these forces there were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable.

Baccon's War with Spain. Bacon's War with Spain.

The Spaniards and Portuguese have ships of great bulk, but fitter for the merchant than the man of war; for burden than Raleigh for battle.

Though an animal arrives at its full growth, at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk till the last period of life.

Arbutbnot.

2. Greatness; largeness.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind, as they subfift in themselves, and by their own natural bulk, pass into the apprehension; but they are taken in by their ideas. The gross; the majority.

Those very points, in which these wise men disagreed from the bulk of the people, are points in which they agreed with the

received doctrines of our nature.

Addijon's Freeholder.

Change in property, through the bulk of a nation, makes flow marches, and the due power always attends it.

The bulk of the debt must be lessened gradually.

Swift.

figh fo piteous and profound, em to shatter all his bulk, being.

Shakespeare.
5. The

5. The main part of a ship's cargo; as, to break bulk, is to open the cargo.

BULK. n. f. [from bieleke, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here stand behind this bulk. Straight will he come:

Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home. The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a bulk, and brought out the rope to the company.

Arbuthnet's Hiftery of J. Bull.

the rope to the company. Arbuthnet's Hiftery of J. Bu'll.

Bu'lkhead. n. f. A partition made across a ship, with boards,
whereby one part is divided from another. Harris.

Bu'lkiness. n. f. [from bulky.] Greatness of stature, or fize.
Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money,
because of its bu'kiness, and too quick change of its quantity. Locke.

Bu'LKY. adj. [from bulk.] Of great fize or stature.

Latreus, the bulkiest of the double race,

Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Halesus grace. Dryden.

Huge 'Telephus, a formidable page, Cries vengeance; and Orestes' tulky rage, Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ,

Foams o'er the covers. Dryden. The manner of sea engagements, which was to bore and fink the enemy's ships with the rostra, gave bulky and high ships

a great advantage.

BULL. n. f. [fulle, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.

A proper gentlewoman, fir, and a kinfwoman of my mafter's.—Even such kin as the parish heifers are to the town bull.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare. Bulls are more crifp upon the forehead than cows.

Best age to go to bull, or calve, we hold, Begins at four, and ends at ten years old.

The nobler herds, May.

Where round the lordly bull, in rural eafe, Thom fon. They ruminating lie. 2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, sierce, and violent.

Many bulls have compassed me: strong bulls of Bashan have Pfalms. beset me round.

3. One of the twelve figns of the zodiack.

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun, And the bright Bull receives him.

Thomfon.

4. A letter published by the pope.

A bull is letters called apostolick by the canonists, strengthened with a leaden feal, and containing in them the decrees and Commandments of the pope or b shop of Rome.

There was another fort of ornament wore by the young

nobility, called bullæ; round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond crosses. Those bullæ came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperors and popes, from whence they had the name of bulls. Arbuthnot. It was not till after a fresh bull of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses. Atterbury.

5. A blunder; a contradiction.
I confess it is what the English call a bull, in the expression of the sense be manifest enough.

Pope's Letters. fion, though the sense be manifest enough. Pope's Letters.
Bull, in composition, generally notes the large size of any
thing, as buil-bead, buirush, bull-trout; and is therefore only an inclusive particle, without much reference to its original

fignification.

BULL-BALLING. n. f. [from bull and bait.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What am I the wifer for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribuneship, when he entertained the people with a horse-race or bull-baiting?

Addison.

Bull-Beef. n. s. [from bull and beef.] Coarse beef; the flesh of bulls

bulls.

bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat bull-beeves. Shakefp.

BULL-BEGGAR. n. f. [This word probably came from the infolence of those who begged, or raised money by the pope's bull.] Something terrible; something to fright children with.

These sulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called bull-beggars, they were used as words of scorn and contempt.

BULL-CALF. n. f. [from bull and calf.] A he-calf; used for stupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falstaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and still ran and roared, as ever I heard bull-calf.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare. bull-calf.

Bull-Dog. n. f. [from | ull and dog.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is used in baiting the bull; and this species is so peculiar to Britain, that they are said to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmless part of him is no more than that of a bull-

dog; they are tame no longer than they are not offended.

Bull-finch. n. f. A fmall bird, that a neither fong nor whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth.

Phillips's World of W The blackbird whiftles from the thorny brake

The mellow Iull-finch answers from the groves. bomfon. BULL-PLY. } n. f. An infect. Phillips's Wor of Words.

Buil-HEAD. n. f. [from /ull and bead.]

Bull-Head. n. f. [from full and head.]

1. A flupid fellow; a blockhead.

2. The name of a fifh.

The miller's thumb, or hull-head, is a fifh of no pleafing fhape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than initable to its body; a mouth very wide, and usually gaping; he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundish or crested; two

two fins near to his gills, which are roundlin or creited; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of his tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fifth with whitish, blackish, brownish spots. They are usually full of spawn all the summer, which swells their vents in the form of a dug. The bull-bead begins to spawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them

than of eels or fwallows.

A little black water vermin. Phillips's World of Words.

BULL-TROUT. n. f. A kind of trout.

There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a bull-trout, of a much greater length and bigness than any in these southern

BULL WEED. n. f. The fame with knapweed; which see.
BULL-WORT, or BISHOPS-WEED. n. f. [ammi, Latin.] An
umbelliserous plant with small striated seeds; the petals of the flowers are unequal, and shaped like a heart. Its seeds are ufed in medicine. Miller.

Bu'llace. n. f. A wild four plum. See Plum.

In October, and the beginning of November, come fervices, medlars, bullaces; roles cut or removed, to come late; holyoaks, and fuch like.

Bacon.

Bu'LLET. n. f. [boulet, Fr.] A round ball of metal, usually shot out of guns.

As when the devilish iron engine wrought

In deepeft hell, and fram'd by furies skill,
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
And ramm'd with bullet round, ordain'd to kill. Spenser.
Giaffer, their leader, desperately fighting amongst the foremost of the janizaries, was at once shot with two bullets, and Knolles.

And as the built, so different is the fight; Their mounting shot is on our fails defign'd:

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light, And through the yielding planks a passage find. Dryden. Bu'llion. n. f. [billon, Fr.] Gold or filver in the lump; unwrought, uncoined.

The balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin

or bullion.

A fecond multitude,
With wond'rous art, found out the maffy ore,
Severing each kind, and fcumm'd the bullion drofs:

Milton's Paradife Loft. Bullion is filver whose workmanship has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is bullion in foreign dominions.

In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures, when

There is to be observed in these diffolutions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are, as the bullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the ejaculation towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like.

BU'LLOCK. n. s. [from bull.] A young bull.

Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they sell bullocks.

Shakesspeare.

Shakespeare. Some drive the herds; here the fierce bullock fcorns

Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns. Cowley. Until the transportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickest trade of ready money here was driven by the

bited, the quickest trade of ready money here was driven by the fale of young bullocks.

BU'LLY. n. s. [Skinner derives this word from burly, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from bulky, or bull-eyed; which are less probable. May it not come from bull, the pope's letter, implying the insolence of those who came invested with authority from the papal court?] A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

Mine host of the garter.—What says my bully rock? Speak scholarly and wisely.

fcholarly and wifely. Shake Speare. All on a sudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew

of roaring ballies, with their wenches, their dogs, and their bottles.

L'Estrange.

bottles.

'Tis fo ridic'lous, but fo true withal,
A bully cannot fleep without a brawl. A scolding hero is, at the worst, a more tolerable character than a bully in petticoats.

The little man is a bully in his nature, but, when he grows cholerick, I confine him till his wrath is over.

Addign. To Bu'LLY. v. a. [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menrices.

Prentices, parish clerks, and hectors meet,
He that is drunk, or bully'd, pays the treat.

To Bully. v. n. To be noisy and quarressome.

Bu'lrush. n. f. [from bull and rush.] A large rush, inch as

ATOWS

BUN

grows in rivers, without knots; though Dryden has given it the epithet knotty, confounding it, probably, with the reed. To make fine cages for the nightingale,
And baskets of bulrushes, was my wont.

Spenser.
All my praises are but as a bulrush cast upon a stream; they All my praises are but as a bulrush cast upon a stream; they are born up by the strength of the current.

The edges were with bending offers crown'd;

The knotty bulrush next in order stood,

And all within of reeds a trembling wood.

BULWARK. n. f. [bolwercke, Dutch; probably only from its strength and largeness.] 1. A fortification; a citadel. But him the squire made quickly to retreat, Encountering fierce with single sword in hand, And 'twixt him and his lord did like a bulwark stand. Spenfer's Fairy Queen: Who oft repair
Their earthen bulwarks 'gainst the ocean flood. Fairfax.
Taking away needles bulwarks, divers were demolished Taking away necoscile
upon the sea coasts.

We have bulwarks round us;
Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil.

Our naval strength is a general bulwark to the British nation.

Addison's Frecholder, N° 42.

2. A fecurity.

Some making the wars their bulwark, that have before gored with pillage and robbery. Shakefp. the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robbery. Shakefp. To BULWARK. v. a. [from the noun.] To fortify; to ftrength-

en with bulwarks. And yet no bulwark'd town, or diffant coaft, Preserves the beauteous youth from being seen. Addison.

BUM. n. f. [bomme, Dutch.]

I. The buttocks; the part on which we fit.

The wifeft aunt telling the faddeft tale,
Sometime for threefoot ftool mistaketh me,
Then slip I from her bum, down topples she.
This said, he gently rais'd the knight,
And set him on his bum upright. Shake Speare. Hudibras.

From dufty fhops neglected authors come, Dryden.

Martyrs of pies, and relicks of the bum.

The learned Sydenham does not doubt,
But profound thought will bring the gout;
And that with bum on couch we lie,
Because our reason's foar'd too high.

2. It is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as bumbailiff.

BUMBA'ILIFF. n. f. [from bum and bailiff.] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests.

Go, Sir Andrew, scout me for him at the corner of the chard, like a bumbailiff.

Shakespeare. orchard, like a bumbailiff.

Bu'mbard, n. s. [wrong written for bombard; which fee ] A

great gun; a great barrel.
Yond fame black cloud, yond huge one looks
Like a foul bumbard, that would shed his liquor.

Like a foul bumbard, that would fined his liquor.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

Bu'mbast. n. s. [falsely written for bombast in the etymology of which I am now very doubtful of; bombast and bombasine being mentioned, with great probability, by funius, as coming from boom, a tree, and sein, filk; the filk or cotton of a tree.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.

The usual bumbast of black bits sewed into ermine, our English women are made to think very sine.

Grew.

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing. We have received your letters full of love,

And, in our maiden council, rated them
As courtfhip, pleafant jeft, and courtefy,
As bumbaft, and as lining to the time.

Bump. n. f. [perhaps from bum, as being prominent.] A swelling; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a bump, as big as a young cockrel's
ftone; a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly. Shakespeare.

Not though his teeth are besten out his eyes.

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes
Hang by a ftring, in bumps his forehead rife. Dryden.
To Bump. v. a. [from bombus, Lat.] To make a loud noise, or bomb. [See Boms.] It is applied, I think, only to the bittern. Then to the water's brink she laid her head,

And as a bittour bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she faid

Bu'mper. n. f. [from bump.] A cup filled till the liquour swells over the brims.

Places his delight

All day in playing /umpers, and at night

Reels to the bawds.

Bu'MPKIN. n. f. [This word is of uncertain etymology; Hen
shaw derives it from pumpkin, a kind of worthless gourd, or

melon. This seems harsh. Bump is used amongst t

knob, or lump; may not bumpkin be much the sam

clodpate, loggerhead, block, and blockhead.] An awkward

rustick: a country lout. rustick; a country lout.

The poor bumpkin, that had never seen nor heard of such delights before, blessed herself at the change of her condition.

L'Estrange's Fables.

A heavy bumpkin, taught with daily care, Can never dance three steps with a becoming air. Dryden.

In his white cloak the magistrate appears, The country bunpkin the fame liv'ry wears. Dryden.

It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they might be ignorant bumpkins and clowns, if they pleased.

Bu'MPKINLY. adj. [from bumpkin] Having the manners of appearance of a clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceit d fellow, who, aiming at description, and the rustick wonderful, gives an air of bumpkinly romance to all he tells.

Clarista.

BUNCH. n. s. [buncker, Danish, the crags of the mountains.]

1. A hard lump: a knob.

1. A hard lump; a knob.

They will carry their treasures upon the lunches of camels, to a people that shall not profit them.

He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and fost, to be grown hard with little round balls or tunches, like hard boiled eggs.

Boyle:

2. A cluster; many of the same kind growing together.

Vines, with clust'ring lunches growing.

Shake speare.

Titian said, that he knew no better rul. for the distribution of the lights and shadows, than his observation drawn from a bunch of grapes.

For thee, large bunches load the bending vine,
And the last blessings of the year are thine.

Dryden. 3. A number of things tied together.

And on his arms a tunch of keys he bore. Fairy Queen.

All? I know not what ye call all; but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a bunch of radifh.

Ancient Janus, with his double face,

And bunch of keys, the porter of the place.

The mother's bunch of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themselves with, serves to divert little children.

Any thing bound into a knot.

4. Any thing bound into a knot.

Upon the top of all his lofty creft,

A bunch of hairs discover'd diversly,

With sprinkled pearl and gold full richly dreft.

Spenfer. To Bunch. v. n. [from the noun.] To fwell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.

It has the resemblance of a large champignon before it is opened, bunching out into a large round knob at one end.

Woodrag on Fossis.

BUNCHBA'CKED. adj. [from bunch and back.] Having bunches

on the back.

The day shall come, that thou shalt wish for me,
To help thee curse t is pois nous bunchbac? I toad Shakespe
BU'NCHINESS. n. & [from bunchy.] The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.
BU'NCHY. adj. [from bunch.] Growing into bunches; knotty.
He is more especially distinguished from other birds, by his bunchy tail, and the shortness of his legs.
BU'NDLE. n. s. [bynole, Sax. from byno.]
I. A number of things bound together.

As to the bundles of petitions in parliament, they were, for the most part, petition of private persons.

Try, lads, can you this bundle break;
Then bids the youngest of the six
Take up a well-bound heap of sticks.
In the north, they bind them up in small bundles, and make small ricks of them.

Mortimer.

2. A roll; any thing rolled up cylindrically.

2. A roll; any thing rolled up cylindrically.

She carried a great bundle of Flanders lace under her arm; but finding herfelf overloaden, the dropped the good man, and brought away the bundle

brought away the bundle

To BU'NDLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together: with up.

We ought to put things together, as well as we can, doctrine coufa; but, after all, several things will not be bundled up together, under our terms and ways of speaking.

Locks.

See how the double nation lies,

Like a rich coat with skirts of frize;

As if a man, in making posses,

Should bundle thisses. p with roses.

BUNG. n. s. [bing, Welch.] A stopple for a barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the bung stick, or plug.

After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the bung stick, or plug.

To BUNG. v. a. [from the noun.] To stop; to close up.

Bu'NGHOLE. n. f. [from bung and hele.] I he hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterward stopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bungbole.

Shakespeare.

To BUNGLE. v. n. [See BUNGLER.] To perform clumsily.

When men want light,

'hey make but bungling work.

etters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a ling manner before they come to my hands.

Swift.

'LE. v. a. To botch; to manage clumsily; to conveyed. '-wardly.

her devils, that fuggest by-treasons

ch and bungle up damnation, With p ches, colours, and with forms being fetcht From glid'ring femblances of piety.

Shake 3 S

Shate Speare. They

They make lame mischief, though they mean it well:

Their intrest is not finely drawn, and hid,
But seams are coarsely bungled up, and seen.

Bu'ngle. n. s. [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness;
an inaccuracy; a clumsy performance.

Errours and bungles are committed, when the matter is inapt

Bu'ngler. n. f. [bwngler, Welch; q. bôny glêr, i. e. the last or lowest of the profession Davies.] A bad workman; a clumfy performer; a man without skill.

Painters, at the first

Painters, at the first, were such bunglers, and so rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog, they were fain to write over the head what it was; otherwise the beholder knew not what to make of it. Peacham on Drawing.

Hard features every bungler can command; To draw true beauty shews a master's hand.

A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit, Dryden.

With driving wrong will make the pannel split. Swift. Bu'nglingly. adv. [from bungling.] Clumsily; awkwardly. To denominate them monsters, they must have had some system of parts, compounded of solids and shuids, that executed.

though but bunglingly, their peculiar functions.

Bunn. n. f. [bunelo, Span.] A kind of fweet bread.

Thy fongs are fweeter to mine ear,

Than to the thirfty cattle rivers clear;

Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,

Or bunns and fugar to the damfel's too from here!

A finally

Or bunns and lugar to the damiel's tooth. Gay's Pajtarais.

BUNT. n. f. [corrupted, as Skinner thinks, from bent.] A swelling part; an increasing cavity.

The wear is a frith, reaching slopewise through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fish entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again; forfaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze.

To BUNT. v. n. [from the noun.] To swell out, as the sail bunts out

bunts out. BU'NTER. n. f. A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the street; and used, by way of contempt, for any low

about the street; and used, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

BUNTING. n. s. The name of a bird.

Then my dial goes not true; I took this lark for a bunting.

Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

BUOY. n. s. [bouë, or boye, Fr. boya, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,

Apear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark

Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a busy.

Almost too small for sight.

Like buoys, that never sink into the flood,

On learning's surface we but lie and nod. Pope's Dunciad.

To Buoy. v. a. [from the noun. The u is mute in both.] To keep afloat; to bear up by specific lightness.

keep afloat; to bear up by specific lightness.

All art is used to fink episcopacy, and launch presbytery in England; which was lately busyed up in Scotland, by the like K. Charles.

artifice of a covenant.

The water which rifes out of the abys, for the supply of fprings and rivers, would not have stopped at the surface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmosphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and busy it up.

Weedward's Natural History.

Buoy it up.

To Buoy. v. n. To float.

Rifing merit will buoy up at last.

Buo'YANCY. n. f. [from boyant.] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and buo; ancy to it.

Derham's Physico-theology.

Buo'YANT. adj. [from buoy.] Floating; light; that which will

I fwom with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant.

His once fo vivid nerves,

So full of busyant spirit, now no more Thomfon's Autumn. Inspire the course. Bur, Bour, Bor, come from the Sax. bur, an inner-chamber, or place of shade and retirement.

Bur. n. f. [bourre, Fr. is down; the bur being filled with a foft tomentum, or down.] A rough head of a plant, which sticks

the hair or cloaths.

But hateful docks, rough thiftles, keckfies, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility.

Shakespeare's Henry V. Hang off, thou cat, thou bur; vile thing, let loofe; Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent. Shakespeare.

Dependents and suitors are always the burs, and sometimes the briers of favourites. Whither betake her Wottor.

From the chill dew, amongst rude burs and thistles. Mi on.
And where the vales with violets once were crown
Now knotty burs and thorns disgrace the ground. Dr. n.
A sellow stuck like a bur, that there was no straking him off. bn Bull. Arbuthnot's History

BU'RBOT. n. f. A fish full of prickles. BU'RBELAIS. n. f. A fort of grape. See VINR.

BU'R.DEN. n. f. [bỳr. en, Sax. and therefore properly written burthen. It is supposed to come from turdo, Lat. a mule, as ones from ove, an ass.]

1. A load; something to be carried.

Camels have their provender

Only for bearing burdens, and fore blows For finking under them.

It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to shew what burden in the several kinds they will bear. Bacon's Phys. Rom.

2. Something grievous or wearifome.

Couldst thou support

That burden, heavier than the earth to bear. Paradije Lojl. None of the things they are to learn, should ever be made a Paradije Lojl. burden to them, or imposed on them as a task.

Swift.

Deaf, giddy, helples, left alone,
To all my friends a burden grown.

3. A birth: now obsolete.
Thou hadst a wise once, called Æmilia,
That bore thee at a burden two fair sons. Shake Speare.

4. The verse repeated in a song.

At ev'ry close she made, th' attending throng

Reply'd, and bore the burden of the song. Dryden's Fables.

Reply'd, and bore the burden of the long.

5. The quantity that a ship will carry; or the capacity of a ship.

To Bu'rden. v. a. [from the noun.] To load; to incumber.

Burden not thyself above thy power.

I mean not that other men be eased, and you burdened.

Corinthians, viii. 13.

BU'RDENER. n. f. [from burden.] Bu'RDENOUS. adj. [from burden.] A loader; an oppressour.

I. Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.

Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee, which to me is so burdenous. 2. Useless.

To what can I be useful, wherein serve,

But to fit idle on the houshold hearth,

A burd'nous drone; to visitants a gaze. Milton's Agonistes. Bu'RDENSOME. adj. [from burden.] Gievous; troublesome to Milton's Agonifles. be born.

His leifure told him, that his time was come, And lack of load made his life burdenjome. Milton.

And lack of load made his life burdensome.

Could I but live till burdensome they prove,

My life would be immortal as my love. Dryden's Ind. Emp.

Affishances always attending us, upon the easy condition of our prayers, and by which the most burdensome duty will become light and easy.

BU'RDENSOMENESS. n. f. [from burdensome.] Weight; heavines; uneasiness to be born.

BU'RDOCK. n. f. See DOCK.

BUREAU'. n. f. [bureau, Fr.] A cheft of drawers. It is pronounced as if it were spelt buro.

For not the desk with filver nails.

For not the desk with filver nails,

Nor bureau of expence,

Nor flandish well japan'd, avails

To writing of good sense.

BURG. n. f. See BURROW.

BURGAGE. n. f. [from burg, or burrow.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements to the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly cover.

The gross of the borough is surveyed together in the beginning of the county; but there are some other particular burgages thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular mens possessions.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

BU'RGAMOT. n. s. [bergamotte, Fr.] A species of pear.

BU'RGANET. | n. s. [from bourginete, Fr.] A kind of helBU'RGONET. | met.

Upon his head his glissering burganet,
The which was wrought by wonderous device,

The which was wrought by wonderous device,
And curiously engraven, he did fit. Spenser's Muiopotmos.
This day I'll wear alost my burgonet,

This day I is wear, afort my ourgoner,

Ev'n to affright thee with the view thereof. Shakefp. H. VI.

The demy Atlas of this earth, the arm

And burgonet of man. Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.

I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and transet.

Hakewell on Providence.

burganet.

BURGEOIS. n. f. [bourgeois, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burges.

It is a republick itself, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred burgeois, and about a thousand souls.

Addison on Italy.

A type of a particular fort, probably called fo from him who first used it; as,

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,

But vindicate the ways of God to man.

Pope.

Diet.

Bu'r Gess. n. f. [bourgeois, Fr.]

1. A tizen; a freeman of a city, or corporate town.

2. A representative of a town corporate.

The whole case was dispersed by the knights of shires, and burgesses of towns, through all the veins of the land. Wotton.

BURGH. n. f. [See Burrow.] A corporate town burrow.

Many towns in Cornwal, when they were first allowed to

BUR fend burgeffes to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for feveral of these burghs send two burgers. To another proportion to London than now; for several of these burgers are to be send BURGHER. n. f. [from burgh.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,

Being native burghers of this defart city,

Should in their own confines, with forked heads,

Have their round haunches gor'd.

Shekelik As new like it. Have their round haunches gor'd. Shakesp. As you like it.
After the multitude of the common people was dismissed, and the chief of the burghers fent for, the imperious letter was read before the knights of the order, and the better fort of citizens.

Knolles's History of the Tarks.

Bu'rghership. n. f. [from burgher.] The privilege of a bur-BU'RGMASTER. See BURGOMASTER. BU'RGLAR. n. f. [See BURGLARY.] The crime of housebreaking.

BU'RGLARY. n. f. [from burg, a house, and larron, a thief.]

In the natural fignification of the word, is nothing but the robbing of a house: but as it is a term of art, our common lawyers restrain it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do some other selony. The like offence committed by day, they call house-robbing, by a peculiar name. What fay you, father? Burglary is but a venial fin among foldiers.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

Bu'rgomaster. n. s. [from burg and master.] One employed in the government of a city.

They chuse their councils and burgemasters out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland. Addison.

Burh, is a tower; and from that, a defence or protection; so General urb is a woman ready to affist; Cuthlur, eminent for af-Givenburh is a woman ready to affift; Cuthbur, eminent for af-fiftance. Gibson's Camden. Bu'RIAL. n. f. [from to bury.]

1. The act of burying; ferulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him burial of his men.

See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in fand, Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,

To kifs her burial.

Your body I fought, and had I found

Design'd for burial in your native ground.

Design'd for placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both falt and fresh; we use them for burials of some natural bodies: sor we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water. The church fervice for funerals. The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of his interment, if not prohibited unto persons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themselves, by a rubrick of the burial fervice. Ayliffe's Parergon. Bu'rier. n. f. [from bury.] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

Let one spirit of the firstborn Cain
Reign in all bosoms, that, each heart being set
On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,
And darkness be the burier of the dead. Shakesp. Henry IV.
BURINE. n. s. [French.] A graving tool; a graver.
Wit is like the graver's burine upon copper, or the corrodings of aquasortis, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced. Government of the Tongue.
BURLACE. n. s. [Corruptly written for burdelais.] A sort of

BU'RLACE. n. f. [corruptly written for burdelais.] A fort of grape. See VINE.

To BURL. v. a. To dress cloth as fullers do.

BURLE'SQUE. adj. [Fr. from burdere, Ital. to jest.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter, by unnatural or unsuitable language

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Thersites, in his story of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in other passages, has been observed to have lapsed into the bur-le que character, and to have departed from that serious air, which feems effential to the magnificence of an epick poem. Addison's Spectator.

BURLE'SQUE. n.d. Ludicrous language, or ideas; ridicule.
When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the spots in the fun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into burlesque.

Addison on encient Medals.

To BURLE' QUE. v. a. [from the adjective.] To turn to ridi-

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern fwine-herd? if not, it is an evidence, that Eumeus was a man of con-fequence; otherwise Homer would barlefue his own poetry.

Browne's Notes on the Odysfey.

BU'RAINESS. n. f [from bur'y.] Bulk; blufter.
BUT'LY. adj. [Junius has no etymology; Skinner imagines it to come from boorlike, clownish.] Great of stature; ereat of

Stock, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly boned clown in chines of beef, ere thou fleep in thy fleath, I befeech Jove on my knees, thou may'ft be turned into hobinails.

Shake peare's Henry VI. was the orator's own burly way of nonfenfe. Corvley.

Away with all your Carthaginian state, Jet vanquish'd Hannibal without doors wait, Too beri, and too big to pass my narrow gate. Dryden. \\
Her husband, it icems, being a very buriy man, she thought It would be less trouble for her to bring away little Cupid. Addition's Spectator.

To BURN. v. a. [bennan, Saxon.]
1. To confume with fire.

That where the fed his amorous defires With foft complaints, and felt his hottest fires, There other flames might waste his earthly part, And barn his limbs where love had burn'd his heart. Dryden.

O that I could but weep, to vent my passion!
But this dry forrow been up all my tears. Dryden's Sp. Fr. A fleshy excisfence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand exterpation, by bu ning away the induration, or Sharp's Surgery.

amput ting.
I o wound or hurt with fire or heat. Hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound Exodus, xxi. 25. for wound, stripe for stripe. To BURN. v. n.

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

The barge she fat in, like a burnish'd throne,

Burnt on the water. Shakefp. A. cony and C'espatra.

O coward confeience! how dost thou affile me?
The light burns blue—Is it not dead midnight?

Cold trembling drops fland on my trembling flesh. Stakes.

Oh! prince, oh! wherefore burn your eyes? and why Is your sweet temper turn'd to sury? Rome's Royal Convert.

To be inflamed with passion.

When I burnt in desire to question them surther, they made

themselves air, into which they vanished. Shakeip. Macheth. Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perish, Tranio, If I atchieve not this young modest girl. Shake peare.

3. To act as fire.

These things sling him

So venomously, that lurning shame detains him From his Cordelia.

Shakefo. Shak for King Lear.

In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;
Raleigh, the scoutge of Spain! whose breast with all
The sage, the patriot, and the hero burn'd.

Thom, on.

4. To be hot.

I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me

Like a young hound upon a burning scent. Dryden.

BURN. n. f. [from the verb.] A hurt caused by fire.

We see the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy

against burns.

Bu'rner. n. f. [from burn.] A person that burns any thing.

Bu'rner. n. f. [pimpinella, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The common burnet is found wild in great plenty upon dry

chalky hills; yet is often cultivated in gardens for medicinal The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth

The freckled cowflip, burnet, and green clover. Shakefp. Bu'RNING. n. f. [from burn.] Fire; flame; flate of inflammation.

The mind furely, of itself, can feel none of the burnings of a

fever.

In liquid burnings, or on dry to dwell,
Is all the fad variety of hell.

Dryden's State of Innocence.
BURNING-GLASS. n. f. [from burning and glafs.] A glafs which collects the rays of the fun into a narrow compais, and fo increases their force.

The appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass. Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
Love is of the nature of a burning-glass, which, kept still in one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing. Such g.

O diadem, thou centre of ambition,
Where all its different lines are reconciled,
As if thou wert the burning-glass of glory. Dryden and I ee.
To BU'RNISH. v. a. [burnir, Fr.] To polish; to give a glois to

The barge she sat in; like a burnish'd throne, '

Burnt on the water. Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra: Mislike me not for my complexion The shadow'd livery of the bur nish'd fun,

To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. Shakespears. Bacon .

Dryden.

Make a plate of them, and burnish it as they do iron.
The frame of burnish'd fleel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air.
To Bu'rnish, v. n. To grow bright or glossy.
I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,

Leap from the dunghill in a trice,

Burnish, and make a gawdy show,

Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau.

Swift.

To Bu'rnish. v. n. [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to fpread out.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne, Tuno burnifi'd, or young Jove was grown.

Dryden's Fuvenal. To shoot, and spread, and burnish into man. Drid.n Alrs

BUR Mrs. Primly's great belly; the may lace it down before, but it burnishes on her lips.

Bu'rnisher. n. f. [from burnish.]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes.

2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books: it is commonly a dog's tooth fet in a flick. BURN r. particip. paff. of burn.
I find it very difficult to know, Who, to refresh th' attendants to a grave, Who, to refresh th' attendants to a grave,

Burnt claret first, or Naples bisket gave.

Burnt claret first, or Naples bisket gave.

Burr n s. [See Burr.] The lobe or lap of the ear. Diet.

Burr Pump. [In a ship.] A pump by the side of a ship, into which a staff seven or eight feet long is put; having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle of it, called also a bilge pump. Harris.

Bu'rras Pipe. [With surgeons.] An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. Harris.

Bu'rras Pipe. [A fort of pear, otherwise called the red butter pear, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp, which is ripe in the end of September.

Bu'rral Fly. [from bourreler, Fr. to execute, to torture.] An Bu'RREL Fly. [from bourreler, Fr. to execute, to torture.] An infect, called also oxfy, gadbee, or breeze. Dist. Bu'RREL Shot. [from bourreler, to execute, and shot.] In gunnery, small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged out of the ordnance; a fort of caseshot. Harris. BURROCK. n. f. A small wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of fish. Phillips. in a river for catching of fish.

Bu'rrow, Berg, Burg, Burgh. n. s. [derived from the Saxon bung, byng, a city, tower, or castle. Gibsan's Camden.]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament. All places that, in former days, were called boroughs, were such as were senced or fortissed.

King of England shalt thou be proclaim'd

In ev'ry burrow. as we pass along.

Possession of land was the original right of election among the commons; and burrows were entitled to sit, as they were possessed of certain tracts. possession of certain tracts. 2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they shall see his crest up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their burrows, like conies after rain,

Shakespeare. and revel all with him. Shake [peare. To Bu'RROW. v. n. [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some strew sand among their corn, which, they say, prevents mice and rats burrowing in it; because of its falling into their ears. Mortimer: Little finuses would often form, and burrow underneath. Sharp's Surgery. Bu'rsar. n. f. [burfarius, Lat.]
1. The treasurer of a college. 2. Students fent as exhibitioners to the universities in Scotland by each prefbytery, from whom they have a fmall yearly allowance for four years.

Burse. n. f. [bourfe, Fr. burfa, Lat. a purfe; or from byrfa, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept; so called, because the fign of the purfe was anciently for over such a place. the purse was anciently set over such a place; whence the Exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Burfe by James I. To BURST. v.n. I burft; I have burft, or burften. [bung can, Sax.] 1. To break, or fly open. So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall Prov. iii. 10. burst out with new wine. 2. To fly afunder.
Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great,
'Twould bur/t at this. Shakespeare. 3. To break away; to fpring.
You burfl, ah cruel! from my arms,
And fwiftly fhoot along the mall,
Or foftly glide by the canal.
To come fuddenly.

A refolved villain, Pope. A resolved villain, Whose bowels suddenly burst out; the king Yet speaks, and, peradventure, may recover. SI ake peare. If the worlds In worlds inclos'd shou'd on his senses burft, He wou'd abhorrent turn. Thomfon. 5. To come by violence.

Well didft thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice; For had the passions of thy heart burst out, I fear, we shou'd have seen decypher'd there More ranc'rous spight. Shakesprare. Where is the notable passage over the river Euphrates, bursting out by the vallies of the mountain Ahtitaurus; from whence the p'ains of Mesopotamia, then part of the Persian kingdom. begin to open themselves.

Young spring protrudes the bursling gems.

To begin an action vio ently. She burst into tears, and wrung her hands. To BURST. v. a. To break suddenly; to make a ithnot. nd

violent disruption.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage, And from my fhou ders crack my arms afunder,
But I will chaftife this high-minded ftrumpet. Shakespeare.
He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As if he would burst heav'n.
Moses saith also, the fountains of the great abyss were burst as funder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyss, and the bursting of it, if restrained to Judea? what appearance is there of this discretion there?

Burnet's Theory there of this disruption there?

Burnet's Theory.

If the juices of an animal body were, fo as by the mixture of the opposites, to cause an ebullition, they would burst the veffels. Arbuthnot. BURST. n. f. [from the verb.] A fudden difruption; a fudden and violent action of any kind. Since Í was man, Such sheets of fire, such burst of horrid thunder, Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never Remember to have heard. Shake speare. The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder,

Milton. Upon the heads of all. Imprison'd fire, in the close dungeons pent, Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent, Eating their way, and undermining all, Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall. Addison.

BURST. | particip. adj. [from burst.] Diseased with a hernia,

BURSTEN. | or rupture.

BURSTENNESS. n. s. [from burst.] A rupture, or hernia.

BURSTWORT. n. s. [from burst and wort; berniaria, Latin.]

An herb good against ruptures.

BURT. n. s. A flat fish of the turbot kind.

To BURT. n. s. a. To BU'RTHEN. v. a. } See BURDEN. Sacred to ridicule his whole life long, And the fad burthen of some merry song.

Bu'ron. n. f. [In a ship.] A small tackle to be sastened any where at pleasure, consisting of two single pullies, for hoisting fma'l things in or out. Phillips. Bu'RY. ? n. f. [from bung, Sax.] A dwelling-place; a ter-Be'RY. I mination still added to the names of several places; as. Addermanbury, St. Edmund's bury. Philips. as, Aidermanbury, St. Edmund's bury. Bu'RY. n. f. [corrupted from borough.] It is his nature to dig himself buries, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity.

Grew. To BU'RY. v. a. [bynigean, Saxon.] 1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,

After your way his tale pronounc'd, shall bury

His reasons with his body.

Shake

To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of sepulture.

Slave, thou hast slain me!

If ever thou wilt thrive, bury my body.

If you have kindness lest, there see me laid;

To bury decently the injur'd maid,

Is all the savour. Shakefpeare. Shake Speare. Waller. Is all the favour 3. To conceal; to hide.
This is the way to make the city flat, And bury all, which yet diffinctly ranges, In heaps and piles of ruin. Shakefpeare. 4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break

The name of Antony; it was divided

Between her heart and lips; fhe render'd life, Thy name so bury'd in her.

Bu'RYING-PLACE. n. f. A place appointed for the sepulture of The place was formerly a church-yard, and has still several marks in it of graves and burying-places.

BUSH. n. f. [bois, Fr.]

1. A thick fhrub. Speciator, Nº 110. A thick shrub.

Est through the thick they heard one rudely rush,
With noise whereos, he, from his lofty steed,
Down sell to ground, and crept into a bush,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. Fairy Queen.
The poller, and exacter of sees, justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep slies for defence from the weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece.

Bacon's Essays, No 47: Her heart was that strange bush, whose sacred fire, Re'igion did not consume, but inspire Such piety, so chaste use of God's day, That what we turn to feaft, she turn'd to pray. Donne. With fuch a care, As roses from their stalks we tear,

When we would still preser them new,
fresh as on the bush they grew.

The facred ground Valler eeds and pois'nous plants refuse to bear;

E. ... common bufb shall Syrian roses wear.

are fold there.

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to thew that liquours

Dryden.

If it be true, that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue.

To Bush. v. n. [from the noun.] To grow thick.

The roses bushing round
About her glow'd, half stooping to support
Each slow'r of tender stalk.

A gushing sountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green.

A gushing fountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green,
The bushing alders form'd a shady scene. Pope's Odyssey.

B'USHEL. n. s. [boisseau, Fr. bussellus, low Lat.]

1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike.
His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bussels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when share them, they are not worth the fearch. Shakespear. 2. It is used, in common language, indefinitely for a large quan-

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with bushels of gold, without counting the weight or the number of Dryden.

3. Bushels of a cart-wheel. Irons within the hole of the nave, to preferve it from wearing. [from bouche, Fr. a mouth.] Diet. Bu'shiness. n. f. [from bufby.] The quality of being bufby. Bu'shiness. n. f. [from bufb.] A thicket; a cluster of bufhes. Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of

woods, briars, bushments, and waters, to make it more habi-Raleigh. table and fertile.

Bu'shy. adj. [from bufb.]

1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.

The gentle shepherd sat beside a spring,
All in the shadow of a bufby brier.

Generally the cutting away of boughs and suckers at the root. and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwife, the polling and cutting of the top, make them fpread and grow Bacon.

Thick like a bush.

Statues of this god, with a thick bushy beard, are still many

of them extant in Rome.

3. Full of bushes.

The kids with pleasure browse the bushy plain;

The show'rs are grateful to the swelling grain.

Bu'siless. adj. [from busy.] At leisure; without business; unemployed.

employed.

The sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour,

Shakespeare. Most busiless when I do it.

Shakespeare.

Bu'sily. adv. [from biss.] With an air of importance; with an air of hurry; actively; importunately.

Or if too busily they will enquire

Into a victory, which we distain,

Then let them know, the Belgians did retire,

Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain.

Dryden.

Dryden.

Then let them know, the Belgians did re
Before the patron faint of injur'd Spain.

Bu'siness. n. f. [from bufy.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

Must bufiness thee from hence remove?

Oh! that's the worst disease of love.

2. An affair. In this sense it has the plural. Donne.

Bestow

Your needful counsel to our businesses, Shake Speare. Which crave the instant use. 3. The subject of business; the affair or object that engages the

You are so much the business of our souls, that while you are in sight, we can neither look nor think on any else; there are no eyes for other beauties.

The great business of the senses, being to take notice of what

hurts or advantages the body.

4. Serious engagement, in opposition to trivial transactions.

I never knew one, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself. Addis.

He had business enough upon his hands, and was only a poet

by accident.

When diversion is made the business and study of life, though the actions chosen be in themselves innocent, the excess will render them criminal.

5. Right of action.
What business has a tortoise among the clouds? L'Estrange. A point; a marter of question; something to be examined or considered.

Fitness to govern, is a perplexed business; some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other. Bacon.

7. Something to be transacted. They were far from the Zidonians, and had no business with yo one. any one

XIX.

8. Something required to be done.

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, this fpring would be most pestilent; as for those countries that are pearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the most considerable nations of the world, a perpetual spring will not to their bufiues; they must have longer days - nearer an-

proach of the fun.

9. To do one's business. To kill, destroy, or ruin him.

Busk. n. s. [busque, Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

Off with that happy bulk, which I envy,
That still can be, and still can stand so nigh.

Bu'skin. n. s. [broseken, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg.
The foot was dressed in a short pair of crimson velvet buskins; in some places open, to shew the sairness of the skins.

Sometimes Diana he her takes to be, But miffeth bow, and fhafts, and buskins to her knee.

Spenfer's Fairy Queen. There is a kind of rufticity in all those pompous verses; somewhat of a holiday shepherd strutting in his country bus-

2. A kind of high shoe wore by the ancient actors of tragedy, to

raise their stature.

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,

No greater Johnson dares in socks appear. In her best light the comick muse appears, Dryden:

When she with borrow'd pride the bujkin wears.

Bu'skined. adj. [from bujkin.] Dressed in buskins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,

Ennobl'd hath the bujkin'd stage?

Here, arm'd with silver bows, in early dawn,

Her bujkin'd virgins trac'd the dewy laws. Smith.

Milton

Her bulkin'd virgins trac'd the dewy lawn.

Bu'sky. adj. [written more properly by Milton, bofky. See Bosky.] Woody; shaded with woods; overgrown with

trees.

How bloodily the fun begins to peer
Above yon bufky hill!

BUSS. n. f. [bus, the mouth, Irish; baisir, Fr.]

1. A kis; a falute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flattering busses.—By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart.

Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who visits with a gun, presents with birds,
Then gives a smacking buss.

2. A boat for fishing. [busse, German.]

If the king would enter towards building such a number of boats and busses, as each company could easily manage, it would be an encouragement both of honour and advantage. Temple.

To Buss. v. a. [from the noun.] To kis; to salute with the lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town, Yond towers, whose wanton tops do bus the clouds, Must kis their feet.

Shakes Shakespeares

Go to them with this bonnet in tuy hard.

Thy knee buffing the stones; for in such business,

Shakespeare. Bust. n. f. [busto, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extra-ordinary buft; and a Tiberius, a rare coin, but a common buft. Addison on Italy:

Ambition figh'd: fhe found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling bust.

Bu'stard. n. s. [bistarde, Fr.] A wild turkey.
His facrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, bustards, turkeys, pheasants; and all these were daily offered.

Hakewill.

Description of the state of the

A poor abject worm, That crawl'd awhile upor a buftling world, And now am trampled to my dust again.

Ye sov'reign lords, who sit like gods in state,

Awing the world, and bustling to be great!

Granville.

Bu'stle. n. s. [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a com-

buftion:

Wifdom's felf

Oft feeks to fweet retired folitude; She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings, That, in the various but to of refort, Were all too ruffl'd. Milton: This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes such a noise and bustle for opinions. Glanville:

Such a doctrine made a strange buftle and disturbance in the world, which then fat warm and easy in a free enjoyment of their lusts.

If the count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this buffle. Spectator. Bu'stler. n. f. [from buffle.] An active ftirring man. BU'SY. adj. [byrgian, Sax. It is pronounced as biffy.]

1. Employed with earnest ness.

My mistress sends you word, that he is busy, and cannot

Shakespeare. The christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and The chritians, iometimes variantly leading to the former mes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemy, still lusy in them.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

2. Bustling; 3 T

2. Buftling; active; meddling.
The next thing which she waking looks upon, The next thing which she waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on sufy ape,
She shall pursue it with the soul of love.
This bus pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward senses rest do take,
A thousand dreams, fantastical and light,
With slutt'ring wings, do keep her still awake.
The coming spring would first appear,
And all this place with roses strow,
If busy seet would let them grow.
All written since that time, seem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controversy of opinions, wherein the busy world has been so much employed. Temp'e.
Religious motives and instincts are so busy in the heart of Religious motives and inflines are so busy in the heart of every reasonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a fociety, without regard to those principles.

To Busy. v. a. [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep busy.

He in great passion all this while did dwell, More bulying his quick eyes her face to view, Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure herein, idly busted me thus to express the same.

My Harry,

Be it thy course to bus circles. Be it thy course to busy giddy minds With foreign quarrels. Shakespeare. While they were bufied to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thousands of the Jews were overwhelmed.

The points which busied the devotion of the first ages, and the curiosity of the later.

Raleigh.

Raleigh.

Decay of Piety. The ideas it is buffed about, should be natural and congenial ones, which it had in itself.

The learning and disputes of the schools have been much buffed about genus and species.

For the rest, it must be owned, he does not buffy himself, by entering deep into any party, but rather spends his time in acts of hospitality. of hospitality.
Bu'sy Body. n. f. [from busy and body.] A vain, meddling, fantastical person.

Going from house to house, tatlers and busybodies, are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time.

Taylor's Holy Living.

Busybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous fort of people

L'Estrange. She is well acquainted with all the favourite fervants, bufybodies, dependants, and poor relations of all persons of condition in the whole town.

Speciator. BUT. con w.el. [bute, butan, Saxon.] 1. Except. An emission of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is so prodigious: but that it is so constantly avouched by many. Who can it be, ye gods! but perjur'd Lycon?
Who can infpire fuch florms of rage, but Lycon?
Where has my fword leit one so black, but Lycon?
Smith's Phadra and Hippolitus. Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection but the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and Swift. perfons. Yet; nevertheles. It sometimes only enforces yet.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without shall hear his voice plainly; but yet made extreme sharp and exile, like the voice of puppers: and yet the articulate sounds of the words will not be confounded. Our wants are many, and grievous to be born, but quite of another kind. The particle which introduces the minor of a fyllogism; now.

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man to kill himself today, then it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live till today, then it is not a six fuch a liberty, therefore no such ne-cessity.

Bramball against H God will one time or another make a difference between good and the cvil. But therewis little or no diffe in this world: therefore there must be another world; this difference shall be made. this difference shall be made. 4. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of mortal kind,
That not my fervice, past or present forrows,
Can rancom me into his love again; But to know so, must be my benefit! Shar. And but infirmity; Which waits upon worn times, hath something feiz'u His wish d ability, he had himself Sia The lands and waters measur'd. What nymph foe'er his voice b.. t hears, Will be my rival, though fhe have but ears.
No. Aurengzebe, you merit all my hear.,
And I'm too noble but to give a part.
Did but men confider the true notion of Goa

pear to be full of goodness.

If we do but put virtue and vice in equal circumstances, the advantages of ease and pleasure will be found to be on the side of religion.

The mischies or harms that come by play, inadvertency, or ignorance, are not at all, or but very gently, to be taken notice

Locke on Education. If a reader examines Horace's art of poetry, he will find but very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Ari-Prepar'd I fland: he was but born to try Addifon. The lot of man, to suffer and to die. 5. Than.

The full moon was no fooner up, and fhining in all its brightness, but he privately opened the gate of paradife. Guardian. 6. But that; without this confequence that.

Frosts that constrain the ground,

Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,

But raging floods pursue their hasty hand. Dryden. 7. Otherwise than that. It cannot be but nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. Who shall believe, Hooker. But you misuse the reverence of your place? Shakespeare.
8. Not otherwise than.
A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was but necessary to make Pindar speak English.

Dryden.

By any other means than.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny: whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, but by transplanting of Caffio. Shakespeare. 10. If it were not for this; if this were not.

Believe me, I had rather have loft my purse Full of cruzades. And, but my noble Moor Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness, As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill-thinking.

I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which but thou hast already, with all my heart Shakespeare. I would keep from thee. Shakespeape. II. However; howbeit. I do not doubt but I have been to blame; But, to purfue the end for which I came,
Unite your subjects first, then let us go,
And pour their common rage upon the foe.

12. It is used after no doubt, no question, and such words, and signifies the same with that. It sometimes is joined with that.

They made do account, but that the navy should be absoluted. I fancied to myself a kind of ease in the change of the paly master of the seas. roxysm; never suspecting but that the humour would have wasted itself. Dryden. There is no question but the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses.

13. That. This seems no proper sense in this place.

It is not therefore impossible, but I may alter the complexion of my play, to restore myself into the good graces of my sair criticks. Dryden. 14. Otherwise than. I should fin To think but nobly of my grandmother. Shakespeare. 15. Even; not longer ago than.

Beroe but now I left; whom, pin'd with pain, Dryden. Her age and anguish from these rites detain. It is evident, in the instance I gave out now, the consciousness went along. 16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing fentence is bounded or referained. Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame extends, A formidable man, but to his friends. Dryden. 17. An objective particle; yet it may be objected. But yet, madam-I do not like but yet; it does allay The good precedence; fie upon but yet! But yet is as a jaylour, to bring forth Some monstrous malefactor. Shakefpeare. Must the heart then have been formed and constituted, before the blood was in being? But here again, the substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. Bent.

3. But for; without; had not this been. Rash man! forbear, but for some unbelief, My joy had been as satal as my grief Waller. Her head was bare, But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a fimple knot was ty'd above.
When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, but for mischief, you had dy'd for spight.

Dryden.

I'r. n. f. [bout, French.] A boundary.

But, if I ask you what I mean by that word, you will answer,

I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in conftruction and fenfe, as, but I well no,

a but of wine, but and boundary, the ram will but, shoot at but, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other

Holder.

BUT. n. f. [In fea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outfide of a ship, under water. Harris. BUTEND. n. f. [from but and end.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it rests.

1 he referve of foot galled their foot with several vollies, and then sell on them with the buteneds of their musters.

then fell on them with the but-ends of their muskets. Clarendon. Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the butend remains in my hands.

Some of the foldiers accordingly pushed them forwards with

the but-ends of their pikes, into my reach. BU'TCHER. n. f. [boucher, Fr]

1. One that kills animals to fell their flesh.

The shepherd and the butcher both may look upon one sheep with pleasing conceits.

Hence he learnt the butcher's guile, How to cut your throat, and smile; Like a butcher doom'd for life In his mouth to wear his knife

Swift.

Swift.

2. One that is delighted with blood. Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for

the most part, are but the great butchers of mankind. Local To BUTCHER. v. a. [from the noun.] To kill; to murder. In suffring thus thy brother to be flaughter'd, Thou shewest the naked pathway to thy life,

Teaching stern murder how to butcher thee. Shakespeare.
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully by you my hopes are butcher'd. Shakespeare.
The poison and the dagger are at hand to butcher a hero, when the poet wants brains to save him.

Dryden. Dryden.

BUTCHERS-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY. n. f. [ruscus, Lat.]

The flower-cup confists of one leaf, cut into several divifions, out of which is produced a globular bell-shaped flower, confisting also of one leaf, in the center of which rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a fost roundish fruit, in which are inclosed one or two hard seeds. It is very common in the woods, in divers parts of England, and is rarely cultivated in gardens. The roots are sometimes used in medicine, and the

green shoots are tometimes used in medicine, and the green shoots are cut and bound into bundles, and fold to the butchers, who use it as besoms to sweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of butchers-broom.

Bu'TCHERLINESS. n. f. [from butcherly.] In a butcherly manner. Bu'TCHERLY. adj. [from butcher.] Cruel; bloody; barbarous.

There is a way which, brought into schools, would take away this butcherly fear in making of Latin. Ascham.

away this butcherly fear in making of Latin.

What stratagems, how sell, how butcherly,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget!

Bu'TCHERY. n. f. [from butcher.]

1. The trade of a butcher. Shakespeare.

Yet this man, so ignorant in modern butchery, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written.

2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds, Behold this pattern of thy butcheries. Shakespeare. The butchery, and the breach of hospitality, is represented in this fable under the mask of friendship. L'Estrange.

Can he a fon to fost remorfe incite, Whom goals, and blood, and butchery delight? Dryden.

Whom goals, and blood, and butchery delight? Dryden.

3. The place where blood is shed.

This is no place, this house is but a butchery;

Abhor it, sear it, do not enter it.

Shakespeare.

BU'TLER. n. s. [bouteiller, Fr. boteler, or botiller, old English, from bottle; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquours.] A servant in a samily employed in furnishing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up their beer time enough. Swift. Bu'TLERAGE n. f. [from butler.] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the escheats, the customs, butlerage, and impost.

Bu'TLERSHIP. n. s. [from butler.] The office of a butler.

Bu'TMENT. n. s. [aboutement, Fr.] That part of the arch which

joins it to the upright pier.

The supporters or butments of the said arch cannot suffer so Wotton . . much violence, as in the precedent flat posture.

BUTT. n.f. [but, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed. He calls on Bacchus, and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow groom at butts defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. L.

The point at which the endeavour is directed.
Be not afraid though you do fee me weapon'd Here is my journey's end; here is my butt,
The very fea-mark of my journey's erad.

The object of aim; the thing against which an directed. Dryder.

directed.

The papifts were the most common-place, and the against whom all the arrows were directed. Clare A man upon whom the company breaks their jests.

I played a fentence or two at my butt. which I thought very fmart, when my ill genius suggested to him such a repl as got all the laughter on his side.

Spectator.

5. A stroke given in fencing.

If disputes arise Among the champions for the prize; To prove who gave the fairer lutt, John shews the chalk on Robert's coat.

Prior. BUTT. n. f. [butt. Saxon] A vessel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-fix gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twentytwo hundred weight is a butt of currans.

I escaped upon a butt of sack, which the sailors heaved over-board.

To BUTT. v. a. [lotten, Dutch.] To strike with the head. Come, leave your teas: a brief farewel: the beast

With many heads butt, me away. Shakespeare.

Nor wars are feen,

Two harmless lambs are butting one the other.

A snow-white steer, before thy altar led,

Butts with his threat'ning brows, and bellowing stands.

Dryden's Em. Wetton.

Dryden's dincid. A ram will butt with his head, though he be brought up

tame, and never faw that manner of fighting. Ray. BUTTER. n. f. [huttene, Sax. huyrem, Lat.]

1. An unchuous fubstance made by agitating the cream of milk,

And he took butter and milk, and the calf which he had

dressed, and set before them.

Genesis xviii. 8.

2. Butter of Antimony. A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with regulus of antimony. It is a great caustick.

Butter of tin, is made with tin and sublimate corrosive. This preparation continually emits sumes.

preparation continually emits fumes. Harris.

To Bu'TTER. v. a. [from the noun.]

I. To fmear, or oil with butter.

Twas her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse, buttered his hay. Shakespeare.

Words butter no parsnips.

L'Estrange.

To encrease the stakes every throw, or every game: a cant

term among gamesters.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues,

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a buttering gamester, that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the ast throw, he is sure to be undone.

Bu'tterbump. n. f. A fowl: the same with bittourn.

Bu'tterbump. n. f. [petasites, Lat.]

It is a plant with a slosculous slower, consisting of many stores, divided into many parts, sitting on the embryo, and continued in a cylindrical empalement, divided also into many parts; the embryo becomes afterwards a seed surnished with down, and the flowers appear before the leaves. It is used in down, and the flowers appear before the leaves. It is used in medicine, and grows wild in great pienty by the sides of

Bu'TTERFLOWER. n. f. A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds, instead of butterflow'rs, appear,
And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear.

Bu'TTERFLY. n. s. [buzzengieze, Saxon.] A beautiful insect,
so named because it first appears at the beginning of the season for butter.

Effoons that damfel, by her heav'nly might, She turned into a winged butterfly, In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight.

Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded butterflies; and hear poor rogues Spenfer.

Tak of court news.

And so befel, that as he cast his eye

Among the colworts on a butterfly,

He saw false Reynard. That which feems to be a powder upon the wings of a butterfly, is an innumerable company of extreme small teachers; not to be discerned without a microscope. Grew.

Bu'TTERIS. n. f. An'ini rument of fteel fet in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot, r cutting the hoof or a horse. Fair. D. Bu'TTERMILK. n. s. [from botter and mitk.] The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, who was fallen into an ulcerous confumption, devoted himself to buttermilk, by which fole diet he recovered.

The scurvy of mariners is cured by acids; as ripe fruits, le-

mons, oranges, buttermilk; and alkaline spirits hurt them.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

Bu'TTERPRINT. n. f. [from butter and print.] A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

A butter rint, in which were engraven figures of all forts and fizes, app ied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. Locke. foreteeth.

TERWOMAN. n. f. [from butter and woman.] A woman that feils butter. Bu

Tongue,

Shakespeare.

Tongue, I must put you into a butterwoman's mouth, and buy myself another or Bajazer's mute, if you pratt'e me into thefe perils. Shakespeare. Bu'TTERWORT. n. f. A plant: the same with fanicle.
Bu'TTERY. adj. [from butter.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter. Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than its buttery parts.

The best oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itself has its whiteness from the caseous fibres, and its buttery oil. Bu'TTERY. n. f. [from butter; or, according to Skinner, from bouter, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where provisions

are laid up. Go, firrah, take them to the buttery;

And give them friendly welcome every one. Shakes; eare. All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, pantries, All that need a cool and and butteries, to the north.

My guts ne'er fuffer'd from a college-cook,

My name ne'er enter'd in a buttery book.

Bramfton's Man of Tafte.

Bu'TTOCK. n. f. [supposed, by Skinner, to come from aboutir, Fr. inserted by Junius without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair that fits all the buttscks. Shakefp. Such as were not able to ftay themselves, should be holden up by others of more strength, riding behind them upon the buttocks of the horse.

The tail of a fox was never made for the buttocks of an ape. L'Estrange's Fables.

BU'TTON. n. f. [bottwn, Welch; bouton, Fr.]

1. A catch, or small ball, by which the dress of man is fastened. Pray you, undo this button. Shake [peare. I mention those ornaments, because of the simplicity of the shape, want of ornaments, buttons, loops, gold and filver lace, they must have been cheaper than ours.

2. Any knob or ball fastened to a smaller body.

We fastened to the upper marble certain wires, and a button. Boyle.

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flow'r, Suckled and chear'd, with air, and fun and fhow'r; Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I foread, Bright with the gilded button tipt its head.

Pope.

Ainfworth.

3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the spring,
Too oft before their buttons be disclosed.

Shakespeare.
BU'TTON. n. f. The sea urchin, which is a kind of crabfish that
Ainsworth.

To BUTTON. v. a. [from the noun.]

To dress; to cloath.

One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. Shakespeare. He gave his legs, arm, and breast, to his ordinary servant, to button and dress him.

Wotton.

To fasten with buttons.

BU'TTONHOLE. n. f. [from button and bole.] The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught. Let me take you a buttonbole lower. Shakespeare.

I'll please the maids of honour, if I can: Without black velvet breeches, what is man?

I will my skill in buttonholes display,

And brag, how oft I shift me ev'ry day. BU'TTRESS. n. s. [from aboutir, Fr.] 1. A prop; a wall built to support another wall. Bramfton.

No jutting frize,

Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,

Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. Shakesp. Fruit trees, fet upon a wall against the sun, between elbows or buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. Bacon. But we inhabit a weak city here,

Which buttresses and props but scarcely bear.

2. A prop; a support.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which BUTYRACEOUS. adj. [butyrum, Plat. butter.] Having the qualifies of butter. lities of butter.

Chyle has the same principles as milk; a viscidity from the caseous parts, and an oiliness from the butyraceous parts.

Floyer on the Humours. Bu'TYROUS. adj. [butyrum, Latin.] Having the properties of

Its oily red part is from the butyrous parts of chyle. Floyer. BU'XOM. adj. [bucrum, Sax. from buzan, to bend. It originally fignified ob.dient, as John de Trevisa, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is obedient and buxom to all his commands. In an old form of marriage used before the reformation, the bride promised to be obedient and buxom in bed and at board; from which expression, not well understood, its present meaning feems to be derived.] .

1. Obedient; obsequious.

He did tread down, and difgrace all the English, and set up and countenance the Irish; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and buxom to his government.

Spenser. Spenfer. He, with broad fails,

Winnow'd the buxom air.

2. Gay; lively; brifk. I'm born Again a fresh child of the buxom morn,

Heir of the fun's first beams. Crashaw: Zephyr, with Aurora playing,

Milton.

Milton.

As he met her once a Maying, Fili'd her with thee, a daughter fair, So buxom, blithe, and debonnair. Sturdy fwains,

In clean array, for rustick dance prepare, Mixt with the buxom damsels, hand in hand,

They frisk and bound. Phillips. 3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove descends, and pours Into his buxom bride his fruitful show'rs.

Dryden.

Into his buxom bride his fruitful show'rs.

She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,

And to the luxom god the virgin vow'd.

Bu'xomly. adv. [from buxom.] Wantonly; amorously.

Bu'xomness. n. f. [from buxom.] Wantonness; amorousness.

To BUY. v. a. preter. I bought; I have bought. [biczean, Sax.]

I. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or something equivalent; to gain by sale, not gift or thest.

theft. They must buy up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that so the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market.

Addison. To procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at fome price.

I have bought Golden opinions from all forts of people. Shukespeare. Pent to linger

Their mercy at the price of one fair word.

Shakespeare.

Pleasure with praise, and danger they would buy,

Denham;

And with a foe that would not only fly.

3. To manage by money.

You, and all the kings of christendom,

Are led so grossly by this meddling priest,

Dreading the curse that money may buy out. Shakesteare.

What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would terrify, distinge, or buy off conscience? South.

To Buy. v. n. To treat about a purchase.

I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following.

By'yer. n. s. [from to buy.] He that buys; a purchaser.

When a piece of art is set before us, let the first caution be, not to ask who made it, less the fame of the author do capting.

not to ask who made it, lest the fame of the author do capti-Wotton.

nate the fancy of the buyer.

To BUZZ. v. n. [bizzen, Teut. to growl. Junius]

1. To hum; to make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,

Which buzzed all about, and made fuch found, That they encumber'd all mens ears and eyes, Like many fwarms of bees affembled round.

Spenfer. There be more wasps, that buzz about his nose, Will make this fling the fooner. Shakespeare. Herewith arose a buzzing noise among them, as if it had been the rushling sound of the sea afar off.

Hayward.

For still the flowers ready stand,

One buzzes round about, One lights, one tastes, gets in, gets out. Suckling.

What though no bers around your cradle flew, Nor on your lips diffill'd their golden dew; Yet have we oft' discover'd, in their stead, A swarm of drones that buzz'd about your head.

We join, like flies and wasps, in buzzing about wit. Swift.

2. To whisper; to prate.

There is such confusion in my pow'rs,
As after some oration fairly spoke

liticks.

Shakespeare.

As after tome oration fairly spoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the buzzing multitude.

To Buzz. v. a. To whifper; to spread secretly.
Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,
That is not quickly buzz'd into his ears?
I will buzz abroad such prophecies,
That Edward shall be fearful of his life. Shakespeare.

That Edward shall be fearful of his life. Shakespeare. Did you not hear

A buzzing of a separation Between the king and Catherine? They might buzz and whifper it one to another, and, ta-withdrawing from the presence of the apostles, they then

ces, and noise it about the city.

the verb.] A hum; a whisper; a talk.

a city or kingdom is in best condition when

Bacon.

Bacon.

Where I found the whole outward room in a buzz of po-

Addison.

Bu'zzard. n. f. [bufard, Fr.] 1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk. More pity that the eagle should be mawl'd, While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.
The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me best;
Of small renown, 'tis true: for, not to lie,
We call him but a hawk by courtefy. Shakesp. Dryden. 2. A blockhead; a dunce.

Those blind buzzards, who, in late years, of wilful maliciouincis, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others any thing at all.

Bu'zzer. n. f. [from buzz.] A fecret whisperer.

Her brother is in fecret come from France,

And wants not buzzers to infest his ear Ascham. With petulant speeches of his father's death.

BY. prep. [bi, biz, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The Moor is with child by you, Launcelot. Shake p. Shakefp. The grammar of a language is fometimes to be carefully ftudied by a grown man.

Locke.

2. It notes the instrument, and is always used after a verb neuter, where with would be put after an active; as, he was killed with a sword; he died by a sword.

But by Pelides' arms when Hector fell, He chose Æneas, and he chose as well.

3. It notes the cause of any event. Dryden. This fight had the more weight with him, as by good luck not above two of that venerable body were fallen afleep. 4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed. You must think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain Shakespeare. Happier! had it suffic'd him to have known Good by itself, and evil not at all.

Parad. Loft.

The heart knows that by itself, which nothing in the world besides can give it any knowledge of. We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propositions by fation and reflection.

Watts's Logick. fenfation and reflection. 5. It shews the manner of an action.

I have not patience; she consumes the time
In idle talk, and owns her falle belief: Seize her by force, and bear her hence unheard. Dryden's Don Sebastian. By chance, within a neighbouring brook, He saw his branching horns, and alter'd look. Addison. 6. It has a fignification, noting the method in which any succeffive action is performed, with regard to time or quantity.

The best for you, is to re-examine the cause, and to try it ever point by point, argument by argument, with all the exact. We are not to stay all together but to come by him where he stands, by ones, by twos, and by threes.

He calleth them forth by one, and by one, by the name, as he pleafeth, though feldom the order be inverted. Bacon.
The captains were obliged to break that piece of ordnance, and fo by pieces to carry it away, that the enemy should not get fo great a spoil. Knolles. Common prudence would direct me to take them all out, and examine them one by one. Others will foon take pattern and encouragement by your building; and so house by house, street by street, there will at last be finished a magnificent city. Sprat. Explor'd her, limb by limb, and fear'd to find So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind. Dryden. Thus year by year they pass, and day by day, Till once 'twas on the morn of chearful May, The young Æmilia -Dryden. I'll gaze for ever on thy godlike father, Transplanting one by one into my life, His bright perfections, till I shine like him. Addison. Let the blows be by pauses laid on.

Locke.

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will self by the ounce for fix shillings and sivepence unclipped money. What we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much importance as of what we take seldom, and only by grains and spoon-Arbuthnot. The North, by myriads, pours her mighty fons; Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. 8. At, or in; noting place.
We see the great effects of battles by sea; the battle of Actium decided the empire of the world. Arms, and the man, I fing, who, forced by fate, Expell'd, and exil'd, left the Trojan shore; Long labours both by fea and land he bore.

Dr. /I would have fought by land, where I was ftronger: Dryden. You hinder'd it; yet, when I fought at fea,

Forfook me fighting.

9. According to; nothing permission.

It is lawful, both by the laws of nature and nations, and by the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two.

Bacon's Holy War.

10. According to; noting proof. The prefent, or like, system of the world cannot possibly have been eternal, by the first proposition; and, without God, it could not naturally, nor fortuitously, emerge out of chaos, by the third proposition.

The faculty, or desire, being infinite, by the preceding proposition, may contain, or receive both these.

Cheyne.

II. After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.

The gospel gives us such laws, as every man, that understands himself, would chuse to live by.

In the divisions I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter.

This ship, by good luck, fell into their hands at last, and served as a model to build others by.

Arbuthnot. 12. From; noting judgment or token.

Thus, by the musick, we may know,
When noble wits a hunting go,
Through groves that on Parnassus grow. Waller. By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace.

The fon of Hercules he justly feems, Dryden. By his broad shoulders and gigantick limbs.
Who's that stranger? By his warlike port, Dryden. His fierce demeanour, and erected look, He's of no vulgar note.

Judge the event
By what has pass'd. Dryden. The punishment is not to be measured by the greatness or smallness of the matter, but by the opposition it carries and stands in, to that respect and submission that is due to the fa-Locke. By your description of the town, I imagine it to lie under fome great enchantment.

Pope.

By what I have always heard and read, I take the strength of a nation — Swift.

13. It notes the fum of the difference between two things com-Meantime the stands provided of a Laius, More young and vigorous too by twenty springs. Dryden. Her brother Rivers, Ere this, lies shorter by the head at Pomfret. Rowe's Jane Shore. By giving the denomination to less quantities of filver by one twentieth, you take from them their due.

Locke.

14. It notes co-operation, or cohabitation.

By her he had two children at one birth.

Shakespeare.

15. For; noting continuance of time. This sense is not now in uſe. Ferdinand and Isabella recovered the kingdom of Granada from the Moors; having been in possession thereof by the space of seven hundred years.

Bacon. 16. As foon as; not later than; noting time.

By this, he fons of Constantine which fled, Ambrife and Uther, did ripe years attain. Fair.
Hector,
Will, with
Tomorrow orning call fome knight to arms. Fairy Queen. He err'd not; for, by this, the heav'nly bands
Down from a fky of jasper lighted now
In paradise. In paradife.

These have their course to finish round the earth By morrow ev'ning.

The angelick guards afcended, mute and fad

For man: for, of his flate by this they knew.

Par adife Loft.

Par adife Loft.

Par adife Loft.

By that time a fiege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether lost and bewildered in it. By this time, the very foundation was removed. By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded fo far, as to accuse and fine the confuls. Beside; noting passage.
 Many beautiful places standing along the sea-shore, make the town appear much lower than it is, to those that fail by it. Addison on Itaiy. 18. Befide; near to; in precince; noting proximity of place.
So thou may'ft fay, the king lies by a beggar, if a beggar dwell near him; or the church stands by thy tabour, if thy tabour stand by the church.

Here he comes himself; Shakejpeare. If he be worth any man's good voice, That good man fit down by him. Ben. Johnson. A spacious plain, whereon Were tents of various hue: by fome, were herds Of cattle grazing.

Stay by me; thou art resolute and faithful;

I have employment worthy of thy arm.

Dryden.

19. Before himself, herself, or themselves, it notes the absence of all others. Sitting in some place, by him elf, let him translate into En-

Solymia refolved to affault the breach, after he had, by him-

3 U

Ajcham.

Self,

glish he former lesion.

jelf, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent. Knolles's Hift. of the Turks.

I know not whether he will annex his discourse to his appendix, or publish it by itself, or at all.

Boyle.

He will imagine, that the king, and his ministers, sat down, and made them by themselves, and then sent them to their al-

lies, to fign.

More pleas'd to keep it, till their friends could come, Than cat the fweetest by themselves at home.

20. It is the folemn form of swearing. His godhead I invoke, by him I fwear.

21. At hand. He kept then some of the spirit by him, to verify what he

believes. Boyle. The merchant is not forced to keep so much money by him, as in other places, where they have not such a supply. Locke.

22. It is used in forms of adjuring, or obtesting.

Which, O! avert by you etherial light,

Which I have lost for this eternal night;

Which I have loft for this eternal night;

Or if, by dearer ties, you may be won,

By your dead fire, and by your living fon.

Now by your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,

O fpare this great, this good, this aged king!

O, cruel youth!

By all the pain that wrings my tortur'd foul!

By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,

O, cease! at least, once more delude my forrows.

Snith's Phædrus and Hi Dryden. Dryden.

Smith's Phædrus and Hippolita.

23. It fignifies specification and particularity.

Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,
And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, by name. Dryden.

24. By proxy of; noting substitution.
The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians; that is, they

were present with them by their statues. Broome.

25. In the same direction with.

They are also striated, or furrowed, by the length, and the sides curiously punched, or pricked.

Grew. By. adv.

1. Near; at a small distance.

And in it lies, the god of fleep; And, fnorting by, We may descry

The monsters of the deep.

2. Beside; passing.

I did hear
The galloping of horse. Who was't came by?

Shakefp. Macbeth.

Dryden.

3. In presence. The fame words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there was no other body by, might have had a better grace. Sidney.

have had a better grace.

I'll not be by, the while, my lieges, farewel:

What will become hereof, there's none can tell. Shakesp. Richard III.

There while I fing, if gentle youth be by,

That tunes my lute, and winds the strings so high. Waller.

Pris'ners and witnesses were waiting by;

These had been taught to swear, and those to die.

Roscommon. You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions, when you are not by. By AND BY. In a short time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been staid here, and by and by called him to fight with him.

The noble knight alighted by and by,
From lofty steed, and bad the lady stay,
To see what end of fight should him befall that day.

Spenfer's Fairy Queen.

In the temple, by and by, with us,

These couples shall eternally be knit.

Shakesp. Midsummer's Night's Dream.

Chow this spring of love resembleth

Th' uncertain glory of an April day;

Which now shews all the beauty of the sun,

And by and by a cloud takes all away.

Shakesp. Two Gentlemen

And by and by a cloud takes an away.

Shakesp. Two Gentlemen

Now a sensible man, by and by a fool, and profit ocast.

Shakesp. Ocast. lo.

By. n. f. [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this instance, there is, upon the by, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood.

Bacon's Natural History.

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a fheep in private, by the ly.

Hence we may understand, to addithat upon the by, what it

is not necessary. So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,

I'll give you back your kingdom by the by. By, in composition, implies something out of the direct way;

and, confequently, fome obfcurity, as a by-road . meneti in

irregular, as a hy-end; or fomething collateral, as a hy-concernment; or private, as a hy-law. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

pleafure, and will be understood by the examples londwing.

By-coffeehouse. n. f. A coffeehouse in an obscure place.

I afterwards entered a by-coffeehouse, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror.

Addison, Spesiator.

By-concernment. n. f. An affair which is not the main bufinefs.

Our plays, befides the main defign, have under plots, or by-Our plays, beings the main dengt, have under plots, or syconcernments, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which
are carried on with the motion of the main plot.

Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.

By DEFENDENCE. n. f. An appendage; formething accidentally depending on another.

And your three motives to the battle, with I know not how much more, should be demanded; And all the other by-dependences,

And all the other by-dependences,
From chance to chance.

By-Design. n. f. An incidental purpose.
And if she miss the mouse-trap lines,
They'll serve for other by-designs,
And make an artist understand,
To copy out her seal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To steal in something to entrap her.

By-End. n. f. Private interest; secret advantage.
All people that worship for sear, prosit, or some other by-end, fall within the intendment of this stable.

Ey-Gone. adj. [a Scotch word.] Past.

Tell him, you're sure
All in Bohemia's well: this satisfaction
The by-gone day proclaim'd.

Shakespeare.

The by-gone day proclaim'd. Shakespeare. As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as by-gone; fo have we of time, which dependeth thereupon.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra. BY-INTEREST. n. s. Interest distinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at by-interest, without any fincere regard to the publick good.

Atterbury.

BY-LAW. n. f.

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common affent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds.

Cowell. There was also a law, to restrain the by-laws and ordinances

of corporations. In the beginning of this record is inferted the law or institution; to which are added two by-laws, as a comment upon the general law.

Addison. By-MATTER. n. f. Something incidental.

I knew one, that, when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a by-matter.

BY-NAME. n. f. A nickname; name of reproach, or acciden-

tal appellation.

Robert, eldest fon to the Conquerour, used short hose, and thereupon was by-named Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English.

Camden.

By-PAST. adj. Past; a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been sewer for these three hundred years by-paft, than ever they have been fince we have had records. Cheyne.

By-PATH. n. f. A private or obscure path. Heav'n knows, my son.

By what by-paths, and indirect crooked ways,

I got this crown.

By-RESPECT. n. f. Private end or view.

It may be, that some, upon ly-respects, find somewhat friendly usage in usance, at some of their hands. Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, for any by-respects, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth.

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some by-respects in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim.

BY-ROAD. n. f. An obscure unfrequented path.
Through slipp'ry by-roads, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep.

BY-ROOM. n. f. A private room within another.
I pr'ythee, do thou stand in some by-room, while I question my puny drawer to what end he growth force where the first room.

I pr'ythee, do thou itand in ioine of the fugar.

my puny drawer to what end he gave the fugar.

Shakesp. Henry IV.

incidental or cafual speech, not directly

lege what word and what law they dinary practice is to quote by-speeches, on or other, and to use them as if they :ct form of law. Hooker. oker on; one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers against the frame of the picture, and, falling to the ground upon it, was taken up by the by-flanders.

L'Estrange's Fables.

The by-flanders asked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? That was more than I knew, says he. Looke. By-street. n.f. An obscure street.

The broker here his spacious beaver wears,

Upon his brow fit jealoufies and cares; Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach, He feeks by-ftreets, and faves th' expensive coach.

Gay's Trivia.

By-view. n. f. Private felf-interested purpose. No by-views of his own firall mislead him. By-walk. n. f. A private walk; not the main road.

All which he moves afterwards in by-walks, or under-plots, as diversions to the main defign, left it should grow tedious; The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble; but there should be by-walks, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment. Broome's Notes on the Ody fley.

By-way. n. f. A private and obscure way.

Night stealths are commonly driven in by-ways, and by blind fords, unused of any but such like.

Other by-ways he himself betook,

Where never foot of living wight did tread.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

Wholly abstain, or wed: thy beauteous Lord Allows thee choice of paths; take no by-ways, But gladly welcome what he doth afford; Not grudging that thy luft hath bounds and stays. Herbert.

A fervant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a ly-way to close corruption. Bucon's Elfays.

This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept that enters, as it were, through a by-way, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it.

Addison's Esay on the Georgicks.

BY-WEST. Westward; to the west of.

Whereupon grew that by-word, used by the Irish, that they dwelt by-west the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. Barrow. Sir John Davies on Ireland.

By-word. n. f. A faying; a proverb.

Duke of York, be king;

And bashful Henry be deposed; whose cowardice Hath made us by-words to our enemies.

Shakeft. Henry VI. I knew a wise man, that had it for a by-word, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the fooner. · Bacon's Effays.

We are become a by-word among the nations for our ridi-

culous feuds and animolities.

Addison's Freeholder.

It will be his lot often, to look fingular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a by-word and a reproach, on that account, among the men of wit and pleasure.

Atterbury.

By'Ass.

Every inordinate lust is a false byas upon men's understandings, which naturally draws towards as a significant of the control of the cont

ings, which naturally draws towards atheifm. Tillotson.

Bye, Bee, come immediately from the Saxon, by, bying, i.e. a dwelling.

Gibson's Camden. BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.



## CAB

C A B

The third letter of the alphabet, has two founds; one like k, as, call, clock, craft, coal, companion, cuneiform; the other as s, as, Cæfar, ceffation, cinder. It founds like k before a, o, u, or a combinant, like s, before e, i, and y.

CAB. n. f. [ap.] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABA'L. n. f. [cabale, Fr. ap., tradition.]

1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.

A bady of man united in some close design. A cabal differs It founds like k before a, o, u, or a confonant; and

2. A body of men united in some close design. A cabal differs from a party, as few from many.

She often interposed her royal authority, to break the cabals which were forming against her first ministers. Addison.

3. Intrigue.
When each, by curs'd cabals of women, strove To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. Dryden. To CABA'L. v. n. [cabaler, Fr.] To form close intrigues; to

intrigue; to unite in small parties.

His mournful friends, summon'd to take their leaves,

Are throng'd about his couch, and fit in council:

What those caballing captains may design,
I must prevent, by being first in action.

CA'BALIST. n. f. [from cabal.] One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus spake: With care and pain We form'd this name, renown'd in rhime, Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!

Cost studious cabalists more time. Swift. CABALLI'STICAL. adj. [from cabal.] Something that has an CABALLI'STICK. occult meaning.

The letters are caballiffical, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. Addison.

He taught him to repeat two caballiflick words, in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted. Spectator. CABA'LLER. n. f. [from catal.] He that engages in close de-Spectator.

figns; an intriguer.

Factious and rich, bold at the council board, But cautious in the field, he shun'd the sword; A close caballer, and tongue valiant lord .: Dryden. CABA'LLINE. adj. [caballinus, Lat.] Belonging to a horse; as, caba!line aloes, or horse aloes.

CA'BARET. n. f. [French.] A tavern.
Suppose this fervant passing by some cabaret, or tennis-court, where his comrades were dinking or playing, should stay with them, and drink or play away his money.

Bramball against Hobbes. CA'BBAGE. n. f. [cabus, Fr. braffica, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour; the The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper pods, containing several round acrid seeds. The species are, 1. The common white cabbage. 2. The red cabbage. 3. The Russian cabbage. 4. The flat-sided cabbage. 5. The sugar loaf cabbage. 6. The early Battersea carbage. 7. The white Savoy cabbage. 8. The green Savoy cabbage. 9. The boorcole. 10. The green broccoli. 11. The Italian broccoli. 12. The turnep-rooted cabbage. 13. The caulissower. 14. The turnep cabbage. 15. Curled calcavert. 16. The musk cabbage. 17. Branching tree cabbage. 15. The species cabbage. 17. 17. Branching tree cabba :, from the fea coaft. 18. Brown brocessi. 19. Common estatort. 20. Perennial Alpine coleavort. 21. Perfoliated wild cabbage, with a white flower. 22. Perfoliated cabbage, with a purple flower. The common white, red, flat, and long-fided cabbages, are chiefly contributed for winter what the first performance of the contributed for winter what the first performance of the contributed for winter what the first performance of the contributed for winter what the first performance of the contributed for winter what the first performance of the contributed for winter what the first performance of the contributed for winter what the first performance of the contributed for winter when the first performance of the contributed for winter when the contributed for winter winter when the contributed for winter winter when the contributed for winter winter winter when the contributed for winter winter winter winter when the contributed for winter cultivated for winter use; the seeds of which must be sown in the middle of March, in beds of good fresh earth. The Rusfian ca. bage was formerly in much greater effect than at pre-fent, and is rarely brought to the market. The early Battersea and fugar-loaf cabbages, are called Michaelmes castages; the feafon ter lowing them is in the middle of July, in an open fpot of ground. The Savoy cab ages are propagated for winter ufe, as being generally effectived the better, when pinched by frost. The bosecole is never caten till the frost has rendered it tender. The turnely ca bage was formerly more cultivated in England than at prefent; and I me effect this kind for feups, but it is enerally too firong, and feldom go d, except in hard valuers. The curled contract is more generally effectived, and is fit for

use after Christmas, and continues good until April. The musk cabbage has, through negligence, been almost lost in England, though, for eating, it is one of the best kinds we have; for it is always looser, and the leaves more crisp and tender, and has a most agreeable musky scent when cut. It will be fit for use in October, November, and December. The branching sea cabbage is found wild in England and the form ing fea cabbage is found wild in England, and on the fea coaft, and is sometimes gathered by the poor inhabitants in the spring, and eaten; but it is apt to be firong and bitter. The brown broccoli is by many esteemed, though it does not deserve a place in the kitchen garden, where the Roman broccoli can be obtained, which is much sweeter, and will continue longer in seafon. The Roman broccoli has large heads, which appear in the center of the plants like clufters of buds. The heads fhould be cut before they run up to feed, with about four or five inches of the stems; the skin of these stems should be stripped off, before they are boiled; they will eat very tender, and little inferiour to asparagus. The common colewort is now almost lost near London, where their markets are usually supplied with cabbage or Savoy plants instead of them; which, being tenderer and more delicate, are better worth cultivating. The perennial Alpine colewort is also little cultivated at present. The other two forts of wild cabbage are varieties fit for a bota-nick garden, but are plants of no use. The cauliflowers have, nick garden, but are plants of no use. The cauliflowers have, of late years, been so far improved in England, as to exceed, in goodness and magnitude, what are produced in most parts of Europe; and, by the skill of the gardners, are continued for feveral months together; but the most common season for them is in May, June, and July.

Miller.

Cole, cabbage, and coleworts, which are foft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly, or juice, of red cabbage, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral.

To CA'BBAGE. v. a. [a cant word among taylors.] To fteal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, instead of shreads, "ca' bages whole yards Arbuthnot's History of

CA'BBAGE TREE. n. f. A species of palm-tree; which see. It is very common in the Caribee islands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, so that those which are inclosed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats, &c. and the genuine, or young shoots, are pickled, and fent into England by the name of cabbage; but when-ever this part is cut out, the trees are destroyed; nor do they rife again from the old roots; fo that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations, except for ornament; for their stems being exceeding straight, and their leaves being produced very regularly at top, will afford a most beautiful prospect; for which reason, the planters generally spare two or three of them near their habitations.

CA'BBAGE-WORM. n. f. An infect.

CAB'IN. n. f. [cabane, Fr. chabin, Welch, a cottage] Miller.

1. A finall room.

So long in fecret calin there he held Her captive to his fenfual defire

Till that with timely fruit her belly fwell'd,

And bore a boy unto a favage fire. Fairy Queen.

2. A small chamber in a ship.

Give thanks you have lived fo long, and make yourfelf ready, in your cain, for the mischance of the hour, if it so happen. Shakesp. Tempest.

Men may not expect the use of many cabins, and safety at once, in the fea fervice. Raleigh.

The chelsboard, we say, is in the same place it was, if it remain in the same part of the ca. in, though, perhaps, the ship it is in, fails all the while.

3. A cottage, or finall house.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour of anguish,

Unto a filly cabin, though weak, yet stronger against woes.

ther should that odious custom be allowed, of flaving off the green furface of the ground, to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches.

CAC 4. A tent. Some of green boughs their flender cabins frame,
Some lodged were Tortofa's ffreets about. Fairfax.

To CA'BIN. v. n. [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.
I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and fuck the goat,

Shakespeare. And cabin in a cave.
A'BIN. v. a. To confine in a cabin. Shake Speare. To CA'BIN. v. a. Fleance is 'scap'd: Fleance is 'scap'd:

Then comes my fit again; I had else been perfect;

Whole as the marble, sounded as the rock;

As broad and gen'ral as the casing air;

But now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,

To saucy doubts and sears.

CA'BINED. adj. [from cabin.] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian steep,

From her cabin'd loophole peep.

CA'BINET. n. s. scabinet, Fr.] Shake Speare. Milton. CA'BINET. n. f. [cabinet, Fr.]

1. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; a private box. At both corners of the farther fide, by way of return, let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, rich hanged, glazed with crystaline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other elegancy that may be thought on.

Who sees a soul in such a body set,

Who sees a foul in such a body set, Might love the treasure for the cabinet. Ben. Johnson. In vain the workman shew'd his wit, With rings and hinges counterfeit, To make it feem, in this difguife, A cabinet to vulgar eyes.

2. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

I hy breaft hath ever been the cabinet,

Where I have lock'd my fecrets.

We cannot discourse of the secret, but by describing our duty; but so much duty must needs open a cabinet of mysterial. Taylor. 3. A private room in which consultations are held.
You began in the cabinet what you afterwards practifed in the camp.

4. In penfer it feems to fignify a hut, or house.

Hearken awhile in thy green cabinet,

The lawrel song of careful Colinet.

CA'BINET-COUNCIL. n. s. A council held in a private manner, with unusual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in some kings times, hath introduced calinet-councils.

From the highest to the lowest it is universally read; from the cai inct-council to the nursery.

CA'BINET-MAKER. n. s. s. some cabinet and make. One that makes small nice work in wood.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes Dryden. The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs; fo that they would be of great use for the cabinetand combs; so that they would be of great use for the cabinetmakers, as well as the turners, and others.

Mortimer.

CA'BLE. n. s. [cabl, Welch; cabel, Dutch.] The great rope of
a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

What though the mast be now blown overboard,
The cable broke, the holding anchor lost,
And half our sailors swallow'd in the slood,
Yet lives our pilot still?

Shakespeare.

True it is, that the length of the cable is the life of the ship
in all extremises; and the reason is, because it makes so many
bendings and waves. as the ship, riding at that length, is not bendings and waves, as the ship, riding at that length, is not able to stretch it; and nothing breaks that is not stretched. Raleigh's Effays. The cables crack, the failors fearful cries Afcend; and fable night involves the fkies. CA'BURNS. n. f. Small ropes used in ships. CA'CAO. See Chocolatenut. Diet. CACHE'CTICAL. ? adj. [from cachexy.] Having an ill habit of CACHE'CTICK. } body; shewing an ill habit.
Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and cachestical. Arbuthnot on Air. The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, let out of some persons who are generally cachectick. CACHE'XY. n. f. [καχεξία] A general word to express a great variety of symptoms; most commonly it denotes such a diftemperature of the humours, as kinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions, proceeding from weakness of the fibres, and an abuse of the non-naturans and often from

Shal . Paure. Shakespeare. Pope.

the nores, and an abuse of the non-naturals and ones from fevere acute differences.

CACHINNA'TION. n. f. [cachinnatio, Lat.] A loud laughter. D. CA'CKEREL. n. f. A fish, said to make those who eat it laxative. To CACKLE. v. n. [lae.kelen, Dutch.]

1. To make a noise as a goose.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,

When every goose is cackling, would be mought.

No better a musician than the wren.

Shal-taurences. No better a musician than the wren.

Goose, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive thee cackling home to Camelot.

the Roman geese of all their glories,
ie Aate, by cackling to the tories.
is used for the noise of a hen. ton.

Now to my flory I return again: The trembling widow, and her daughters twain, This woful cackling cry, with horrour heard, Of those distracted damsels in the yard. Dryden-3. To laugh; to giggle.

Then Nic. grinned, cackled, and laughed, till he was like to kill himself, and seemed to be so pleased, that he fell a frisking Arbuthnot.

CA'CKLE. n. f. [from the verb.] The voice of a goofe or fowl.

The filver goofe before the shining gate

There slew, and, by her cackle, sav'd the state.

CA'CKLER. n. f. [from cackle.]

1. A fowl that cackles. 2. A teltale; a tatler.

CACOCHY'MICAL. adj. [from cacochymy.] Having the hu-CACOCHY'MICK. mours corrupted. It will prove very advantageous, if only caccehymick, to clarify his blood with a laxative.

Harvey.

If the body be caccehymical, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abscesses.

Wifeman. The ancient writers distinguished putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular cacochymical blood.

CACOCHY'MY. n.f. [κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a found flate, to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacachymy. Spots, and discolorations of the skin, are signs of weak fibres; for the lateral vessels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let gross humours pass, which could not, if the vessels had their due degree of stricture. Arbuthnot.

Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the better half of its ill qualities to the hops, confifting of an acrimonious firy nature, fets the blood, upon the least cacochymy, into an orgaf-

mus, by an ill ferment.

CACO PHONY. n. f. [κακο Φωνία.] A bad found of words.

To CACU MINATE. v. a. [cacumino, Lat.] To make fharp or Dief.

CADA'VEROUS. adj. [cadaver, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcass; having the qualities of a dead carcass.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who livingly are cadaverous, for fear of any outward pollution, whose tem-

per pollutes themselves.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, feetid, cadaverous and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CA'DDIS. n. f.
1. A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddifes, cambricks, lawns; why, he fings them over as if they were gods and goddeffes.

Shakefpeare.

A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.

He especially loves the maysly, which is bred of the codworm, or caddis; and these make the trout bold and lusty.

Walton's Angler.

CADE. n. f. [It is deduced, by Skinner, from cadeler, Fr. an old word, which fignifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; foft; de-

word, which fignifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; foft; delicate; as a cade lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To CADE. v. a. [from the noun.] To breed up in foftness.

CADE. n. s. [cadus, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, fo termed of our supposed father—or rather of stealing a cade of herrings.

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells

Of close press'd husks is freed, thou must refrain

Thy thirsty soul; let none persuade to broach

Thy thick, unwholsome, undigested cades.

CADE-WORM: n. f. The same with caddis..

CA'DENCE. The same with caddis..

CA'DENCY. 3 n. f. [cadence, Fr.]
I. Fall; state of finking; decline.

Now was the fun in western cadence low From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours To fan the earth, now wak'd. Milton.

2. The fall of the voice.

The fliding, in the close or cadence, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetorick, which they call prater expectatum; for

There is a pleasure even in being deceived.

There be words not made with lungs,
Sententious show'rs! O! let them fall, Bacon.

Their cadence is rhetorical.

3. The flow of veries, or periods.

The words, the verification, and all the other elegancies of found, as cadences, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the tame office both in dramatick and epick poe-

try. Dryden. mey of one line must be a rule to that of the next; I of the former must slide gently into that which as the follows. Dryden.

The tone or found.

Hollow rocks retain The found of bluft ring winds, which all night long

Had rous'd the sea, now with horse cadence lull Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. Paradife Loft. He hath a confused remembrance of words fince he left the university; he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their cadence. 5. In horsemanship. Cadence is an equal measure or proportion, which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed.

Farrier's Diet. CA'DENT. adj. [cadens, Lat.] Falling down. CADE'T. n. f. [cadet, Fr. pronounced cade.] The younger brother. 2. The youngest brother. Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the cadet of Jesse. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

3. A voluntier in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CA'DEW. n. f. A straw worm. See CADDIS. Dist.

CA'DGER. n. f. A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CA'DI. n. f. A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems to answer to that of a justice of peace.

CADI'LLACK. n. f. A fort of pear; which see.

CÆ'CIAS. n. f. [Lat.] A wind from the north.

Now, from the north,

Boreas and Cæcias and Argestes loud

And Thrascias rend the woods. and seas upturn. And Thrascias rend the woods, and seas upturn. Paradife Loft. CÆSA'REAN. See CESARIAN. CASURA. n. f. [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a fhort fyllable after a complete foot is made long.

CAFTAN. n. f. [Perlick.] A Perlian vest or garment.

CAG. n. f. A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE. n. f. [cage, Fr. from cavea, Lat.]

1. An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a cage can please a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying?

He taught me how to know a man in love. He taught me how to know a man in love; in which cage of rushes, I am sure, you are not a prisoner.

Shakesp. As you like it. Though flaves, like birds that fing not in a cage, They loft their genius, and poetick rage; Homers again and Pindars may be found, And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. Waller. And parrots, imitating human tongue, . And finging birds in filver cages hung;
And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were forted well, with lumps of amber laid between. Dryden's Fables. A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment, a beaft, bird, or fish, by the cage, or court-yard, or cistern, wherein it was kept.

The reason why so sew marriages are happy, is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages.

Swift. 2. A place for wild beafts, inclosed with palifadoes.

3. A prison for petty malesactors.

To CAGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclose in a cage.

He swoln, and pamper'd with high fare,

Sits down, and snorts, cag'd in his basket-chair. Donne.

CAIMAN. n. f. The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJO'LE. v. a. [cageoller, Fr.] To flatter; to sooth; to coax: a low word. To CAJO'LE. v. a. [cageoller, Fr.] To flatter; to footh; to coax: a low word.

Thought he, 'tis no mean part of civil
State-prudence, to cajole the devil.

The one affronts him, while the other cajoles and pities him; takes up his quarrel, shakes his head at it, class his hand upon his breast, and then protests and protests. L'Estrange.

CAJO'LERY. n. f. [from cajole.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJO'LERY. n. f. [cajollerie, Fr.] Flattery.

CAISON. n. f. [French.] A chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

CA'ITIFF. n. f. [cattivo, Ital. a st. ve, whence it came to signify a bad man, with some implication of meannes; as knave in English, and fur in Latin; so i retainly does slavery destroy virtue. English, and fur in Daniel virtue.

'Haiso The destrie awarded as Selion have. Homer:
A flave and a scoundred are signified by the same words in many languages. A mean villain; a despicable knave.

Vile cainiff, vassal of dread and despair,
Unworty of the common breathed air;
Why livest thou, dead dog, a longer de And dost not unto death thyself prepare.

'Tis not impossible

The wicked it caitiff on the ground

But one, the wicked'st caitiff on the ground May feem as shy, as grave, as just, as: bio'

W.cfpcare.

Hudibras.

As Angelo.
The wretched caitiff, all a'one,

As he believ'd, began to moan,

And tell his ftory to himfelf.

CAL CAKE. n. f. [cueb, Teutonick.]
1. A kind of delicate bread. You must be seeing christnings? do you look for ale and cakes here, you rude rascals? My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest,
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast.

Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew. The dismal day was come, the priests prepare

Their leaven'd cakes, and fillets for my hair.

Dryden.

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is fometimes distinguished from a loaf. There is a cake that groweth upon the fide of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large and of a chefnut colour, and hard and pithy.

Then when the fleecy skies new cloath the wood,
And cakes of rustling ice come rolling down the flood.

Dryden's Virgila. To CAKE. v. n. [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in This burning matter, as it funk very leifurely, had time to cake together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it.

This is that very Mab,

That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And cakes the elstocks in foul sluttish hairs, Which once entangl'd much misfortune bodes. Shakespeare. He rins'd the wound, And wash'd away the strings and clotted blood, 'That cak'd within. CALABA'SH Tree. It hath a flower confifting of one leaf, divided at the brim into feveral parts; from whose cup rises the pointal, in the hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fleshy fruit, having an hard shell. They rise to the height of twenty-five or thirty seet in the West-Indies, where they grow naturally in woods, and the savannas. The shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for making instruments of musick, by making a hole in the shell, and putting in small stones, with which they make a fort of rattle.

Miller. CALAMA'NCO. n. f. [a word derived, probably by fome accident, from calamancus, Lat. which, in the middle ages, fignified a hat.] A kind of woollen fluff.

He was of a bulk and flature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to shew a calamance waistcoat.

CA'LAMINE, or Lapis Calaminaris. n. f. A kind of fossile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass; it is dug in barren rocky ground, and is often found in lead mines, or has lead mixed with it. It is used as an absorbert and drive in outward medicinal applications but is forbent and drier, in outward medicinal applications, but is feldom given inwardly. We must not omit those, which, though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, viz. loadstones, whetstones of all kinds, limestones, calamine, or lapis calaminaris. Locke.

CA'LAMINT. n. f. [calamintha, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a long tubulous flower, which opens at the top into two lips; the upper lip is roundish, and divided into two segments: these flowers are produced from the joints of the flowers are produced from the joints of the fegments: these flowers are produced from the joints of the stalks, at the footstalks of the leaves, in bunches, upon pretty long pedicles, or footstalks. This plant grows wild, and is used in medicine.

CALA'MITOUS. adj. [calamitosus, Lat.]

1. Miserable; involved in distress; oppressed with inselicity; unhappy; wretched; applied to men.

This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in favour of the necessitous and calamitous; the state of some, in this life, being so extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared with others.

Calamy. compared with others. 2. Full of misery; distressful; applied to external circumstances. What calamitous effects the air of this city wrought upon us the last year, you may read in my discourse of the plague. Harvey on Confumptions. Strict necessity
Subdues me, and ca'amitous constraint!
Lest on my head both fin and punishment,
However insupportables be all Milton.

Devolv'de Much rather I shall chuse To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,
And be in that calamitous prison lest.

In this sad and calamitous condition, deliverance from an oppressor would have even revived them.

CALAMITY ..., [c. vitas, Lat.] Misfortune; cause of I accident is drought, and the spindling of the intomuci. .. the word calamity was first derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the flalk. Which infinite calamity shall cause To human life, and houshold peace con

From adverse shores in safety let her hear

From adverse shores in safety let her hear
Foreign calamity, and distant war;

Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion bear. Frier.

CALAMUS. n. s. [Lat.] A fort of reed or sweet scented wood, mentioned in scripture with the other ingredients of the sacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddish without, and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets speak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. These sweet reeds have no smell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their smell is perceived upon entering the marshes.

Calmet.

Take thou also unto thee principal spices of pure myrrh, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet calamus.

Calacte.

Calacte.

Calacte.

Execus.

Calacte.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to slash

The vig'rous steeds, that drew his lord's calash.

King's Mully of Mountain.

The vig'rous fleeds, that drew his lord's calass.

King's Mully of Mountown.

The ancients used calasses, the figures of several of them being to be seen on ancient monuments. They are very simple, light, and drove by the traveller himself.

CA'LCEATED. adj. [calceatus, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS. n. s. [Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

Calcedonius is of the agat kind, and of a misty grey, clouded with blue, or with purple.

ed with blue, or with purple.

To CA'LCINATE. See To CALCINE.

CALCINATION. n. f. [from calcine; calcination, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chymical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fusion; for when fusion is longer continued, not only the more subtile particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire likewise infinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so blended through its whole substitute that the shuidity first caused by wife infinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so blended through its whole substance, that the sluidity, first caused by the fire, can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is easily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms.

Quincy are so the body are went to be thrown a warrance.

Divers refidences of bodies are wont to be thrown away, as foon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yielded them is ended.

This may be effected, but not without a calcination, or reducing it by art into a fubtile powder. Brown's Vulgar Err. CALCINATORY. n. f. [from calcinate.] A veffel used in calcination.

To CALCINE. v. a. [calciner, Fr. from calx, Lat.]
1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable fubftance. See CAL-

CINATION. In hardening, by baking without melting, the heat hath these degrees; first, it indurateth, then maketh fragile, and, lastly, it doth calcine.

The folids feem to be earth, bound together with fome oil; for if a bone be calcined, so as the least force will crumble it, being immersed in oil, it will grow firm again.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To burn up.

Firy disputes that union have calcin'd,

Almost as many minds as men we find.

To CALCI'NE. v. n. To become a calk by heat.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and, in a very strong heat, calcining without fusion.

Newton's Opticks. Newton's Opticks.

To CA'LCULATE. v. a. [calculer, Fr. from calculus, Lat. a little stone or bead, used in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute ; to reckon.

2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did calculate my birth, And told me, that by water I should die. Shake Speare. Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts, Why old men fools, and children calculate, Why all those things change from their ordinance?

Who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and calculate their nativities, as they sprawled out of ditches 3

To adjust; to project for any certain end.

The reasonableness of religion clearly appears, as it tends fo directly to the happiness of men, and is, upon all accounts, c leulated for our benefit.

CALCULA'TION. n. f. [from calculate.]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering Cypher, that great friend to calculation; or i. her "

changeth calculation into eafy computation.

2. A reckoning; the refult of arithmetical operation then their calculation be true; for fo they reckin

Bing different from calculations of the ancients, the vation confirm not ours.

As ur R. n. f. [from calculate.] A computer; a reckoner.

LULATO adj. [from calculate.] Belonging to calculate. CAJ UT

CA'LCULE. n. f. [calculus, Lat.] Reckoning; compute.

The general calcule, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions.

Howel.

CALCULOSE. \ adj. [from calculus, Lat.] Stony; gritty.

CALCULOUS. \ adj. [from calculus, Lat.] Stony; gritty.

The volatile falt of urine will coagulate fpirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the frones, or calculose concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. Brown's Vulgar Err.

I have found by opening the kidneys of a calculous person,

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a calculous person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested. Sharp. CA'LCULUS. n. f. [Latin.] The stone in the bladder. CA'LDRON. n. f. [chauldron, Fr. from calidus, Lat.] A pot;

boiler; a kettle.

In the midft of all
There placed was a caldron wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot.
Some ftrip the fkin, fome portion out the fpoil;
The limbs was translationed by the first point of the first point. Spenfere

The limbs, yet trembling, in the caldrons boil;
Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil.

In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vaft caldron, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the fides of the mountain.

Addition's Remarks on Itale.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

Denham;

CALEFA'CTION: n. f. [from calefacio, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.

2. The flate of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE. adj. [from calefacio, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFA'CTORY. adj. [from calefacio, Lat.] That which heats.

To CA'LEFY. v. n. [calefio, Latin.] 'To grow hot; to be heated.

Crystal will calefy unto electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CA'LENDAR. n. f. [calendarium, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as sestivals and holidays.

What hath this day deserv'd? what hath it done,

That it in golden letter should be set

Among the high tides, in the calendar?

Shakespeare.

Among the high tides, in the calendar? Shakespeare. We compute from calendars differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Curs'd be the day when first I did appear;

Let it be blotted from the calendar,

Lest it pollute the month.

To CA'LENDER. v. a. [calendrer, Fr. Skinner.]

Ca'LENDER. n. f. [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CA'LENDRER. n. f. [from calender.] The person who calenders. CA'LENDS. n. f. [calendæ, Lat. it has no fingular.] The first

day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE. n. f. [from cales, Lat.] A distemper peculiar to sailors, in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it, if not re-Quincy.

strained. And for that lethargy was there no cure, But to be cast into a calenture.

So, by a calenture misled,

The mariner with rapture fees, On the fmooth ocean's azure bed, Enamel'd fields, and verdant trees; With eager hafte, he longs to rove

In that fantastick scene, and thinks It must be some enchanted grove;

And in he leaps, and down he finks. Swift CALF. n. f. calves in the plural. [ceal, Saxon; kalf, Dutch.] 1. The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the tawn, and fo the calf.

Acotta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condores, which will, of themselves, kill ard eat up a whole calf at a time.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Ah! Blouzelind, I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n calf. Gay.

2. Calves of the lips, mentioned by Holea, fignify facrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addressed to God being no longer in a condition to offer facrifices in his Calmet.

calmet.

the with you words, and turn to the Lord, and fay unto
Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: fo
we render the calves of our lips.

thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [kalf, Dutch.]
Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
ad ill her calf into a gouty small.

Let calf of that leg blittered.

n. f. [calibre, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the
barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

CA'LICE. n. f. [calib., Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body
and

and the purification of the foul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the facred calice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ.

CALICO. n. f. [from Calecut in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in calicoes, when the finest are in silks.

CA'LID. adj. [calidus, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALL'DITY. n. f. [from calid.] Heat.

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will colliquate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only fubmit unto an actual heat, but not endure the potential cali-

dity of many waters.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CA'LIF. \{ n. f. [khalifa, Arab. an heir or fuccessor.] A title asCA'LIPH. \{ fumed by the successor of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were vested with absolute power in affairs both religious and civil.

CALIGA'TION. n. f. [from caligo, Lat. to be dark.] Darkness; cloudiness.

Instead of a diminution, or impersect vision, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; instead of caligation, or dimness, we conclude a cecity, or blindness. Brown's Vulg. Err. Call'Ginous. adj. [caliginofus, Lat.] Obscure; dim; full of darkness.

CALI'GINOUSNESS. n. f. [from caliginous.] Darkness; obscu-

rity.

CA'LIGRAPHY. n. f. [καλιγραφία.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of caligraphy. Prideaux.

CA'LIPERS. See CALLIPERS.

CA'LIVER. n. f. [from caliber.] A handgun; a harquebuse; an old musket.

Come, manage me your caliver.

Shakespeare.

CALIX. n. f. [Latin.] A cup; a word used in botany; as, the calix of a flower.

To CALK. v. a. [from calage, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are stopped; or from cæle, Sax. the keel, Skinner.] To stop the leaks of a ship.

There is a great errour committed in the manner of calking There is a great errour committed in the manner of catting his majefly's fhips; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cause they are leaky.

So here some pick out bullets from the side;
Some drive old oakum through each seam and rist;
Their lest-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they list.

Dryden.

CA'LKER. n. f. [from calk.] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

of a ship.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wise men thereof, were in the ancients of the sea, with their mariners,

were in thee to occupy thy merchandize.

CA'LKING. n. f. A term in painting, used where the backfide is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall.

Chambers.

To CALL. v. a. [calo, Lat. kalder, Danish.]

1. To name; to denominate.

And God called the light day, and the darkness he called

To summon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or person. Be not amazed, call all your fenses to you, defend my reputation, or bid farewel to your good life for ever.

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Why came not the flave back to me, when I called him?

Shakefp. King Lear .

Are you call'd forth from out a world of men. To flay the innocent? Shakefpeare. Lodronius, that famous captain, was called up, and told by his fervants, that the general was fled.

Or call up him, that left half told
The ftory of Cambuscan bold.

Milton.

Drunkenness calls off the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a loofe heart, and an untied

The foul makes use of her memory, to call to mind what Duppa. fhe is to treat of. Duppa.

Dryden.

such fine employments our whole days divide,
The falutations of the morning tide
Call up the fun; those ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl.
Then, by consent, abstain from further toils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the spoils.
By the pleasures of the imagination or farry, I mean such arise from visible objects, when we call up their ideas into minds by paintings, statues, or descriptions.
Why dost thou call my forrows up afresh!
My father's name brings tears into my eyes.

Addison Addison.

My father's name brings tears into my eyes. I am called off from publick differtations, by a dozieftick affair of great importance. Æschylus has a tragedy, entitled Persæ, in which the shade

of Darius is called up.

The passions call away the thoughts, with incessant impor-

tunity, toward the object that excited them.

To convoke; to summon together.

Now call we our high court of parliament. Shakespeare.

The king being informed of much that had passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to call a common council im-

mediately.

4. To fummon judicially.

The king had fent for the earl to return home, where he count for all his miscarriages. Clarendon. should be called to account for all his miscarriages. Clarendon. Once a day, especially in the early years of life and study, Once a day, especially in the carry of call yourselves to an account, what new ideas, what new pro-

To summon by command.

In that day did the Lord God of hosts call to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldness, and to girding with sakeloth.

Ifaiah xxii. 12. 6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; or

to summon into the church.

Paul a servant of Jesus Christ, called to be an apostle, separated unto the gospel of God.

To invoke; to appeal to.

I call God for a record upon my soul, that, to spare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth.

2 Corinthians. When that lord perplexed their counsels and designs, with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod the same paths, was still called upon.

8. To proclaim; to publish.

Nor ballad-singer, plac'd above the croud,

Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet, and loud,

Nor parish-clerk, who calls the psalm so clear.

9. To make a short visit.

Watts.

Clarendon.

Swift to Pope.

Gay:

And, as you go, call on my brother Quintus, And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me.

Ben. Johnson's Catiline. He ordered her to call at his house once a week, which she did for some time after, when he heard no more of her. Temple. That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all called in at St. James's.

Addison. We called in at Morge, where there is an artificial port.

Addison on Italy. 10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.

He swells with angry pride, And calls forth all his spots on every side. Cowley. See Dionysius Homer's thoughts refine, And call new beauties forth from ev'ry line.

11. To fligmatize with some opprobrious denomination.

Deafness unqualifies men for all company, except friends;
whom I can call names, if they do not speak loud enough.

To call back. To revoke; to retract.

He also is wise, and will bring evil, and will not call back his 12. To call back. words; but will arise against the house of the evil doers, and against the help of them that work iniquity.

To call for. To demand; to require; to claim.

13.

Madam, his majesty doth call for you,
And for your grace; and you, my noble lord. Shakespeare.
You see, how men of merit are sought after; the undeserver may sleep, when the man of action is called for. Shakespeare.

Among them he a spirit of phrensy sent, Who hurt their minds,

And urg'd you on, with mad defire,
To call in hafte for their destroyer.

For master, or for servant, here to call,
Was all alike, where only two were all. Milton. Dryden:

He commits every fin that his appetite calls for, or perhaps Rogers.

his constitution or fortune can bear.

To call in. To resume money at interest. 14. To call in.

Horace describes an old usurer, as so charmed with the plea-

fures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchase, he called in all his money; but what was the event of it? why, in a very sew days after, he put it out again.

Addison.

To resume any thing that is in other hands.

If clipped money be called in all at order, and stopped from passing by weight, I fear it will stop trade, and put our affairs all at a stand.

Locke.

Neither is now thing more and and consessive in the French.

Neither is any thing more cruel and opp effive in the French covernment, than their practice of calling in their money, after hey have funk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a Swift.

Shakefp. Denbam.

they have funk it very sold higher value.

16. To call in. To fummon together; to invite.

The heat is paft, follow me no farther now;

Call in the pow'rs, good coufin, Westmoreland.

He fears my subjects loyalty,

And now must call in strangers.

17. To call on. To solicite for a favour, or a debt.

would be loth to pay him before his day; what no solicite for a favour, or a debt. I would be loth to pay him before his day; what negtil I be fo forward with him, that calls not on me?

Shikespeare.

18. To call on. To repeat folemnly.

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat

And hail me thrice to everlasting rest.

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, wently the

The Athenians, when they loft any men at fea, went to the

CAL

f thores, and, calling thrice on their names, rangua a constraint or compty monument, to their memories.

19. To cail ever. To read aloud a lift or muster-roll.

20. To call out. To challenge; to summon to fight.

When their sovereign's quarrel calls 'em out,

His soes to mortal combat they defy. Dryden's Virgil.

21. To call upon. To implore; to pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thoushalt glorify me.

Pfalm i. 15.

thou shalt glorify me.

CALL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address.

But would you fing, and rival Orpheus' ffrain, The wond'ring forests soon should dance again: The moving mountains hear the pow'rful call And headlong streams hang list'ning in their fall.

2. Requisition.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly suf-fer themselves to be always at the call, and to stand to the sen-tence of a number of mean persons.

Hooker, Preface.

fer themselves to be always at the call, and to stand to the sent tence of a number of mean persons. Hooker, Preface.

But death comes not at cal.; justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace, for pray'rs or cries. Par. Lost.

3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion.

Yet he at length, time to himself best known,
Rememb'ring Abraham, by some wond'rous call,
May bring them back repentant and sincere. Par. Regained.

St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that he had a call to it, when he persecuted the christians, whom he considently thought in the wrong: but yet it was he, and not they, who were miltaken.

Locke.

Were mittaken.

4. A fummons from heaven; an impulse.

How justly then will impious mortals fall,

Whose pride would foar to heav'n without a call? Roscomm.

Those who to empire by dark paths aspire,

Still plead a call to what they most desire.

Dryden.

5. Authority; command.
Oh! Sir, I wish he were within my call, or your's. Denb.
6. A demand; a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual call upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity, than any other motive whatfoever.
7. An inftrument to call birds.

For those birds or beafts were made from such pipes or calls, as may express the several tones of those creatures, which are epresented. Wilkins.

8. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now, through the land, his cure of fouls he firetch'd,
And, like a primitive apostle, preach'd:

Still chearful, ever constant to his call:

By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. Dryden. 9. A nomination.

Upon the fixteenth was held the ferjeants feaft at Ely place, ere being nine ferjeants of that call.

Bacon. there being nine ferjeants of that call.

CA'LLAT. \ n. f. A trull.

CA'LLET. \ h. f. A trull.

He call'd her whore; a beggar, in his drink,

Could not have laid fuch terms upon his callet. Shakesp.

CA'LLING. n. f. [from call.]

1. Vocation; profession; trade.

If God has interwoven such a pleasure with our ordinary calling, how much superiour must that be, which arises from the survey of a pious life? Surely, as much as christianity is nobler than a trade.

South.

We find ourselves obliged to go on in honest industry in our callings.

I cannot forbear warning you against endeavouring at wit in your fermons; because many of your calling have made themselves ridiculous by attempting it.

I left no calling for this idle trade,

No duty broke, no father disobey'd.

Proper station, or employment.

2. Proper station, or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman fenators ready to die with honour in their calings.

Class of persons united by the same employment or profession.

It may be a caution to all christian churches and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole callings, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be supposable to have the gift of

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse to the true religion. St. Peter was ignorant of the talling of the Gentiles.

CA'LLIPERS. n. f. [of this word I know not the etymology, nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perly the trond is corrupted from clippers, instruments with what thing is clipped, inclosed or embraced.] Compasses ith bour shanks.

Callipers measure the distance of any round, cylindrick, mn al body, either in their extremity, or any part less exceme; so that, when workmen use them, they open points to their described width, and turn so much stuff off the intemed place, till the two points of the callipers sit just over Moxon.

their ork. n. f. [callofité, Fr.] A kind of fwelling without pain, like that of the skin, by hard labour; and therefore, when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow so, they are said to be callous.

The furgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres loofen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce callosities; in the first case, wine and spirituous liquours are useful, in the last hurtful. Arbuthnot on Diet.

CA'LLOUS. adj. [callus, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardned; having the pores that up.
In progress of time, the ulcers became finuous and callous, with induration of the glands. Wiscman.

2. Hardned; insensible.

Licentionfiels has so long passed for sharpness of wit, and greatness of mind, that the conscience is grown callous. L'Estr.

The wretch is drench'd too deep,

His foul is stupid, and his heart asleep: Fatten'd in vice, so callous and so gross, He sins, and sees not, senseless of his loss.

Dryden.

CA'LLOUSNESS. n. f. [from callous.] 1. Hardness; induration of the fibres.

The oftner we use the organs of touching, the more of these scales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and so a callousness grows upon it.
2. Infensibility.

Pope:

If they let go their hope of everlasting life with willingness, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be esteemed destitute of common sense, and abandoned to a callousness and numbness of soul?

CA'LLOW. adj. Unstedged; naked; without feathers.

Bursting with kindly rapture, forth disclos'd

Their callow young.

Then as an eagle, who, with pious care,

Was beating widely on the wing for prey,

To her now filent airy does repair,

And finds her callow infants forc'd away.

How in small slights they know to try their young,

And teach the callow child her parent's song.

CA'LLUS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. adj. [calme, Fr. kalm, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous; applied to the elements. be esteemed destitute of common sense, and abandoned to a

elements.

Calm was the day, and, through the trembling air, Sweet breathing Zephyrus did foftly play A gentle spirit, that lightly did allay Hot Titan's beams, which then did glister fair.

2. Undifturb'd; unruffled; applied to the passions.

It is no ways congruous, that God should be frightning men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence, and gentle methods of persuasion.

Atterbury.

The queen her speech with calm attention hears, Pope.

Her eyes restrain the filver-streaming tears.

i. Serenity; stillness; freedom from violent motion.

It feemeth most agreeable to reason, that the waters rather stood in a quiet calm, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence.

Raleigh. Raleigh.

Every pilot Can fleer the ship in calms; but he performs

The skilful part, can manage it in storms. Nor God alone in the still calm we find,

He mounts the storm, and walks upon the wind. Pope.

2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose; applied to the

passions.

Great and strange calms usually portend the most violent storms: and therefore, fince storms and calms do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the storm first, and the calm afterwards: since a calm before a storm is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a calm after a storm, a peace of God's.

South.

To Calm. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To ftill; to quiet.

Neptune we find bufyin the beginning of the Æneis, to calm the tempeft raifed by Æolvs.

Dryden.

2. To pacify; to appeale

Jesus, whose bare word necked the sea, as much exerts himfelf in filencing the term. s, and calming the intestine storms within our breafts. Decay of Piety.

Those passions, which seem somewhat calmed, may be entirely laid asseep, and ..ever more awakened.

Atterbury.

He will'd to stay,

-red rites and hecatombs to pay,

ralm.]

The person or thing which has

Angling was, after team: fludy, a rest to his mind, a cheerer his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, rator of passions, a procurer of contentedness. Walton. adv. [from calm.]

1. Without storms, or violence; ferenity.

Spenfer:

Denl:am.

CAM

In nature, things move violently to their place, and caimly in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority set-tled and calm.

Bacon. tled and calm. His curled brows

Frown on the gentle stream, which caimly flows. Denham.

2. Without passions; quietly.

The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly fair;
Soft fell her words, as flew the air.

CALMNESS. n. f. [from ca.m.]

1. Tranquillity; ferenity.

While the fleep horrid roughness of the wood Strives with the gentle caimness of the flood.

2. Mildness; freedom from passion,

I've been i' th' market-place, and, Sir, 'tis fit

Shakefp.

Prior.

Denham.

Dryden.

You have strong party, or defend yourself
By calmness, or by absence: all's in anger.

I beg the grace,
You would lay by those terrours of your face;
Till calmness, to your eyes you first restore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more.

CA'LMY. adj. [from cam.] Calm; peaceful.
And now they nigh approached to the sted,
Where as those mermaids dwelt: it was a still Where as those mermaids dwelt: it was a still And calmy bay, on th' one fide sheltered

Fairy Queen. With the broad shadow of an hoary hill. Mercury fix

CA'LOME I. n. f. [calome.as, a chymical word.] times fublimed. He repeated lenient purgatives with calomel, once in three or

four days. CAL RIFICK. adj. [calorificus, Lat.] That which has the qua-

lity of producing heat; heating.

Calorifick principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from fome other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquour it contains.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. i. c. 2. §. 9.

CALOTTE. n. f. [French.]
1. A cap or coif, worn as an ecclefiaftical ornament in France.
2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depreffure, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the rise or elevation of a moderate chapel, cabinet, alcove, G. Harris.
CALOTERS. n. f. [καλΦ] Monks of the Greek church.
CALTROPS. n. f. [colthæppe, Saxon.]
1. An infirument made with three spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to

ever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horfes feet.

The ground about was thick fown with caltrops, which very much incommoded the shoeless Moors.

Dr. Addison's Account of Tangiers.

It is very common in the South of France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and on most of the arable land, and is very troublesome to the feet of cattle; for the fruit being armed with strong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle, which walk over the land. This is certainly the plant which is mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of tribulus. Miller.

To CALVE. v. n. [from calf.]

1. To bring a calf; spoken of a cow.

When she has ca v'd, then set the dam aside,

And for the tender progeny provide.

2. It is used metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and fometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans: as they are not;
Though caved in the porch o' th' Capitol.

Shakesp.
The grasse clods now calv'd, now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free

The tawny lion, pawing to get free Milton.

His hinder parts.

CALVES-SNOUT. Sce SNAPDRAGON.

CALVE'LLE. n. f. [French.] A fort of apple. See APPLE.

To CA'LUMNIATE. v. n. [calumnior, Lat.] To accuse falsely; to charge without just ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, defert in fervice,
Love, friendship, charity, are subject all
To envious and calumniating time.

Shakesp.

He mixes truth with falsehood, and has not forgotten the old rule of calumniating strongly, that something may remain. L'ryden's Fables.

Do I calumniate! thou ungrateful Vanoc!-Perfidious prince! — Is it a calumny To fay, that Gwendolen bette Was by her father first assured to Valens i ALU'MNIATE. v. a. To slander.

To CALU'MNIATE. C. a. One trade or art, even those that should be the shall make it their business to disd in and calumniate

CALUMNIA'TION. n. f. [from calumniate.] The calumniation, is a malicious and false rep my's words or actions, to an offensive pur; J. CALUMNI'ATOR. n. f. [from calumniate.] A lorger of accusation; a flanderer.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent calumniators, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot.

L'Estrange. L'Estrange.

At the fame time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mævius were his declared foes and ca-Addison.

CALU'MNIOUS. adj. [from calumny.] Slanderous; falsely reproachful.

Virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes.
With calumnious art Shakefp.

Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears.

CA'LUMNY. n. f. [calumnia, Lat.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,

Thou shalt not escape ca.umny. Shakesp. It is a very hard calumny upon our foil or climate, to affirm, that fo excellent a fruit will not grow here. Temple. CALX. n. f. [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists peremptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not at all be reduced into a calx, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it.

Digby on Bedies. CA'LYCLE. n. f. [calyculus, Lat.] A small bud of a plant. Dist. CAMA'IEU. n. f. [from camacula, which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour. ]

1. A stone with various figures and representations of landskips, formed by nature.

2. [In painting.] A term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to

reprefent baffo relievos.

CA'MBER. n. f. [See CAMBERING.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, fo as a weight confiderable being fet upon it, it may, in length of time, be in
Moxon. duced to a straight. Moxon.

CA'MBERING. n. f. A word mentioned by Skinner, as peculiar to shipbuilders, who say, that a place is cambering, when they mean arched. [from chambré, French.]

CA'MBRICK. n. f. [from Cambray, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, used for ruffles, women fleeves and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles,

caddifes, cambricks, and lawns.

Rebecca had, by the use of a looking-glass, and by the surther use of certain attire, made of cambrick, upon her head, attained to an evil art.

Confed'rate in the cheat, they draw the throng,

And cambrick handkerchiefs reward the fong. Gay.

And cambrick handkereniers reward the long.

CAME. The preterite of to come.

Till all the pack came up, and ev'ry hound

Tore the fad huntiman, grov'ling on the ground. Addison:

CA'MEL. n. s. [camelus, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One fort is
large, and full of flesh, and fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural faddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind is leaner, and of a smaller fize, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness; which are generally used for riding by men of quality. See DROMEDARY.

Camels have large solid seet, but not hard; in the spring, their hair falls entirely off, in less than three days time, when the slies are extremely uneasy to them. Camels, it is said, will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment. It is reported, that nature has furnished them, for this purpose, with a very large ventricle, with many bags closed within the coats of it, round about it, for reserving the water. But the Jesuits in China, where they dissected several camels, found no such bags. When a camel is upon a journey, his master follows him, singing and whistling; and the louder he sings, the better the camel goes. The slesh of camels is served up at the best tables, among the Arabians, Persians, and other eastern nations but the use of it was sorbid the Hebrews, when being ranked by but the use of it was forbid the Hebrews, they being ranked by Moses among the unclean creatures, Deut. xiv. 7. Calmet.

Patient of thirst and toil.
Son of the defart! even the camel feels, Shot through his wither'd heart, the firy blaft. Thomfon. opard. n. f. [from camelus and pardus, Lat.] An Abyfnimal, taller than an elephant, but not fo thick. He is med, because he has a neck and head like a camel he is He is\_ The ltalians call him giaraffa.

1. f. [from camel.] A kind of ftuff originally made by a mixture of filk and camels hair; is now wool and filk.

Lifean

aoit was not of camels skin, nor any coarse exture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot ograin, or the like; in as much as these stuffs are supposed made of the hair of that animal.

Meantime the pastor shears their hoary beards, And eases, of their hair, the loaden herds: Their camelots warm in tents the soldier hold,

And fhield the fhiv'ring mariner from cold. Dryden.

CANTE'RA OBSCURA: [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects exposed to daylight, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass.

placed in the focus of the glass.

A'MERADE. n. f. [from camera, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the same chamber; a bosom companion. By cor-

ruption we now use comrade.

Camerades with him, and confederates in his worthy defign, Rymer's Tragedies of last Age. CA'MERATED. adj. [cameratus, Lat.] Arched; roofed flope-

CAMERA'TION. adj. [cameratio, Lat.] A vaulting or arching. CAMISA'DO. n. f. [camija, a thirt, Ital. camifium, low Lat.] An attack made by foldiers in the dark; on which occasion they

put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other.

They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have encreased the sear, to have given a camisado upon the Entre of the sear of the sear

Hayward. CA'MISATED. adj. [from camifa, a shirt.] Dressed with the shirt outward.

See CAMELOT.

He had on him a gown with wide fleeves, of a kind of water camlet, of an excellent azure colour.

Bacon. CA'MMOCK. n. f. [cammoc, Saxon.] An herb; the same with petty whin, or restharrow.

Its flower is papilionaceous, and fucceeded by a fwelling pod, fometimes long, and fometimes fhort, which is bivalve, and filled with kidney-shaped feeds.

There are many species of this plant, of which four sorts grow wild in England; and that called the prick'y restharrow, with purple flowers, is used in medicine. The roots of this plant spread far under ground, and are so tough, that, in ploughing, it often stops the oxen. Miller.

CA'MOYS. adj. [camus, Fr.] Flat; level; depressed. It is only used of the noie.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the camoys nose unto

this day.

CAMP. n. f. [camp, Fr. camp, Sax. from campus, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army stilly founds.

Shakeft.

Next, to secure our camp, and naval pow'rs,
Raise an embattel'd wall, with losty tow'rs.

Pope:
CAMP. v. a. [from the noun.] To encamp; to lodge in

To CAMP. v. a. [from the noun.] To encamp; tents, for hostile purposes.

Had our great palace the capacity

To camp this host, we would all sup together.

Shakefp.

CAMP-FIGHT. n. f. An old word for combat.

For their trial by camp-fight, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty; and, by offering him his gloveor gantlet, to challenge him to this trial. Hakewill.

CAMPA'IGN. { n. f. [campaigne, French; campania, Ital.]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

The contrary of all this happens in countries thinly inhabit-

ed, and especialy in vast campanias, where there are sew cities, besides what grow by the residence of kings.

Those grateful groves, that shade the plain, Where Tiber rolls majestick to the main, Garth: And fattens, as he runs, the fair campaign.

The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have haftened his march, which would have made

a fair conclusion of the campdign. Clarendon. An iliad rifing out of one campaign. Addition.

An iliad rifing out of one campaign.

CAMPA'NIFORM. adj. [of campana, a bell, and forma, Lat.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell. Harris.

CAMPANULAT adj. The same with campaniform.

CAMPE'STRAL. j. [campestris, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whitest; but the campestral, or wild beech, is of a blacker colour, and more durable.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

It hath leaves like those of the pear tree, but full of ribs, which grow alternately on the branches; the flowers consist of one leaf, divided into five or fix segments; the fruit is shaped like but, the shell tender, and the hernel bind. There are to forts of this tree; one is a native of the se of Borneo.

m which the best campbire is take:

a latural excludation from the tree, p. educed in where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The fort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer describes to be kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from e inhabitants prepare their campbire, by making a imple ec on of the root and wood of this tree, cut into

fmall pieces; but this fort of camphire is, in value, eighty or an hundred times less than the true Bornean camphire. Miller. CA'MPHORATE. adj. [from camphora, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.

By shaking the saline and camphorate liquours together, we

easily confounded them into one high coloured liquour. Boyle.

CA'MPION. n. f. [lychnis, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are whole, and grow opposite by pairs upon the stalks; the cup of the flower is whole, and either tubulous or fwelling; the flower confifts of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove gilliflower, and are generally heart shaped; the ovary, which rises in the centre of the calyx, becomes a conical fruit, which is wrapt up in the flower cup, and has commonly one cell, filled with feeds, which are roundish, angular, and kidney-shaped.

CA'MUS. n. f. [probably from camifa, Lat.] A thin drefs, mentioned by Spenfer.

And was yelad, for heat of fcorching air,
All in filken camus, lilly white,

Purfled upon with many a folded plight. Fairy Queen. CAN. n. f. [canne, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd can.

Shakefp.

One tree, the coco, affordeth stuff for housing, cloathing, shipping, meat, drink, and can.

Grew.

His empty can, with ears half worn away Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day. Dryden. CAN. v. n. [konnen, Dutch. It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone, but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood; as, I can do, thou canst do, I could do, thou couldest do.

It has no other terminations.] I. To be able; to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the lat-ter is a cuife; for, in evil, the best condition is not to will; the fecond not to can. Bacon.

O, there's the wonder! Mecænas and Agrippa, who can most With Cæfar, are his foes. His wife Octavia, Driv'n from his house, follicits her revenge, And Dolabella, who was once his friend.

Dryden's All for Love. He can away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspires.

Locke.

2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I can do it.

If the can make me blest? She only can: Empire, and wealth, and all fhe brings befide,

Are but the train and trappings of her love.

Dryden.

It is diffinguished from may, as power from permission; I can do it; it is in my power: I may do it; it is allowed one: but; in poetry, they are confounded.

Can is used of the person with the verb active, where may is used; of the thing, with the verb passive; as, I can do it; it may be done.

may be done.

CANAILLE. n. f. [French.] The lowest people: the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

CANA'L. n. f. [canalis, Lat.]

1. A bason of water in a garden.

The walks and long canals reply.

Pope.

2. Any tract or course of water made by art; as the canals in Holland.

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the

3. [In anatomy.] a juices of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL. n. f. A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

Even our canal-coal nearly equals the foreign jet.

Woodward on Fossiss.

CANALI'CULATED. asp. [from canaliculatus, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter.

Dict. CANARY. n. j. [from the Canary islands ] Wine brought from the Canaries; fack.

I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink canary with m.——I think I shall drink in pipe wine first with him; I'll

make him dance. To CANA'RY. v. a. A cant word, which feems to fignify to frolick.

Master, will you win your love with a French brawl?—— How mean'st thou brawling in French?——No, my compleat master; but to jigg off a tune at the tongue's end; canary to it with our feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.

Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost:

CANARY BIRD. An excellent finging bird, of a green colour, for merly bred in the Canaries, and nowhere elfe, but now bred in I veral parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Ot in. g birds, they have linners, goldfinches, ruddocks, canary birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers other.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

C. CEL. v. a. [canceller, Fr. from cancellis notare, to mark with cross lines.]

1 a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, thou night fo long expected,
That long day's labour doth at last defray,

And all my cares which cruel love collected, Spenser. Has fumm'd in one, and cancelled for aye. Know then, I here forget all former griefs, Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again.

Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Thou whom avenging pow'rs obey, Cancel my debt, too great to pay, Roscommon. Before the fad accounting day. I pass the bills, my lords,
For cancelling your debts.

CA'NCELLATED. particip. adj. [from cancel.]

The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beaft is very hairy; and cancellated, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. CANCELLA'TION. n. f. [from cancel.] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross.

Ayliffe. CA'NCER. n. f. [cancer, Lat.]
1. A crabfish. 2. The fign of the summer solftice.

When now no more th' alternate twins are fir'd, And Cancer reddens with the folar blaze, Short is the doubtful empire of the night. Thomfon. 3. A virulent swelling, or fore, not to be cured.

Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that Wiseman. schirrus into a cancer. As when a cancer on the body feeds, And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds; So does the chilness to each vital part, So does the chilnes to each vital part.

Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart.

To grow cancerous; To CA'NCERATE. v. n. [from cancer.] to become a cancer. But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand cancerated, he fell into a fever, and foon after died on t. L'Estrange's Fables. CA'NCERATION. n. f. [from cancerate.] A growing cancerous. CA'NCEROUS. n. f. [from cancer.] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer. How they are to be treated when they are strumous, schir-rhous, or cancerous, you may see in their proper places. Wisem. CA'NCEROUSNESS. n. s. [from cancerous.] The state of being cancerous. CA'NCRINE. adj. [from cancer.] Having the qualities of a crab: CA'NDENT. adj. [candens, Lat.] Hot; in the highest degrees of heat, next to fulion. If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively requires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally candent.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. CA'NDICANT. adj. [candicans, Lat.] Growing white; whitish. CA'NDID. adj. [candidus, Lat.]

1. White. This fense is very rare.

The box receives all black: but, pour'd from thence,

The stones came candid forth, the hue of innocence. Dryd. 2. Without malice; without deceit; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the discourse will, for the most part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently lead candid and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it,

A candid judge will read each piece of wit, With the same spirit that its authour writ.

CA'NDIDATE. n. s. [candidatus, Lat.] A competitor; one that solicites, or proposes himself for something of advancement.

So many candidates there stand for wit,

A place at court is scarce so hard to get.

Anonymous. One would be surprised to see so many candidates for glory.

Addison Speet. No 256. 2. It has generally for before the thing fought.

What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?

Art thou, fond youth, a candidate for praise? Pope. 3. Sometimes of.
Thy first fruits of poefy were giv'n, To make thyself a welcome inmate there, While yet a young probationer, And candidate of heav'n.

CA'NDIDLY. adv. [from candid.] Fairly; wither Dryden. without malice; ingenuously.

We have often defired, they would deal for if the matter stuck only there, we would pr ith us; ; that every man should swear, that he is a member of the church of Irecwift. CA'NDIDNESS. n. f. [from candid.] Ingenity; c temper; purity of mind. ness of

It presently sees the guilt of a finful action side, observes the candidness of a man

CANDLE. n. f. [candela, Lat.]
1. A light made of wax or tallow, furrounding a wich of flax or

To CA'NDIFY. v. a. [candifico, Lat.] To

fincerity of his intentions.

whiten.

cotton.

, on the other

ples, and t' a

Here burns my candle out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it lasted, gave King Henry light. Shakesp.
We see that wax candles last longer than tallow candles, because wax is in the candle of the candl Take a child, and, fetting a candle before him, he shall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof it would otherwise be dazzled.

2. Light, or luminary.

By these bless'd candles of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd

The ring of me. to give the worthy dostor. The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice. CA'NDLEBERRY TREE. See SWEET-WILLOW; of which it is a species. CANDLEHO'LDER. n. f. [from candle and hold.]

1. He that holds the candle. 2. He that remotely affifts.

Let wantons, light of heart, Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels; For I am proverb'd with a grandfire phrase,
To be a candleholder, and look on.

Shakesp.

CA'NDLELIGHT. n. f. [from candle and light.] The light of a candle. In darkness, candlelight may serve to guide men's steps, which, to use in the day, were madness.

Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by candlelight to bed.

The boding owl

Steple from her private call be private. Steals from her private cell by night, And flies about the candlelight. Swift. Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently ferve for dinners or suppers, only diffinguishing between daylight and candlelight. Swift: The necessary candles for use. I shall find him coals and candlelight.

Molineux:

CA'NDLEMAS. n. f. [from candle and mass.] The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and Candle a dlemas. Carew. There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldness of the succeeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon Cand'emas day. Brown's Vulgar Errouri. Come Candlemas nine years ago she dy'd,
And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree side.

CA'NDLESTICK. n. s. [from candle and flick.] The instrument that holds candles. The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks, With torch staves in their hands; and their poor jades Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips Shakefp. Henry V. These countries were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden candleflicks did fland. Bacon.

I know a friend, who has converted the effays of a man of quality, into a kind of fringe for his candleflicks. Addison.

CANDLESTUFF. n. s. [from candle and fluff.] Kitchen fluff; grease; tallow.

But then you will say, that their vapour can last but a short time; to that it may be answered, that, by the help of oil, and wax, and other candlestuff, the slame may continue, and the Bacon. wick not burn. CANDLEWA'STER. n. f. [from candle and waste.] That which consumes candles; a spendthrist. Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk With candlewasters. Shakefp. CA'NDOCK. n. f. A weed that grows in rivers.

Let them dry fix or twelve months, both to kill the waterweeds, as water-lillies, candocks, reate, and bulrushes, and also, that as these die for want of water, so grass may grow on the pond's bottom.

Walton's Angler. CA'NDOUR. n. f. [candor, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; openness; ingenuity; kindness.

He should have so much of a natural candour and sweetness, knowledge with a fort of gentle infinuation. Watts.

To CA'NDY. v. a. [probably from candare, a word used in later times, for to whiten.] To conferve with fugar, in fuch a manner as that the fugar lies in flakes, or breaks into tangles.

Should the poor be flatter'd?

No, let the candy'd tongue lick abfurd pomp, And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, Where thrift may follow fawning. Shake They have in Turkey confections like to candied a nierv Shakefp. made of fugar and lemons, or fugar and citrons, or fugar and violets, and fome other flowers, and fome mixture of a pera per.

Waller.

CAN

Will the cold brook, Candied with ice, cawdle thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit?

To incrust with congriations.
Since when those frosts that winter brings, Shakespeare.

Which candy every green, Renew us like the teeming fprings,

And we thus fresh are seen.

To Ca'NDY. v. n. To grow congealed.

Ca'NDY Lion's foot. [ca:anance, Lat.] A plant.

The cup of the flower is squamose; the florets round the margin are much longer than those in the middle of the flower; margin are much longer than those in the middle of the flower; the seeds are wrapt up in a leafy or downy substance within the cup, or outer covering. This plant begins to flower in May, and continues till August or September.

CANE. n. s. [canna, Lat.]

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walking staffs are made; a walking staff. See Reed.

The king thrust the captain from him with his cane; whereupon he took his leave, and went home.

Harvey.

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with your master's cane.

2. The plant which yields the sugar.

2. The plant which yields the fugar.

The plant which yields the fugar.

This cane or reed grows plentifully both in the Fast and West Indies. Other reeds have their skin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the skin of the sugar cane is soft, and the spongy matter or pith it contains very juicy. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter; though some have been mentioned in the island of Tabago twenty sour feet high. The stem or stalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts for the number of long green tuted leaves, from the middle of which arise the flower and the feed. There are likewise leaves springing out from each knot; but these usually sall as the same rises. the flower and the feed. There are likewise leaves springing out from each knot; but these usually fall as the cane rises. The ground fit for sugar canes is light, soft, and spongy, lying on a descent proper to carry off the water, and well turned to the sun. They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, though sometimes not till sisten; at which time they are found quite full of a white succulent marrow, whence is expressed the liquor of which sugar is made. When ripe, they are cut, their leaves cleared off, and they are carried in bundles to the mills, which consist of three wooden rollers. bundles to the mills, which confift of three wooden rollers, covered with steel plates. Chambers.

And the sweet liquor on the cane bestow, From which prepar'd the luscious sugars flow. 3. A lance; a dart made of cane; whence the Spanish inego de

cunnas.

Abenamar, thy youth these sports has known, Of which thy age is now spectator grown; Judge like thou sitt'st, to praise or to arraign, The slying skirmish of the darted cane.

Dryden. 4. A reed. Food may be afforded to bees, by small canes or troughs con-

veyed into their hives.

To CANE. v. a. [from the noun.] To beat with a walking staff.

CANI'CULAR. adj. [canicularis, Lat.] Belonging to the dog-

ftar; as, conicular or dog-days.

In regard to different latitudes unto fome, the canicular days are in the winter; as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for, unto them, it ariseth, when the sun is about the tropick of Cancer, which season unto them is winter.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CANI'NE. adj. [caninus, Lat.]

A Having the properties of a dog;

A third kind of women are made up of canine particles:
these are scolds, who imitate the animals out of which they these are scolds, who imitate the animals on were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one Addison.

2. Canine hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be fatisfied.

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called canine.

CANISTER. n. [canistrum, Lat.]

Arbuthnot. I. A small basket.

Take the prefents, which the nymphs prepare:
White lilies in full caniflers they bring,
With all the glories of the purple fpring.

I imall veffel in which any thing, such as tea or coffee aid up. Dryaen.

aid up.

CANNER. n. f. [cancer, Lat. It feems to have the same meaning d original with cancer, but to be accidentally written with a when it denotes bad qualities in a lefs degre in the later of the come from chance, Fr. and cancer from the Later.

I. A worm that preys upon, and deftroys fruits.

I. A worm that preys upon, and deftroys fruits.

The canker worm of every gentle breath.

The canker worm of every gentle breaft.

Stenfer.

burnshich the locust hath left, hath the canter worm eaten. No XXI. F.el, 1. 4.

A huffing, flining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A canker worm of peace, was rais'd above him.

Ctt
A fly that preys upon truits.
There be of flies, caterpillars, canker flies, and bear flies. Ctway.

Walton's Angler.

3. Any thing that corrupts or confumes.

Yet writers fay, as in t e fweetest bud. The eating cank r dwells; so eating love

Inhabits in the finest wits of all

Shakeffeare.

It is the canser and ruin of many mens estates, which, in process of time, breeds a publick poverty

Sacrilege may prive an eating canker, and a consuming moth; in the estate that we leave them

Atterbary.

No longer live the emters of my court; All to your several states with speed resort;

Pope.

Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late carouse.

4. A kind of wild worthless rose
To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this canker Bolingbroke.
Draw a cherry with the leaf, the shaft of a steeple, Shakefp. a fingle Peucham.

or canter role. 5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that fuch a fore of time Should feek a plaister by a contemn'd revolt, And heal th' inveterate canker of one wound,

Shikespeares By making many.

6. Corrolion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows, So his mind with cankers. Shate Speare.

A disease in trees.

To CANKER. v. n. [from the noun.] To grow corrupt.

That cunning architect of conker'd guile,

Whom princes late displeasure left in bands,

For falfed letters, and inborned wile

I will lift the down trod Mortimer

As high i' th' air as this unthankful king,

As this ingrate and conker'd Bolingbroke.

Silvering will fully and conker more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable.

Bacon's Physical Remains.

Or what the cro's dire looking planet fmite, Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bite. Milton-

To some new clime, or to thy native sky, Oh! friendless and forfaken virtue, fly: The Indian air is deadly to thee grown; Deceit and canker'd malice rule thy throne.

Dryden. Let envious jealoufy, and canker'd spight Produce my actions to severest light, Prior. And tax my open day, or fecret night.

To CA'NKER. v. a.

I. To corrupt; to corrode.

Restore to God his due in tithe and time: A tithe purloin'd, cankers the whole estate.

Herbert.

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honest man will enjoy himself better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown estate, that is cankered with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction.

Addition's Spectator. CA'NKERBIT. particip. adj. [from canker and bit.] Bitten with

an envenomed tooth.

Know thy name is lost; By treason's tooth baregnawn and cankerbit.

CA'NNABINE. adj. [cannabit.us, Lat.] Hempen.

CA'NNIBAL. n. f. An authropophagite; a man-eater.

The cannibals themselves eat no man's flesh, of those that die Shakefp.

of themselves, but of such as are slain.

They were little better than cannibals, who do hunt one another; and he that hath most strength and swiftness, doth eat Davis. and devour all his fellows.

It was my bent to speak, Of the cannibal, that each other eat ;

Of the cannibals that each other eat;
The anthropophagi, and men whose heads
Lid grow beneath the floudders.
The captive cannibals, oppress with chains,
Yet braves his foes, viles, provokes, disdains;
Of nature sierce, uncanneable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping croud;
A y' spent at last, and speechless as he lies,
We firy glances macks their rage, and dies.
If an eleventh commandment had been given, Thou shalt not eat human sless, would not these cannibals have essented it more dissipation than all we rest? it more difficult than all w reft? A'NNI. ALL .. adv. [from cannical.] In the manner of a can-

Before Carioli, he fcotcht him and notcht him like a carbanado. - Had he been cannibally given, he might have broiled, Shakefp. Coriolanus. and eaten him too.

The square is taken by a pair of cannipers, or two rulers clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between them.

Mortimer's History.

CANNON.

CA'NNON. n. f. [cannon, Fr. from canna, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A great gun for battery.

2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of fo many fizes, that they decrease in the bore from a ball of fortyeight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As cannots overchara'd with double cracks,

So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. Statefa He had left all the cannon he had taken; and now he fent all his great cannon to a garrison.

Chirculan.

The making, or price, of these gunpowder instruments, is

extremely expensive, as may be easily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole cannon weighing commonly eight thousand pounds; a half cannon, five thousand; a culverin, four thousand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or brass, must needs be very costly.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

CANNON-BALL.

CANNON-BULLET.

CANNON-SHOT.

7. f. [from cannon, ball, bullet, and fbot.]

The balls which are that from great guns.

He reckons those for wounds that are made by bullets, al-

though it be a cannon-shot.

Let a cannon-shot.

Let a cannon-shot iviseman.

Let a cannon-shot iviseman.

Let a cannon-shot iviseman.

To Cannona'de v. n. [from cannon.] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies cannonaded all the ensuing day.

To Cannona'de. v. a. To fire upon the enemy with cannon.

Cannoni'er. n. s. [from cannon.] The engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups ! And let the kettle to the trumpets speak, The trumpets to the cannonier without,

The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth. Shakefp. A third was a most excellent cannonier, whose good skill did much endamage the forces of the king. CA'NNOT. A word compounded of can and not. Hayward.

I cannot but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all.

CANOA. (n. f. A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree in-CANOE. 5 to a hollow veffel.

Others made rafts of wood, and others deviced the boat of one tree, called the canon, which the Gauls, upon the river Roan, used in affifting the transportation of Hannibal's army. Raleigh's Esfays.

They maintained a war against Semiramis, in which they had four thousand monoxyla, or canoes, of one piece of timber.

Arbuthnet on Coins.

CA'NON. n. f. [κάνων.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and canons of that law, which is written in all men's hearts; the church had for ever, no less than now, stood bound to observe them, whether the apostle Hooker. had mentioned them or no. His books are almost the very canon to judge both doctrine

Hooker.

and discipline by.

Religious canons, civil laws are cruel, Then what should war be? Shakesp. Canons in logick are such as these: every part of a division, fingly taken, must contain less than the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and proper to the thing defined. Watts's Logick.

2. The laws made by ecclefiaftical councils.

Canon law is that law, with his rade and ordained in a geral council, or provincia od of the church. Aylife.

neral council, or provincia: These were looked on as d perlans, and great feverities of penance were prescribed. as appears by the canons of Stillingfieet. Ancyra, and many others.

3. The books of Holy Scriptus Canon also denotes those be Canon also denotes those by Scripture, which are received as inspired and canoni of finguish them from either
profane, apocryphal, or distrated bloks. Thus we say, that
Geness is part of the facred control of the Scripture.

A dignitary in exthadrance or the great rule.

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and canons, or probe-d, of cathedral churches, in their first institution, they were of great use in the church; they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his rev and aren.

for his government in causes ecclesinstical.
Swift much admires the plantand air,

And longs to be a canon there.
A canon I that's a place too mean'
No, doctor, you shall be a dean,
Two-dozen canons round your stall,

And you the tyrant o'er them all.

Canons Regular. Such as are placed.

Canons Secular. Lay canons, who honour, admitted into some chapters. mafterics. A as ja mai,

[Among chirurgeons.] An instrument used wounds.

. A large fort of printing letter, probably fo ca'led bein first used in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from being fize, and therefore properly written cannon.

CA'NON BIT. n. f. That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth. A goodly perfon, and could manage fair, His flubborn fleed with canonbit,

Who under him did trample as the air. Fairy Queen. CA'NONESS. n. f. [canon: fa, low Lat.]
There are also, in popish countries, women which they call

fecular canonelies, living after the example of fecular canons. Ayliffe's Parergon.

CANO'NICAL. adj. [caronicus, low Lat.]
1. According to the canon.

Constituting the canon.

Publick readings there are of books and writings, not canonical, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known the doctrine of virtuous conversation.

Hooker. Hooker.

No fuch book was found amongst those canonical scriptures. Raleigh's History of the World.

3. Regular; flated; fixed by ecclefiaftical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David; from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their ansnical hours. Taylor.

Spiritual; ecclefiaftical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurifdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their consecration, and to whom they swore canonical obedience.

Aylisse.

CANO'NICALLY. adv. [from canonical.] In a manner agreeable to the canon. It is a known story of the friar, who, on a fasting day, bids

his capon be carp, and then very canonically eat it. Government of the Tongue.

CANO'NICALNESS. n. f. [from canonical.] The quality of being canonical.

CA'NON: ST. n. f. [from canen.] A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professour of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wise: thinking of the sitteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the canonists, Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam esse contractum, &c. Camden's Remains.

Of whose strange crimes no canonist can tell, In what commanument's large contents they dwell. Pope. CANONIZA'TION. n. f. [from canonize.] The act of declaring

any man a faint.

It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in their canonizations.

Addison on Italy.

Addison on Italy. To CA'NONIZE. v. a. [from canon, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to pope Julius, to canonize king Henry VII. for a saint.

Henry VI. for a faint. Bacon's Henry VII.

By those hymns all shall approve Us canoniz'd for love. They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of canonizing whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of faints. Stillingfleet.

CA'NONRY. ? n. f. [from canon ] An ecclefiaftical benefice in CA'NONSHIP. Some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such CA'NOPIED. adj. [from canopy.] Covered with a canopy.

I fat me down to watch upon a bank, Ayliffe.

With ivy canopy'd, and interwove. With flaunting honeyfuckle.

Milton. CA'NOPY. n. f. [canopeum, low Lat.] A covering of flate over a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green, And placed under a stately canopy,

The warlike feats of both those knights to see. Fairy Queen.
Now spread the night her spangled canepy,

And summon'd every restless eye to sleep.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,

With golden canopies, and beds of state.

To CA'NOPY. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay.

Like friends did all embrace;

And their large branches did display,

To canopy the place. Dryden. CANO'ROUS. adj. [cansrus, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.

Birds that are most canterous, and whose notes we most commid, are of little throats, and short.

Spround, probably from cantus, Lat. implying the cd tone by vagrants; but imagined by some to be pakely

nakesp.

a used by beggars and vagabonds. erves. iar form of speaking peculiar to some certain cotar and ber.

Bacon. e not always in the proper terms of navigation fervice, or in the cant of any profession.

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant ? Waller, ed impiety, which has prevailed among us for fo should find, that it owes its rife to that cant and hypoc

Fairfax.

which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. Addigon's Freeholder.

Altrologers, with an old paltry cant, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amuse the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world.

Swift's Predictions for the Year 1 21.

A few general rules, with a certain cast of words, has some-

tim s fet up an illiterate heavy writer, for a most judiciou and formidable critick.

Addifn's Spectator.

3. A whining pretention to goodness, in formal and affected

Of promise prodigal, while pow'r you want, And preaching in the self-denying cant. Dipaen's Aurenga.

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of fome late authours, to introduce and multiply cant words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language.

Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now of-fering to sell their leases by cant, even those which were for

To CANT. v. n. [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions, or in any kind of formal affected language, or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men cant endlessly about materia and forma; hunt chimeras

by rules of art, or drefs up ignorance in words of bulk or found, which may stop up the mouth of enquiry.

Glanville's Scepps Scientifica.

That uncouth affected garb of speech, or canting language ra-ther, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristical note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party. Sander Jon.
The bufy, subtile serpents of the law,
Did first my mind from true obed ence draw;

While I did limits to the king prescribe, And took for oracles that canting tribe. Roscommon.

And took for oracles that canting tribe.

Unskill'd in schemes, by planets to foreshow,

Like canting rascals, how the wars will go. Dryden's Juven.

CANTA'LIVER. See CANTILIVER.

CANTA'LA. n. f. [Ital.] A song.

CANTA TION. n. f. [from canto, Lat.] The act of singing.

CA'NTER. n. f. [from cant.] A term of reproach for hypocrites,

who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See BELFLOWER.

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horsement in a The hard callenger.]

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horsemanship.] The hard gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter; and probably de-rived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling

CANTHARIDES. n. f. [Latin.] Spanish flies; used to raise blifters.

The flies, cantharides, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig tree, the pine tree, and the wild brier; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret biting or sharpness: for the fig hath a milk in it, that is sweet and corrosive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and abstersive.

Bacon's Nat. History.

CNNTHUS. n. s. [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, and the external the lesser canthus.

Quincy.

A gentlewoman was feized with an inflammation and tumour in the great canthus, or angle of her eye. Wijeman. CANTICLE. n. f. [from canto, Lat.] A fong; used generally for a fong in scripture.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his canticles, in the person of God to the lews.

Racen's Hole Work

Bacon's Holy War.

CANTI'LIVERS. n. f. Pieces of wood framed into the front or other fides of an house, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it.

Mozon's Merbanical Exercises.

CANTLE. n.f. [kant, Dutch, a corner; eschantillon, Fr. a piece.]
A piece with corners. Skinner.

See how this river comes, me crankling in, And cuts me from the best of all my land,

And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge halfmoon, a monstrous cantle out. Shakesp. H. IV.

To CA'NTLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.
For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be l'intied, and the judge go snack. Dryden's Juv.

CA'NTLET. n. s. [from cantle.] A piece; a fragment.
Raging with high disdain, repeats his blows;
Nor thield, nor armour can their force oppose;
Huge cantlets of his buckler strew the ground,
And no desence in his lor'd arms is found.

And no defence in his lor'd arms is found.

CANTO, n. f. [Ital.] A book, or fection of a poer

Why, what would you do?

CANTO and the capital of contemped love. Shakeful.

rite loyal cant s of contemned love. Shakefp:

n! N. n. f. [from xxv9 , the corner of the eye; .... nenece

1. A be cantons of the Switzers. It is the reward of a prince
an earl. Peacham.]

The cel or division of land.

t little cant in of land, called the English pale, congrour in thires, did maintain a bordering war with the

Irish, and retain the form of English government.

2. A finall community, or clan.
The same is the case of rovers by land; such, as yet, are fome cantons in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains, adjacent to straits and ways.

Bac.n. Hele War. To CA'NION. v. a. [from the noun.] To divide into little

Families shall quit all subjection to him, and canton his em-

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world cantoned out into petty states and principalities.

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories cartoned out into petty states and principalities.

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories cartoned out into parcels by other princes, during his

own life, and without his confent, rather chose to bequeath the

monarchy entire to a younger son of France. Swift.

They cantin out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is in darkness.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
To CANTONIZE. v. a. [from canton.] To parcel out into small

divisions.

Thus was all Ireland cantonized among ten persons of the English nation.

The whole forest was in a manner cantonized alliquid.

few in number, of whom some had regal right. Howel.

A'NTRED. n. s. The same in Wales as an hundred in England.

For cantre, in the British language, signifieth an hundred. Cowel.

The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the cantreds next adjoining, with the maritime towns.

Davies on Ireland.

CA'NVASS. n. f. [canevas, Fr. cannabis, Lat. hemp.] A kind of cloth woven for feveral uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents.

The master commanded forthwith to set on all the canvass

The mafter commanded forthwith to let on all the canvass they could, and fly homeward.

And eke the pens that did his pinions bind,

Were like main yards with flying canvass lin'd. Fairy Queen.

Their canvass castles up they quickly rear,

And build a city in an hour's space.

Where-e'er thy navy spreads her canvass wings,

Homage to thee, and peace to all she brings.

Waller.

With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight,

And spreads the flying canvass to the sound;

Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright:

Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright; Dryden:

Now absent, every little neise can wound. Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride, The foremost of thy art, hast vy'd

With nature in a generous strife,
And touch'd the canvass into life.

CA'NVASS. v. a. [Skinner derives it from cannabasser, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to fignify, to search diligently into]

To sift; to examine.

I have made careful fearch on all hands, and canvaffed the matter with all possible diligence.

To debate; to controvert.

The curs discovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they canvassed the matter one way and tother, and concluded, that the way to it.

L'Estrange. to get it, was to drink their way to it.

L'Estrange.

To CA'NVASS. v. n. To follicite.

This crime of canvassing, or folliciting for church-preferment, is, by the canon law, called simony. Aylisse's Parergon.

CA'NY. adj. [from cane.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Confifting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains Of Sericana, where Chineses drive,

With fails and wind, their cany wag on light. Parad. Loft.

CA'NZONET. n. f [canzonetta, Ital.] A little long.

Vecchi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his mad igals as canzonets.

Peacham.

CAP. n. f. [cap, Welch; cappe, Sax. cappe, Germ. cappe, Fr. cappa, Ital. capa, Span. k. e, Dan. and Dutch; caput, a head, I arin.]

Latin.]

I. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.— Why, this was moulded on a porringer, A vel: we dish. Shakefp. Shakefp. Taming the Shrew. I hith ever held my enp off to thy fortune. Thou haft ferv d me with much faith. Shakespeare.

First, bolling sloth, in woollen cap, akin~ after-dinner nap. Swift.

the whip, the masculine attire, which they roughen to the sense. Thomfon's Autumn.

enfign of the cardinalate. Henry the fifth did fometimes prophely,

If once he came to be a cardinal, He's make his cap coequal with the crown. Shakefp. H. VI. The topmost; the highest.

Thou art the cap of all the fools alive. 4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

Shakesp. Timon.

They

## CAP

They more and less, came in with cap and knee, Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. Shakesp. Henry IV. Should the want of a cap or a cringe so mortally discompose him, as we find afterwards it did. 5. A veffel made like a cap.

CAP

It is observed, that a barrel or cap, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour.

6. Cop of a great gun. A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime.
7. Cap of maintenance. One of the regalia carried before the

7. Cap of minienance. One of king at the coronation.

To CAP. v. a. [from the noun.]

 To cover on the top.
 The bones next the joint are capted with a fmooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion. Derham.

 To fnatch off the cap.
 if one, by another occasion, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes use to cap one another, the same is straight solution.
 Spenfer on Ireland.

3. To cap verses. To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name alternately.

Where Henderson, and th' other masses,
Were sent to ap texts, and put cases.

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity, that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to cap texts.

Government of the Tongue. There is an author of ours, whom I would defire him to read, before he ventures at capping characters.

Atterbury.

CAP à piè. } [cap à piè, Fr.] From head to foot; all over.

A figure like your father, A figure like your lattier,

Arm'd at all points exactly, cap à pè,

Appears before them, and, with folemn march,

Goes flow and flately by them.

There for the two contending knights he fent,

Arm'd cap à pe, with rev'rence low they bent;

He smil'd on both.

Drya Shakefp. Hamlet.

Dryden's Fables. A woodloufe,

That folds up itself in itself for a house, As round as a ball, without head, without tail, Inclos'd cap à pè in a strong coat of mail.
-PAPER. A fort of coarse brownish paper.

CAP-PAPER. A fort of coarse brownish paper.
Having, for trial sake, filtred it through cap-paper, there remained in the filtre a powder.

Boylet Boyle.

CAPABI'LI Y. n. f. [from capable.] Capacity; the quality of

being capacide.

CA'PABL adj. [capab'e, Fr.]

1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To fay, that the more capable, or the better deserver, hath fuch right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle.

Bacon. When we confider so much of that space, as is equal to, or

when you hear any person give his judgment, consider with yourself whether he be a capable judge.

1. Intelligent; able to understand.

His form and cause conjoined, preaching to stones, Shakefp. Hamlet. Would make them carable. 3. Capacious; able to receive or understand.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one capable of the best instructions. Digby.

4. Susceptible.

The foul, immortal substance, to remain,

Conscious of joy, and capable of pain.

Prior.

5. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodness of God, but must

be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for as long Tillotfon. a duration as they are canable of.

6. Qualified for; without legal i liment. land;

Loyal and natural boy! I'! rk the means

Dryden's Virgil.

Loyal and natural boy! P' rk the means
To make thee capable.

7. It has the particle of before a noun.
What feeret springs their eager passions move,
How capable of death for injur'd love.

8. Hollow. This sense is not now in use.

Lean but upon a rush
The cicatrice, and capable impressure,
Thy palm some moments keeps.

CA'PABLENESS. n. f. [from capable.] The quality or i being capable; knowledge; under

CAPA'CIOUS. adj. [capax, Lat

1. Wide; large; able to hold mi.
Beneath the incessant weeping
I see the rocky Siphons stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Or stiff compacted clay, capacious found. Thomy.

Lextensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

Or stiff compacted clay, capacious round.

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

There are some persons of a good genius, and a capacious was presented speak very obscurely.

Watts. mind, who write and speak very obscurely.

CAPA'CIOUSNESS. n. f. [from capacious.] The power of holding or receiving; largeness.

A concave measure, of known and denominate capacity, ferves to measure the capaciousness of any other vessel. In like manner, to a given weight, the weight of all other bodies may Holder on Time. be reduced, and fo found out. To CAPA'CITATE. v. a. [from capacity.] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be capacitated to observe those errours.

I hefe fort of men were sycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to capacitate them for the conversation of the

Sha!efp.

rich and great.

CAPA'CITY. n. f. [capa ité, Fr.]

The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the capacity

To camp this hoft, we would all fup together.

Notwithstanding thy capacity

Receiveth as the sea, nought enters there,

Of what validity and pitch soe'er,

But sells into abatement and low price.

For they that most and low price. Shakespeare.
For they that most and greatest things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's capacity,
As streams enlarged, enlarge the channel's space. Devies.

Space, considered in length, breadth, and toickness, I think,
as he called capacity. may be called capacity.

The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature in the world, is able, by capacit, to do that which nature d th without capacity and knowledge.

Hooker, b. i § 3. In fpiritual natures, so much as there is of defire, so much there is also of capacity to receive. I do not say, there is always a capacity to receive the very thing they defire; for that may be impossible.

An heroick poem requires the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking; which requires the strength and vigour of the body, the duty of a soldier, and the capacity and prudence of a general.

Dryten's Jup. Dedication.

3. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include

A cause with such caracities endu'd, Some other cause o'er nature must preside. Blackmore.

There remained, in the catacity of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air.

6. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion, to their old condition of masons, smiths, and carpenters; that, in this capacity, they might repair what, as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. South.

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of

parliament; they are the same in both capacities.

Swift.

CAPA'RISON. n. f. [caparazon, a great cloke, Span.] A horsecloth, or a fort of cover for a horse, which is spread over his Farier's Ditt.

furniture. Tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields,

Impresses quaint, caparisons, and steeds,
Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At joust, and tournament.

Some wore a breastplate, and a light juppon;
Their horses cloath'd with rich caparison.

Dryd Milion's Paradife Loft.

Dryden's Fables. To CAPA'RISON. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons.

Swift.

At his command,
The steeds, capariford with purple, stand;
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold.

Dryden.

2. To dres pompously; in a ludicrous sense. Don't you think, though I am caparisoned like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition? Shake p. As you like it.

a doublet and hole in in, and CAPE. n. f. [cape, Fr.]

i. Headlong; promontory.

What from the cape can you differ at fea?—

—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood. Shakefp. Oth,

The partiff fun,

and variant ifles, Beyond the earth's green cape, and voldant isles,
Hespercan sets; my signal to depart. Paradise Loss.
The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and obliged them by treaty not to fail beyond the cape. Arbuthut on Coins.

The neck-piece of a cloke. He was cloathed in a robe of fine blac clot th wide es and cape.
n. f. [from caper, Latin, a goat.] Ale a simp; a

We that are true lovers, run into strange capers;

is mortal in nature, fo is all nature in love mortal in filly.

Shake peare's Ast from like it.

Flimnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a caper the strait rope, at least an inch higher than any other lord the whole empire.

Swift's G 's Travels. the strait

's Travels. CA'PER. n. f. [capparis, Lat.] An acid pickle

We invent new fauces and pickles which refem ele the 1-MUSH.

animal ferment in tafte and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and ca-F.oyer on the Humiurs.

CA'PER BUSH. n. f. [cappari, Lat.]

Its flower confifts of four leaves, which are expanded in form of a foe; the fruit is fleshy, and shaped like a pear; in which are contained many roundish seeds. I his plant grows in the fouth of France, in Spain and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating.

Miller.

To CA'PER. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicksomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will capter with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the mo-

caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him.
2. To skip for merriment. Shake Speare.

Our mafter Cap'ring to eye her.

Shakefp. Tempest. His nimble hand's instinct then taught each string

A cap'ring cheerfulness, and made them fing

Crashaw. To their own dance. The family tript it about, and caper'd, like hailftones bounding from a marble floor.

To dance; spoken in contempt.

The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance,

Nor capering monfieur from active France.

CA'PERER. n. f. [from caper.] A dancer; in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols fome delight afford;

No less the nimble caperer on the cord:

But these are still insipid stuff to thee,

Cocp'd in a ship, and tos'd upon the sea.

CAPIAS. n. s. [Lat.] A writ of two forts, one before judgment, called capias ad respondendum, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after independent. judgment.

CAPILLA'CEOUS. adj. The fame with capillary.

CAPI'LLAMENT. n. f. [capillamentum, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned

or hairs which grow up in the middle of a hower, and adding with little herbs at the top, are called capillaments. Quincy.

CA'PILLARY. adj. [from capillus, hair, Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute; applied to plants.

Capillury, or capillaceous plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tusts or protuberances on the heads of their leaves. backfide of their leaves.

Our common hystop is not the least of vegetables, nor obferved to grow upon walls; but rather, as Lemnius well con-ceiveth, fome kind of capillaries, which are very small plants, and only grow upon walls and ftony places.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. Applied to vessels of the body. Small; as the ramifications of the arteries.

Ten capillary arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatick vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest capillary Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CAPILLA'TION. n. f. [from capillus, Lat.] A vessel like a hair; a small ramification of vessels.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscurer capillations, but in a vesicle.

CAPITAL. adj. [capitalis, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise

Paradife Loft.

Expect with mortal pain.

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.
Edmund, I arrest thee

On capital treason. Shakesp. K. Lear. Several cases deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are capital among us.

Swift.

3. That which affects life.

In capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands.

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of at infinite number, reckon but fome that are most capital, and ommonly occurrent both in the life and conditions of private men.

As to swerve in the least points, is errour; so the capital enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endless perdition.

They are employed by me, and ao, in themselves, tend to

They are employed by me, and ao, in themselves, tend to the truth of a capital article in religion. Atterbury. 5. ('hief; metropolitan.
This had been

naps thy capital feat, from whence had spread il generations; and had hither come, om all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate

om all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate

And reverence thee, their great progenitor.

Par. Loft.

6. Apriled to letters; large; fuch as are written at the beginnings of heads of books.

Our most considerable actions are always present, like capiletters to a aged and dim eye.

Taylor.

The first whereof is written in capital letters, without chap-Grew's Cofmoloria Sacra. 7. Capital Stock. The principal or original stock of a trading company.

CA'PITAL. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.
You see the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the ovoli of the Dorick, mixed, without any regular.

larity, on the fame capital.

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CA'PITALLY. adv. [from capital.] In a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION. n. f. [from capit, the head, Lat.] Numeration

Addigin on Ita'y.

by heads.

He fuffered also for not performing the commandment of God, concerning capitation; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel.

Brown's Vulgar Errows.

CAPITE. n. f. [from caput, capitis, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's fervice or focage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and seigniory in gross, as the common lawyers term it, so the king that possesses the crown, is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth.

CAPI'TULAR. n. f. [from capitulum, Lat. an ecclefiastical chapter.

1. A body of the statutes of a chapter.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his capitular.

2. A member of a chapter.

Canonifts do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and sta-tutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or capitulars.
To CAPITULATE. v. n. [from capitulum, Lat.] Ayliffe.

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,

The archbishop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,

Capitulate against us, and are up.

Shakesp.

2. To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to capitulate with him as enemies.

Hayward.

I still pursued, and, about two o'clock this afternoon, she thought fit to capitulate. Speciator. CAPITULATION. n. f. [from capitulate.] Stipulation; terms;

conditions. It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition upon terms and capitulations, agreed between the conquerour and the

terms and capitulations, agreed between the conquerour and the conquered; wherein, usually, the yielding party secured to themselves their law and religion.

CAPI'VI TREE. n.f. [copaiba, Lat.]

It hath a flower consisting of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; the pointal is fixed in the centre of the flower, which afterwards becomes a pod, containing one or two seeds, which are surrounded with a pulp of a yellow colour. This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. There are great numbers of these trees in the woods about this village, which grow to the height of fixty feet; some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that feet; some of them do not yield any of the balfam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge, which runs along their trunks. These trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply vessels to the wounded part, to receive the balfam, which will all flow out in a short time. One of these trees will yield five or fix gallons of balfam. Miller.

CA'PON. n. f. [capo, Lat.] A caffrated cock. In good roaft beef my landlord flicks his knife;

The capon fat delights his dainty wife— Gay.

CAPONNI'ERE. n. f. [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompalled with a little parapet of about two feet high, ferving to support, planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is is ally placed at the extremity of the counterscarp, having little embrasures made in them, through

which they fire.

CAPO'T. n.f. [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To CAPO'T. v. a. [from the noun.] When one party has won

all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is faid to have capated his antagonist.

CAPO'UCH. n. f. [capuce, French.] A monk's hood. Diet.

ch plant. sind, and creep along the ground, by 3, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, botany, capreolate plants.

CAPN (-ilo.) fancy; whim; fudden change of humour. It is a pleafant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected caprichios of distressed active, when pursued by a close and well managed experiment.

Giancille. close and well mana ed experiment. Gianville.

Heaven's

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole;

That counterworks each folly and caprice, That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice.

If there be a fingle spot more barren, or more distant from the church, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the bishop, to build, under pain of sequestration.

Their passions move in lower spheres, Where'er caprice or folly steers. Swift. All the various machines and utenfils would now and then

play odd pranks and caprices, quite contrary to their proper flructures, and defign of the artificers.

CAPRICIOUS. adj. [capricieux, Fr.] Whimfical; fanciful; humourfome.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY. adv. [from capricious.] Whimfically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS. n. f. [from capricious.] The quality of being led by caprice; humour; whimficalness.

A subject ought to suppose, that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise he must tax his prince of capricionses, inconstancy, or ill design.

CA'PRICORN. n. f. [capricornus, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in Capricorn be of siteen hours, the

Let the longest night in Capricorn be of lifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine. Notes to Creech's Manisius. CAPRICLE. n. f. [French. In horsemanship.]. Caprioles are leaps firma a firma, or such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A capriole is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the coupade in this, that the horse does not show his shoes; and from a bulgade, in that he does not work out in his shoes; and from a balstade, in that he does not yerk out in a balotade.

CA'PSTAN. n. f. [corruptly called carflern; cateflan, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly The weighing of anchors by the capflan, is also new.

Raleigh's Effays.

No more behold thee turn my watch's key, As seamen at a carylan anchors weigh. Swift.

CA'PSULARY. } adj. [capfula, Lat.] Hollow like a cheft.

It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a capfulary reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CA'PSULATE. adj. [capfula, Lat] Inclosed, or in a box. CA'PSULATED.

Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agrees unto the seeds of plants locked up and capsulated in their huss.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The heart lies immured, or capfulated, in a cartilage, which includes the heart, as the skull doth the brain. Derham. CAPTAIN. n. f. [[casitain, Fr.]]

1. A chief commander.

Difmay'd not this Our captains, Macbeth and Banquo?

Shakefp. 2. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A captain! these villains will make the name of captain as odious as the word occupy; therefore captains had need look to it. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

The grim captain, in a furly tone, Cries out, pack up, ye rascals, and be gone. The chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian captain, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

4. It was anciently written capitain.

And evermore their cruel capitain

Sought with his rascal routs t'inclose them round. Fairy 2.

5. Captain General. The general or commander in chief of an

6. Carrain Liestenant. The commanding officer of a colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest captain.

A'PTAINEY. n. f. [from captair.] The power over a certain diffriet; the chieftainship.

There thould be no rewards taken for cartainries of counties, nor no flares of bishopricks for nominating of bishops.

Spenfe. on Ireland.

CAPTAINSHIP, n. f. [from eartain.]
1. The rank, quality, or pefl of a captain.
The licutement of the coloreit company might well pretend

The condition or post of a chief commander.

The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore so please thee to return with us, And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take

'I he containship. Shakesp. Timon. I he chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain dis-

To diminish the Itish lords, he did abolish their pretended Davies on Ireana.

CAPTA'11ON. n. f. [from cafto, I.at.] The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discovered, without any of

those dresses, or popular captations, which some men use in their speeches. King Glarles.

CAPTION. n. f. [from capio, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS. adj. [captioux, Fr. captiosus, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take care that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by captious or fallacious ways of talking with him.

tious or fallacious ways of talking with him.

2. Infidious; enfnaring.

She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry captious and tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him. Bacco..

CA'PTIOUSLY. adv. [from captious.] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

Use your words as captions as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other.

CA'PTIOUSNESS. n. s. [from cartious.] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captions fis a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage. Locke.

To CA'PTIVATE. v. a. [captiver, Fr. captive, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beseeming is it in thy fex,

To triumph like an Amazonian trul!,

Upon their wors, whom fortune captivates?

Slakes.

Upon their woes, whom fortune captivates ?

That hast by tyranny these many years Wasted our country, slain our citizens, And tent our sons and husbands captivate. Shakefp. He deserves to be a flave, that is content to have the rational fovercignty of his foul, and the liberty of his will, so capti-

Shakefp.

They fland firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would cap-Locke. King Charles.

tivate or diffurb them.

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to fubdue.

Wisdom enters the last, and so captivates him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her.

Addison.

To enslave; with to.

They lay a trap for themselves, and captivate their understandings to missake, falsehood and error.

CAPTIVA'TION. n. f. [from captivate.] The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE. n. f. [captif, Fr. captions, Lat.] 1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.
You have the captives,

Who were the opposites of this day's strife. Shakesp. This is no other than that forced respect a captive pays to his conqueror, a flave to his lord. Rogers. Free from shame

Thy captives: I ensure the penal claim. Pope. 2. It is used with to before the captor.

If thou say Antony lives, tis well, Or friends with Cæfar, or not captive to him.

My mother, who the royal fcepter fway'd,
Was captive to the cruel victor made.

3. One charmed, or enfnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart

Grossly grew captive to his honey words.

CA'PTIVE. adj. [captivus, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement.

in bondage or confinement.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppose, And with nine circling streams the captive souls inclose.

Dryuen's Eneid. To CA'PTIVE. v. a. [from the noun. It was used formerly with the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first.] To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.
But being all deseated save a few,

Rather than fly, or be capitud, herself she slew.

Oft leavest them to hossile sword Fairy 2.

Of heathen and profane, their carcaffes To dogs and fowls a prey, or elfe captiv'd.
What further fear of danger can there be? Million.

Beauty, which captive all things, setting free.

Still lay the god: the nymph surprised,

Yet, mitres of herself, devised,

How she the vagrant might inthral,

And captive him, who captives all.

CAPTIVITY. n. s. [captivite, Fr. captivitas, low Lat.]

1. Subjection by the sate of war; bondage; servitude to enemies.

This is the fer eant, Who, like a good and and hardy foldier, fough.

Gainst my captivity.

There in c. privity he lets them dwell

The space of seventy years; then brings them backets

Parage to Tear:

Remembring mercy.

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in Paraf , ife Loft. vity. than in his greatest triumphs. Dryden. 2. Slavery; servitude.

I'or men to be tied, and led by authority, 1 vere ith a kind of captivity of judgment; and though there be reason to the contrary, not to listen unto it.

The aposte tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought

The aposse tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into aptivity to the obedience of Christ.

When love's well tim'd, 'tis not a fault to love:

The terong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wise,
Sink in the soft captivity together.

CA'PTUR. n. f [from capio, to take, Lat.] He that takes a prifoner, or a prize.

CA'PTURE. n. f. [capture, Fr. captura, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great fagacity, and many artifices used by birds, in the

The great fagacity, and many artifices used by birds, in the investigation and capture of their prey. Derkum's Phys. theol.

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPUCHED. adj. [from capuce, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently cucullated and capuched upon the head and back, and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CAPUCHI'N. n. f. A female garment, confifting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks; whence its name is derived.

CHAR, in the names of places, feem to have relation to

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, feem to have relation to the British caer, a city.

Giby n's Gamden.

CAR. n.f. [car, Welch; karre, Dut. cnæc, Sax. carru, Lat.]

A small carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it must be followed by a car loaded with Mr. Wood's money.

Swift.

In poetical language, a chariot; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never shall revive:

Upon a wooden coffin we attend, And death's dishonourable victory

We with our stately presence glorify, Like captives bound to a triumphant car. Shakespeare.

Wilt thou affire to guide the heav'nly car,

And with thy daring folly burn the world. And the gilded car of day, Shakespeare.

Milton.

His glowing axle doth allay
In the fleep Atlantick ftream.
See, where he comes, the darling of the war!
See millions crouding round the gilded car! Prior.

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a constellation.

Ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand ring star,

The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern Car.

CA'RABINE. ? n. f. [carabine, Fr.] A small fort of fire-arm,

CA'RBINE. 5 shorter than a fusil, and carrying a ball of twentyfour in the pound, hung by the light horse at a belt over the left shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the pistol and

the musket, having its barrel two foot and a half long.

CARABINIER. n. s. [from carabine.] A fort of light horse carrying longer carabines than the rest, and used sometimes on Chambers. foot.

CA'RACK. n. f. [caracca, Spanish] A large ship of burden; the same with those that are now called galiens.

In which river, the greatest carack of Portugal may ride associated miles within the forts.

The bigger whale like some huge carack lay,
Which wanteth sea-room with her soes to play.

CA'RACOLE. n. f. [caracole, Fr. from caracol, Span. a smail.]

An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in caracoles, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt, times in caracoles, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt, whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank.

Farrier's Dist.

flank. To CARACOLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CARAT. \ n. f. [carat, Fr.]

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.
2. A number of expressing the singures of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called carasti, and each carast into four grains; by this weight is diffinguished the different sineness of their gold; for, if to the finest of gold be put two carasts of alloy, both making, while cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four carasts, then this gold is aid to be twenty-two carasts sine. Cocker.

This best of gold, art worst of gold;

Other, less fine in carat, is more precious. Shakespeare.

CMRAVAN. 1. [caravanne, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

er body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the Eaft. Set forth

Their airy caravan, high over flas

Viying, and over lands, with mutual wing

flag their flight.

hen Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their models and the caravans of the Galilean pilgrims.

Caravans of the Galilean pilgrims.

Caravans of the Galilean pilgrims.

Taylor.

Caravans on the caravans of travellers.

The time which receive the caravans in Persa, and the Eastern courties, are called by the name of caravansaries.

Specialry, No. 289.

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish caravansary, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. Pope's Leiters. CA'RAVEL. [n.f. [caravela, Span.] A light, round, old sastioned CA'RVEL. 5 ship, with a square poop, tormerly used in Spain and Portugal.

CA'RAWAY. n. f. [carui, Lat.] A plant.

This plant hath winged leaves, cut into small segments, and placed opposite on the stalks, having no sootstalk; the petals of the slowers are bisid, and shaped like a heart; the seeds are long, slender, sme oth, and surrowed. It is sometimes found wild in rich most pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine, and likewise in the consectionary. confectionar

CARBONA'DO. n. f. [carbonnade, Fr from carbo, a coal, Lat.]

Meat cut cross, to be broised upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a carbonado of

Shakelp. Henry IV

To cut, or hack. To CARBONA'DO. v.a. [from the noun.] Draw, you rogue, or I'll fo cartonado

Your flanks.

CARBUNCLE. n. f. [carbunculur, Lat. a little coal.]

I. A jewel fining in the dark like a lighted coal or candle.

A carbuncle entire, as big as thou art,

Were not fo rich a jewel.

His head

Croffed cloft, and carbuncle bis coal.

Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes, With burnish'd neck of verdant gold. Paradife Loft.

It is commonly related, and believed; that a carbuncle does thine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name.

Wikin's Mathematical Magick.

Carbuncle is a ftone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red

colour.

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no carbuncle,
no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mass of the blood not Red blifters, rifing on their paps, appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and noisome sweat.

CA'RBUNCLED. adj. [from carbuncle.] Bacon's Henry VII.

1. Set with carbuncles.

He gave thee, friend,
An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—
He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like holy Phœbus' car.

Shakejp. A

Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra. 2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles. CARBUNCULAR. adj. [from carbuncle.] buncle; red like a carbuncle. Belonging to a car-

CARBUNCULA'TION. n. f. [. arbuncu'atio, Lat.] The blafting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by exceffive heat

or exceffive cold.

CARCANET. n. f. [carcan, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say, that I linger'd with you at your shop,

To see the making of her carcanet. Shak. Comedy of Errours.

I have seen her beset and bedeckt all over with emeralds and

Thave teen her belet and bedeckt all over with emeralds and pearls, and a carcanet about her neck. Hakewill on Providence.

CA'RCASS. n. f. [carquaffe, Fri]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcafs fhame,
Whose living hands immortalized his name.

Whose living hands immortalized his name.

Whose series activated between the series of Fairy Queen.

Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies,
With carcasses and arms, th' insanguin'd field,
Deserted.

Milton's Parad's Lost.

Deferted. Villian's Parad fe Loss.

If a man visits his fick friend, in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the careas.

The scaly nations of the sca profound,

Like shipwreck'd careasses, are driv'n aground.

Dryden.

Today how many would have since the since the scale of the scale o

Today how many would have given their honours,
To've fav'd their carcasses?

Shakesp. Cymbeline.
He that finds himself in any distress, either of carcass or of fortune, should deliberate upon the matter, before he prays for L'Estrange.

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten carcass of a boat, not rigg'd,

Nor tackle, fail, nor mast. Shakesp. Tempest.
4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as the walls of a house.

CARCINO MATOUS. udj. [from carcinoma.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CAR CARD. n. f. [carte, Fr. charta, Lat.] 1. A paper painted with figures, used in games of chance or skill.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide! Yet I have fac'd it with a card of ten. There all is marr'd, there lies a cooling card. Shake/p.
Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard Descend, and sit on each important card; First, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. Pope. 2. The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariner's Upon his cards and compass firms his eye, The masters of his long experiment.
The very points they blow; Fairy Queen. All the quarters that they know, I' th' shipman's card.

How absolute the knave is? we must speak by the card, or Shakesp. Hamlet. equivocation will undo us. On life's vast ocean diversely we fail, Reason the card, but passion is the gale.

Reason the card, but passion is the gale.

Reason the card, but passion is the gale.

Pope.

Reason the card, but passion is the gale.

Pope.

Reason the card, but passion is the gale.

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Reason the card, but passion is the gale.

Pope.

Reason the card, but passion is the gale.

Pope.

Reason the card, but passion is the gale.

Reason the card, Beside them, carding wool. May's Virgil's Georgicks.

Go, card and spin,

And leave the business of the war to men. Dryden.

To CARD. v. n. To game; to play much at cards; as, a carding wife.

CARDAMO'MUM. n. f. [Latin.] A medicinal feed, of the aromatick kind, contained in pods, and brought from the Eaft Indies. CA'RDER. n. f. [from card.]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. Shakesp. Henry VIII. The ipiniters, carders, fullers, weavers. Shakejo. Henry VIII.

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL. [ adj. [καρδία, the heart.] Cordial; having the CA'RDIACK. Squality of invigorating.

CA'RDIALGY. n.f. [from καρδία, the heart, and ἄλγος, pain.]

The heart-burn; a pain supposed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the stomach, which sometimes rises all along from the second part of the ground part of the gro from thence up to the cesophagus, occasioned by some acrimonious matter.

CA'RDINAL. adj. [cardinalis, Lat.] Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with astronomers, according to the cardinal intersections of the zodiac; that is, the two equinoctials, and both the folftitial points. Brown's Vulgar Errours. His cardinal perfection was industry.

Clarendon.

CA'RDINAL. n. f. One of the chief governours of the Romish church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains fix bishops, fifty priests, and sourteen deacons, who constitute the facred college, and are chosen by the pope.

A cardinal is so stilled, because serviceable to the apostolick for as an axle or hinge on which the related contains the contains tha fee, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of all the affairs of the Romish church. Ayliffe's Parcrgon. You hold a fair assembly;
You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now unhappily.

Shakesp. Henry VIII.

CARDINAL'S FLOWER. n. s. [rapuntium, Lat.]

The flower consists of one leaf, of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, channelled, and divided into many parts, in the shape of a tongue, defended by a covering, which infolds the pointal; when the flowers decay, the flower-cup turns to a fruit, divided into three cells, full of small seeds, which adhere to a placenta, divided into three parts. The species are, i. Greater rampions, with a crimson spiked flower, commonly called the scarlet cardinal's flower.

The first fort is greatly prized for the beauty of its rich crimson flowers, exceeding all flowers in deepness.

Miller.

CA'RDINALATE. ? n. s. [from cardinal.] The office and rank CA'RDINALSHIP. So of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing, that an old friend of his was advanced to a cardinalate, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour.

L'Fs. You hold a fair affembly; upon his new honour. L'EA. CARDMA'KER. n. f. [from card and make.]

Am not I Christophero Sly, by occupation

Shakespeare's Tar

CA'RDMATCH. n. f. [from card and match.]

dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

Take care, that those may not make tr. ny oft noise what' ve the least to fell; which is very observable 1 ...uers of Adu. 's Spellator. " cardmatches. CARE. n. f. [cane, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take care, that care should be,

For wit that scorn'd the world, and liv'd like me.

CAR Nor fullen discontent, nor anxious care, Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there. Dryden. It will raise in your soul the greatest care of sulfilling the dine will.

Wake's Preparation for Death. vine will. 2. Caution. Well, fweet Jack, have a care of thyfelf.

Shakespeare.

The foolish virgins had taken no care for a further supply. The foolish virgins had taken no care los a land, was spent, after the oil, which was at first put into their lamps, was spent, Tillstson. Begone! the priest expects you at the altar. But, tyrant, have a care, I come not thither. Philips's Distrest Mother. 3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preferva-You come in such a time, As if propitious fortune took a care
To fwell my tide of joys to their full height. Dryden. If we believe that there is a God, that takes care of us, and If we believe that there is a Gou, that same a mighty com-we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty com-Tilletson. fort to us. It is a looke and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or lefs.

We take care to flatter ourselves with imaginary scenes and prospects of future happiness.

The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O'my poor kingdom, fick with civil blows!

When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,

What wilt thou do, when riot is thy care?

Shekespeare. When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,
What wilt thou do, when riot is thy care? Shekespect
Flush'd were his checks, and glowing were his eyes:
Is she thy care? is she thy care? he cries.

Your fafety, more then mine, was then my care:
Lest of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship should run against the rocky coast.

The wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow care. Shakespeare, Dryden. Dryden. Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow care.
None taught the trees a nobler race to bear, Gay's Trivia. Or more improv'd the vegetable care.

Pope.

To Care. v. n. [from the noun]

1. To be anxious or folicitous; to be in concern about any thing. She cared not what pain the put her body to, fince the better As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, fo were they always at variance with them; and therefore much cared not, though they were by him fubdued.

Knolles's Hijlery of the Turks. fubdued.

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;

If thou car'fl little, less shall be my care.

Dryden's Persius.

To be inclined; to be disposed; with for or to.

Not caring to observe the wind,

Or the new sea explore.

Waller. The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am fure, would not care for being praifed at the expence of another's reputation.

Addition's Guardian. Having been now acquainted the two fexes, did not care to Addition. Great masters in painting never care for drawing people in the fashion. Spellator. To be affected with; to have regard to; with for.
You dote on her that cares not for your love.

Shake pear's Tuo Gentlemen of Verona.
There was an ape that had twins; the doted upon one of There was an ape that had twins, the L'Estrange. them, and did not much care for t'other. L'Estrange. Where few are rich, few care for it; where many are 10, Temple. CA'RECRAZED. adj. [from vare and craze.] Broken with care and folicitude. These both put off, a poor petitioner,

A care craz'd mother of a many children.

Shakespeare.

To CAREEN. v. a. [cariner, Fr. from carina, Lat.] A term in the sea language. To lay a vessel on one side, to caulk, stop up leaks, refit, or trim the other fide.

To CARE'EN. v. n. To be in the state of careening.

CAREER. n. f. [carriere, 1'r.]

1. The ground on which a race is run. Chambers. They had run themselves too far out of reath, to go back again the same career. Sidney. 2. A cour'e; a race.
What rein can hold licentious wickedness, When down the hill he holds his fierce career? Shakefp.

3. Full speed; swift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when horse is running in his full career, to stand upright on his cack.

Likens's Mathematics ragist.

ragick. Praclife them now to curb the turning fleed,

Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed To give the rein, and, in the full career, To draw the certain fword, or fend the pointed fpea

4. Course of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets. Of the brain, awe a man from the career of his humour?

Adade prace's Aluch The about Nothing.

The heir of a blasted family has rose up, and promised fair, and yet, at length, a cross event has certainly met and stopt him in the career of his fortune.

South. . Knights in knightly deeds should persevere, And ftill continue what at first they were;
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair career.

Dryden.

To. CAREER. v. n. [from the noun.] Running with swift mo-With eyes, the wheels Of beryl, and careering fires between.

CA'REPUL. adj. [from care and full.]

1. Anxious; folicitous; full of concern.

Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things. Welcome, thou pleasing slumber; A while embrace me in thy leaden arms, A while embrace me in the And charm my careful thoughts.

2. Provident; diligent; cautious; with of or for.

Behold, thou haft been careful for us with all this care; what 2 Kings. To cure their mad ambition, they were fent
To rule a diffant province, each alone:
What could a large of forther What could a careful father more have done? Dryden.

3. Watchiul; with of.

It concerns us to be careful of our conversations. Ray.

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full o. anxiety; full of folicitude. By him that rais'd me to this careful height, From that contented hap, which I enjoy'd. Shakespeare's Richard III. CA'R FULLY, adv. [from careful.]

1. In a manner that shews care. Envy, how earefully does it look? how meagre and ill complexion d. plexion'd.
2. H edfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.
Shakespeare. You come most carefully upon your hour. Shakespeare. By considering him so carefully as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance of him. All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction, and carefully preferved the evidences of it. CA's EFULNESS. n. f. [from careful.] Vigilance; heedfulness; caution. The death of Selymus was, with all carefulness, concealed by Ferhates. CA'RELESLY. adv. [from careless.] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlesty.

There he him found all carelessly display'd, Spenfer. In fecret shadow from the funny ray. That others write as carelessly as he.

CARELESNESS. n. s. [from careless.] Heedlesness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; easy manner; void of care.

For Coriolanus, neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifelts the true knowledge he has in their disposition, and, out of his noble carelesness, lets them plainly see it.

Shakespeare. Not content to fee, Who, in the other extreme, only doth Call a rough carelefness good fashion; Whose cloak his spurs tear, or whom he spits on, Donne. He cares not. It makes us to walk warily, and tread fure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better, than to be flattered into pride and The ignorance or carelefness of the servants can hardly leave Taylor. the mafter disappointed. I who at fometimes spend, at others spare, Divided between carelefness and care. Pope. Divided between carelefness and care.

CA'RELESS. adj. [from care.]

1. Without care; without folicitude unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; hedless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful; with of or about.

Knowing that if the worst befal them, they shall lose nothing but themselves; whereof they seem very careless.

Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,

By seeming cold, or careless of his will.

A woman the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more careless about her house.

Ben. Johnson.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, sells or gives him to another man. to another man. 2. Checiful ; -undifturbed. Thus wifely careles, innocently gay,

Cheerful he play'd.

In my cheerful morn of life,

Then nurs'd by careles folitude I liv'd,

And fung of nature with unceasing joy,

Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain.

Thomson's Autumn.

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconfidered.

The freedom of taying as many careless things as other people without being so severely remarked upon.

Pope.

Unraoved by Sunconcerned at. N.º XXI.

Careles of thunder from the clouds that be My only omens from your looks I tair.

To CARESS. v. a [caresfer, Fr. from carus, Lat.] To contact to fondie; to treat with kindness. If I can feaft, and pleafe, and caref. my min! the pleafures of worthy speculations, or virtuous plactice. Seatness and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. South.

CA'RESS. n. f. [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness. He, fine knew, would itermix Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute With conjugal caresses.

Milton.

There are some men who seem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human shapes; their very careffes are crude and impor-After his successour had publickly owned himself a Roman catholick, he began with his first careses to the church party. Swift CARET. n. f. [caret, Lat. there is wanting.] A flews where iomething interlined should be read. A note which My body is a cargajon of ill humours.

CA'RGO. n. f. [charge, fr.] The lading of a ship; the merchandise or wares contained and conveyed in a ship.

In the burry of the shipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared to the ship of the shipwreck. that appeared unconcerned, notwith anding that his whole for-tune was at flake in the cargo.

L'Est ange. A fhip, whole cargo was no less than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all posterity.

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republick of letters, and just fitted out for the university with a good cargo of Latin and Greek.

Addiffin. CA'R. COUS Timour. [from carica, a fig, Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig. CARIES. n. J. [Latin.] That rottenness which is peculiar to Fiftulas of a long continuance, are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and caries in the Wifeman. bone. CARIO'SITY. n. f. [from carious.] Rottenness.

This being too general, taking in all cariofity and ulcers of the bones. Wijeman. CA'RIOUS. adj. [cariofus, Lat.] Rotten.

I discovered the blood to arise by a carious tooth. Wiseman.

CARK. n. s. [ceanc, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern; heedfulness. This word is now obsolete.

And Klaius taking for his youngling cark,
Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with oker did their shoulders mark.

Down did lay

His heavy head devoid of careful cark.

Stensor. Sidney: His heavy head, devoid of careful cark.

Spenfer.

CARK. v. n. [ceancan, Saxon.] To be cateful; to be folicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little used, and always I do find what a bleffing is chanced to my life, from such muddy abundance of carking agonies, to states which still be What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in the search of trifles, and to lie carking for the unprofitable goods of this L'Estrange. world? Nothing can supersed our own carkings and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us. Dec. of Picty.

CARLE. n. s. [ceonl, Saxon.] A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use churt.

The carle beheld, and saw his guest Would fafe depart, for all his subtile sleight Milton. Answer, thou carle, and judge this riddle right, I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. Gay.
The editor was a covetous carle, and would have his pearls of the highest price.

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [carlina, Lat.] A plant; placed in the catalogues of simples in the college dispensatory, but rarely ordered in medicine. CA'RLINGS. n. f. [In a ship. Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on these the ledges rest, on which the planks of the deck are made fast.

CA'RMAN. n. f. [from can and man.] A man whose employment it is to drive cars. If the strong cane support thy walking hand, Chairmen no longer shall the wall command; Chairmen no longer 1831. The wall command;
E'en flurdy carmen shall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches stop to make thee way.

CA'RMELITE. n. f. [carmelite, Fr.] A fort of pear; which icc.

CARMINATIVE. adv. [supposed to be so called, as having vim carminis, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same times, because wind occasions a spasse, or convulsion in some parts. Whatever promotes infenfible perspiration, is carriers for wind is perspirable matter retained in the body. Whatever promotes infenfible perspiration, is carmina-

Carminative and diuretick
Will dump all pass n sympathetick.

Arbuthnot on Miments.

Saift.

CA'RMINE. n. f. A bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, used by painters in miniature. It is the most valuable product of the cochineal mastick, and of an excessive price. Chamlers.

CA'RNAGE. n. f. [carnage, Fr. from caro, carnis, Lat.]
I. Slaughter; havock; massacre.
He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to carnage than to fight, infomuch as without any great loss or danger to themselves, the greatest part of the seditious were slain. Hayw. 2. Heaps of flesh.

Such a scent I draw

Of carnage, prey innumerable! and tafte The favour of death from all things there that live. Milton.

His ample maw, with human carnage fill'd,

A milky deluge next the giant swill'd. Pope.

CA'RNAL. adj. [carnal, Fr. carnalis, low Latin.]

1. Fleshly; not spiritual.

Thou dost justly require us, to submit our understandings to thine, and deny our carnal reason, in order to thy sacred myste-King Charles. ries and commands.

From that pretence

Milton.

Spiritual laws by carnal pow'r shall force

On every conscience.

Not fuch in carnal pleasure: for which cause,

Among the beafts no meat for thee was found. Milton. A glorious apparition! had no doubt, And carnal fear, that day dim'd Adam's eye.

Milton. He perceives plainly, that his appetite to frietual things abates, in proportion as his fenfual appetite is indulged and encouraged; and that carnal defires kill not only the defire, but even the power of tafting purer delights.

2. Luftful; lecherous; libidinous.

This carnal cur

Preys on the iffue of his mother's body. Shake speare.

CARNA'LITY. n. f. [from c rnal.]

1. Fleshly lust; compliance with carnal desires.

If godly, why do they wallow and sleep in all the carnalities of the world, under pretence of christian liberty?

South.

Crossiness of mind.

He did not inflitute this way of worship, but because of the carnality of their hearts, and the proneness of that people to idolatry.

Tillotson. idolatry. CA'RNALLY. adv. [from carnal.] According to the flesh; not

spiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of house, or any other way observers of civility and decent order, such they reproved, as being carnally and earthly minded.

In the facrament we do not receive Christ carnally, but we receive him spiritually; and that of itself is a conjugation of blessing and spiritual graces.

bleffings and spiritual graces.

CA'RNALNESS. n. f. The same with carnality.

CARNA'TION. n. f. [carnes, Lat.] The name of the natural slesh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower. See CLOVEGILLIFLOWER.

And lo the wretch! whose vile, whose insect lust Laid this gay daughter of the spring in dust:
O punish him! or to th'Elysian shades

Dismiss my soul, where no carnation fades. CARNE'LION. n. f. A precious stone. Pope.

The common carnelion has its name from its flesh colour; which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the semale carnelion; in others deeper, called the male. Woodward. CARNEOUS. adj. [carneus, Lat.] Fleshy.

I have observed in a calf, the umbilical vessels to terminate

in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of carneous papillæ.

To CARNIFY. v. n. [from caro, carnis, Lat.] To breed flesh;

to turn nutriment into flesh. At the fame time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command: in inferiour faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest,

I fanguify, I carnify.

CA'RNIVAL. n. f. [carnaval, Fr.]

countries before Lent. : feast held in the popish

The whole year is but one I rnival, and we are volup-Decay of Piety. tuous not fo much upon defire and bravery. Flesh-eating; ind voro.]

CARNI'VOROUS. adj. [from car that of which flesh is the prope od.

In birds there is no masticar or comminuted of the meain the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it sime. diately swallowed into the crop or crow.

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite,

By this method, and by this course of diese, with sudorif the ulcers are Lealed, and that carnofity resolves. Buttan

CAL NOUS. a. from ca o, carnis, Lat.] Flethy.

The first or outward part is a thick and cannous covering, lik that of a wainut; the second, a dry and a flosculous coat, commonly called mace.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Con maily called mace.

The inuicle whereby he is enabled to draw himself together, the academists describe to be a distinct carnous mustle, extended to the ear.

CA'ROB, or St. folm's Bread. [filiqua, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a petalous flower, having many ftamina, which grow from the divisions of the flower-cup; in the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is plain and fleshy, containing several roundish plain seeds This tree is very common in Spain, and in some parts of Italy, as also in the Levant, where it grows in the hedges, and produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a sweetish taste. These pods are many

times eaten by the poorer fort of inhabitants.

\*\*CARO'CHE. n. f. [from caroffe, Fr] A coach; a carriage of pleasure. It is used in the comedy of \*\*Albumazar\*, but now it is

obsolete. CAROL. n. f. [carola, Ital. from chorcola, Lat.]

1. A fong of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the rest,

For they can do it best :

The whiles the maidens do their carol fing, To which the woods shall answer, and their echo ring.

Spenjer. Even in the old testament, if you listen to David's harp, you Bacon.

fhall hear as many hearfe-like airs as carols.

Oppos'd to her, on t'other fide advance
The coffly feaft, the carol, and the dance,
Minstrels and musick, poetry and play,

And balls by night, and tournaments by day. Dryden.

2. A fong of devotion. No night is now with hymn or carol bleft. Shakefp.

They gladly thither hafte: and, by a choir Of fquadron'd angels, hear his carol fung. Milton.

A fong in general.
 The carel they began that hour,
 How that a life was but a flower,

Shakespeare. In the spring time. To CA'ROL. v. n. [carolare, Ital.] To fing; to warble; to fing in joy and festivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,

And carol of love's praise.

Spenser.

This done, she sung, and caroll'd out so clear, That men and angels might rejoice to hear. Dryden. Hov'ring swans their throats releas'd

From native filence, carol founds harmonious. Prior.

To CAROL. v. a. To praise; to celebrate. She with precious viol'd liquors heals,

For which the shepherds at their festivals,

Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays.

CAROTID. adj. [carotides, Lat.] Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian

The carotid, vertebral, and splenick arteries, are not only variously contorted, but also here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood; fo the veins are also variously di-Ray. lated.

CARO'USAL. n. f. [from caroufe. It feems more properly pro-nounced with the accent upon the fecond fyllable: but Dryden accents it on the first.] A festival.

nounced with the accent upon the fecond synable: but Dryaen accents it on the first.] A festival.

This game, these carousals Ascanius taught,
And building Alba to the Latins brought.

Dryden.

To CAROUSE. v. n. [carousser, Fr. from gar ausz, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, as if

H'ad been aboard carousing to his mates Shakespeare. After a storm.

Learn with how little life may be preserved, Raleigh. In gold and myrrh they need not to carouse. Now hats fly off, and youths carouse,

Healths first go round, and then the house,

The brides came thick and thick.

Under the shadow of friendly boughs

They sit carousing, where their liquour grows.

To CARO'USE. v. a. To drink.

Now my sick fool, Roderigo,

Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out, Suckling.

Waller.

To Desdemona hath tonight carous'd Potations pottle deep. Shakespeare.

Our cheerful guests carcuse the sparking tears Of the rich grape, whilst musick charms their ears. Denham.

1. A drinking match. Waste in wild riot what your land allows, here ply the early feast, and late carouse.

Pope. nearty dofe of liquour.

e had so many eyes watching over him, as he cand not a full carouse of sack; but the state was advertisers here-Davies. of within few hours after.

Please you, we may contrive this asternoon, And quaff carouses to our mistress' health. Shakefp.

CARO'USER. n. f. [from ca onfe.] A drinker; a toper.
The bold caroufer, and adventiring dame,

Nor fear the fever, nor refuse the flame

Safe

Safe in his skill from all constraint set free,

But conficious shame, remorfe, and piety. Granville.

CARP. n. f. [curre, Fr.] A pond sish.

A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with

carps and tench.

To CARP. v. n. [carpo, Lat.] To cenfure; to cavil; to find fault; with at before the thing or person censured.

Tertullian, even often through discontentment, carpeth injunity.

riously at them, as though they did it even when they were
Hooker. free from fuch meaning.

This your all licens'd fool
Does hourly carp and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots.

Shakespeare.

No, not a tooth or nail to fcratch,

No, not a tooth or half to letately.

And at my actions carp or catch.

When I fpoke,

My honest homely words were carp'd, and censur'd,

Dryden.

CA'RPENTER. n. f. [charpentier, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houses and ships. He is distinguished from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and ftronger work.
This work performed with advisement good,

Godfrey his carpenters, and men of skill, In all the camp, fent to an aged wood. Fairfax. In building Hiero's great ship, there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year together.

In burden'd vessels, first with speedy care,
His plentuous stores do season'd timbers send,

Thither the brawny carpenters repair,
And, as the surgeons of maim'd ships, attend. Dryden.
CA'RPENTRY. n. s. [from carpenter.] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced carpentry before joinery, because necessity did doubtless compel our fore-fathers to use the conveniency of the first, rather than the ex-

travagancy of the last.

CA'RPER. n. j. [from to carp.] A caviller; a censorious man.

I have not these weeds,

By putting on the cunning of a carper. Shakespeare. CA'RPET. n. s. [karpet, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, spread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, carpets laid,

and every thing in order.

Against the wall, in the middle of the halfpace, is a chair placed before him, with a table and carpet before it.

Bacon.

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth.

Go fignify as much, while here we march
Upon the grally carpet of this plain.

Shall
The carpet ground shall be with leaves o'erspread,
And boughs shall weave a cov'ring for your head. Shallespeare.

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with a lovely carpet of green grass, and other herbs.

Carpet is used, proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as, a carpet knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himself only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on carpet consideration.

Shakespare.

confideration. Shakespeare.

To be on the carpet, [fur le tapis, Fr.] is the subject of consideration; an affair in hand.

To CA'RPET. v. a. [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and carpeted under foot, without any degrees to the state; he was set upon a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his beat, of blue state was remarked and a rich cloth of state over his

head, of blue fattin embroidered.

The dry land furface we fird every where almost naturally carpeted over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants.

Derham's Physico-theology.

CA'RPING. particip. adj. [from to carp.] Captious; censorious.
No carping critick interrupts his praise,
No rival strives, but for a second place. Granville.
Lay aside therefore a carping spirit, and read even an adverfary with an honest design to find out his true meaning: do not speatch at little leases, and appearances of mistake. Watts. fratch at little lapfes, and appearances of mistake.

finatch at little leases, and appearances of initial confidence. Ca'RPINGLY. and from carping.] Captiously; censoriously. We drive est of the Latin at second hand by the French, and make good English, as in these adverbs, carpingly, current-leases actively. Colourably.

Camden.

ly, actively, colourably.

Camden.

Carpmeals. n. f. A kind of coarse cloth made in the North. of England. Phillips

CARPUS. n. f. [Latin.] The wrift, fo named by anatomic which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are fro-gly tied together by the ligaments which come from the redius, and by the annulary ligament.

Quincy.

I found one of the bones of the carpus lying loofe in the Wifeman. wound.

CA'RRACK. See CARACK. CA'RRAT. See CARAT. CARRA'WAY. See CARAWAY.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of carraways, and fo forth; come, cousin, filence, and then to bed. Shakejpeare.

CA'RRIAGE. n. f. [cariage, Fr. baggage; from carry.]

I. The act of carrying or transporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the carriage of founds farther or less way, yet do not confound the articulation.

If it feem so strange to move this obelisk for so little space, what may we think of the carriage of it out of Egypt?

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

2. Conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope, that, by the carriage away of that, the other cities would, without resistance, be yielded.

Knolles.

Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horse or carriage can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once?

Watts. Watts.

The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon carriages, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings fastened thereto, and could not handsomely be removed to or Knolles.

Behaviour; personal manners.

Before his eyes he did cast a mist, by his own infinuation, and by the carriage of his youth, that expressed a natural prince-Bacon.

Though in my face there's no affected frown,

Nor in my carriage a feign'd niceness shown, I keep my honour still without a stain.

Dryden.

Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence their carriage, will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them. Locke.

they converse with, and the lambour.

6. Conduct; measures; practices.
You may hurt yourself; nay, utterly
Grow from the king's acquaintance by this carriage.

Shakesp. Henry VIII. He advised the new governour to have so much discretion in his carriage, that there might be no notice taken in the exercife of his religion. Clarendon.

7. Management; manner of transacting.

The manner of carriage of the business, was as if there had been secret inquisition upon him.

CA'RRIER. n. f. [from to carry.]

1. One who carries something.

You must distinguish between the motion of the six whick

You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which is but a vehiculum causa, a carrier of the sounds, and the sounds conveyed. Bacon.

For winds, when homeward they return, will drive
The loaded carriers from their evening hive. Dryden.

2. One whose profession or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to transcribe all, than to venture the lois of my originals by post or carrier.

The roads are crouded with carriers, laden with rich manuacturers. factures. Swift.

3. A messenger; one who carries a message.

The welcome news is in the letter found;

The carrier's not commission'd to expound; It speaks itself.

The name of a species of pigeons, so called from the reported practice of some nations, who send them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons, and of tame there are

croppers, carriers, runts.

CA'RRION. n. f. [charogne, Fr.]

1. The carcase of something not proper for food.

They did eat the dead carrions; and one another soon after; infomuch that the very carcafes they scraped out of their graves. Spenser on Ireland.

It is I.

That, lying by the violet in the fun,

Shakefp. Shake Speare.

Dryden.

This foul deed shall smell above the earth,
With carrion men'groaning for burial.
You'll ask me why I rather chuse to have
A weight of carrion flesh, than to receive
Three thousand ducate

Three thousand ducats. Shakespeare. Ravens are seen in flocks where a carrion lies, and wolves in

herds to run down a deer.

Sheep, oxen, horse fall; and heap'd on high,
The distring species in consustion lie,
Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found,
lodge their loth ome carrion under ground. Dryden.
Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to carrion . Pope.

2. A name of reproach for a worthless woman.

Shall we fend that foolish carrion, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and

excuse his throwing into the water.

Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

3. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all that pride that makes thee swell, As big as thou doft blown up veal;

Temple.

Nor all thy tricks and flights to cheat,

Sell all thy carrier for good meat.

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death,

Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply, For love has made me carrien ere I die. Dryden. CA'RRION. adj. [from the fubst.] Relating to carcases; feeding upon carcases.

Match to match I have encounter'd him, And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,

Shakefreare. Ev'n of the bonny beafts he lov'd fo well. The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a carrion crow to a sheep; we L'Estrange.

fmell a carcase.

CAR'ROT. n. s. [carote, Fr. daucus, Lat.]

It hath a fleshy root; the leaves are divided into narrow segments; the petals of the flower are unequal, and shaped like a ments; the petals of the flower are unequal, and shaped like a heart; the umbel, when ripe, is hollowed and contracted, appearing somewhat like a bird's nest; the seeds are hairy, and in shape of lice. The species are; I. Common wild carrot. 2. Dwarf wild carrot, with broader leaves. 3. Dark red-rooted garden carrot. 4. The orange coloured carrot. 5. The white carret. The first grows wild upon arable land, and is seldom cultivated. This is the particular fort which should be used in medicine, and for which the druggists commonly sell the seeds of the garden carrot. The third and sourth forts are commonly cultivated for the kitchen; as is the fifth fort, though not so common in England. The white is generally preferred for the sweetest. But, in order to preserve carrots for use all the winter and spring, about the beginning of November, when the green leaves are decayed, dig them up, and lay them in fand in adry place, where the frost cannot come to them. Miller.

in a dry place, where the frost cannot come to them. Miller.

Carrets, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields
for feed, though the land for them should rather be digged Mortimer. than plowed.

His spouse orders the sack to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of carrets. Dennis. CA'RROTINESS. n. f. [from carrety.] Redness of hair. CA'RROTY. adj. [from carret.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its resemblance in colour to carrets.

of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CA'RROWS. n. f. [an Irish word.]

The carrows are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemens houses, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money.

Spenser.

To CA'RRY. v. a. [charier, Fr. from currus, Lat. See CAR.]

1. To convey from a place; opposed to bring, or convey to a place.

When he dieth, he shall carry nothing away.

And devout men carried Stephen to his burial.

I mean to carry her away this evening, by the help of these

I mean to carry her away this evening, by the help of these Dryden. two foldiers.

As in a hive's vimineous dome, Ten thousand bees enjoy their home; Each does her studious action vary,

Prior. To go and come, to fetch and carry. They exposed their goods with the price marked upon them, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and likewife retired; the Seres returning, carried off either their goods or money, as they liked Arbuthnot. beft.

To transport.

They began to carry about in beds those that were sick. Mark, vi.

The species of audibles seem to be carried more manifestly through the air, than the species of visibles.

Where many great ordnance are shot off together, the found

will be carried, at the leaft, twenty miles upon the land. Bacon.
To bear; to have about one.
Do not take out bones like furgeons I have met with, who

carry them about in their pockets. Wifeman. 4. To take; to have with one.

It the ideas of liberty and volition were carried along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex mens thoughts would be easier resolved.

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to an orator, without being able to carry away one fingle fentence out of a whole fermon.

Swift.

To convey by force.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet; Take all his company along with him. Shake Speare.

6. To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that carry it.

Bacon.

Oft-times we lose the occasion of carrying a business well These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve them to words, in the carrying of our main point.

Addison.

To gain in competition.

To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I carry out my side,
Her husband being alive. Shakespeare. How many fland for confulfhips? — Three, they fay; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. Shakefp.

I fee not yet how many of thefe fix reasons can be fairly a -. voided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to carry : aunder fon.

The latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commissioner of the treasury, still opposed, and commonly carried away every thing against him.

Clarendon.

Hudibras.

8. To gain after refiftance.

The count wooes your daughter,
Lays down his wanton fiege before her beauty;
Refolves to carry her; let her confent,
As we ll direct her now, 'tis beft to bear it.

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,

Shakefp.

If he can carry her thus? Shakespeare.

The town was distressed; and ready for an affault, which, if it had been given, would have cost much blood; but yet the town would have been carried in the end.

Bacen.

To prevail; with it. [le porter, Fr.]

Are you all resolved to give your voices?

But that's no matter; the greater part carries it. Shakefp:
By these, and the like arts, they promised themselves, that
they should easily carry it; so that they entertained the house
all the morning with other debates.

Clarendon.

If the numerousness of a train must carry it, virtue may go follow Aftræa, and vice only will be worth the courting. Glanv. Children, who live together, often firive for maftery, whose

wills Thall cary it over the rest. Let pleasures and pains, the present is apt to carry it, and those at a destance have the disadvantage in the comparison. Locke.

10. To bear out; to face through; to outsace.

If a man carries it off, there is so much money saved; and

if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the frolick. L'Estrange.

11. To preserve external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may carry it thus for our pleasure, and his penance. Shakejp.

2. To manage; to transact.

The senare is generally as numerous as our house of com-

mons; and yet carries its resolutions so privately, that they are feldom known. Addison.

To behave; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun. Neglect not also the examples of those that have carried

Megicet not also the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place.

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did carry himself with much singular sweetness and temper.

He carried himself so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious.

Clarendon.

I. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far constancy will carry a man; however, it is better walking flowly in a rugged way, than to

break a leg and be a cripple.

This plain natural way, without grammar, can carry them to a great degree of elegancy and politeness in their language.

Locke on Education.

There is no vice which mankind carries to fuch wild extremes, as that of avarice. To urge; to bear on with some kind of external impulse.

Men are strongly carried out to, and hardly took off from,

the practice of vice.

South.

He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can carry away from the profession of an obedience to Christ, is no son of the faithful Abraham.

Hammond.

Ill nature, passion, and revenge, will carry them too far in punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to restrain the partiality and violence of men.

16. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In some vegetables, we see something that carries a kind of analogy to sense; they contract their leaves against the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. To exhibit to show; to display on the outside; to set to

The aspect of every one in the family carries so much satisfaction.

Addison. faction, that it appears he knows his happy lot.

To imply; to import.

It carries too great an imputation of ign rance, lightness or folly, for men to quit and renounce their rmer tenets, pre-fently upon the offer of an argument, which diately answer. Locke.

19. To contain. He thought it carried something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine.

To have annexed; to have any thing joined.

There was a rightcous and a fearching law, directly forbidding such practices; and they knew that it carried within the divine stamp.

There are many expressions, which carry with them to my mind no clear ideas.

The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses, carry with them into the mind the idea of finite. 21. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We see also manifestly, that founds are carried with wind;

and therefore founds will be heard further with the wind than

against the wind.

Bason.

To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

Ilis chimney is carried up through the whole rock, so that you see the sky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very

To push on ideas in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath carried up their government to an incredible distance.

To receive; to endure.

Some have in readiness so many odd stories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others carry it with more pleasure. Bacon.

25. To support; to sustain.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green strawberry, upon sticks, as you do hops upon poles.

Bacon.

To bear, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will carry more shoots upon the stem.

To fetch and bring, as dogs.
Young whelps learn eafily to carry; young popinjays learn quickly to speak.

28. To carry off. To kill.

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty three years of age,

and might have gone further, if the change of air had not car ried him off. Temple.

29. To carry on. To promote; to help forward.

It carries on the same design that is promoted by authors of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. Addijon. 30. To carry on. To continue; to advance from one stage to Addijon. another.

By the administration of grace, begun by our Blessed Saviour, carried on by his disciples, and to be completed by their successors to the world's end, all types that darkened this saith, are enlightned. bi att.

Æneas's settlement in Italy was carried on through all the oppositions in his way to it, both by sea and land. To carry on. To prosecute; not to let cease. Addijon.

France will not confent to furnish us with money sufficient to carry on the war.
32. To carry through. To support; to keep from failing, or be-

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our Hammond.

fuccours, victoriously through all difficulties.
To CA'RRY. U. n.

1. A hare is faid, by hunters, to carry, when the runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.

A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill shaped,

and he lowers his head, he is faid to carry low.

3. To carry it high. To be proud.

CA'RRY-TALE. n. f. [from carry and tale.] A talebearer.

Some carry-tale, some pleaseman, some flight zamy, Told our intents before. Shakespeare.

CART. n.f. See CAR. [cnæt, chat, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in carts, and to feed upon the milk of mares.

Temple. Triptolemus, fo fung the Nine,

Strew'd plenty from his cart divine. 2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, just ready to depart, Was packing all his goods in one poor cart,

Dryden. He stopp'd a little-A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen, dis-

tinguished from a waggon, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are these that load my heart!

I am as dull as winter-starved sheep, Tir'd as a jade in overloaden cart.

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The squire, whose good grace was to open the scene,
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the cart,
And often too leave, but was loth to depart.

Prior.

CART. v. a. [from the noun.] To expose in a cart by way

To CART. v. a. [from the noun.] of punishment.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd so loud, To see bawe's carted through the croud. No wors in led a better life: Hudibras.

She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted; She chuckl'd when a bawd was carted;

And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,

Prior. Till all the whores were burnt alive.
To CART. v. n. To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught, where you have occasion to cart much, but for winter ploughing.

CART-HORSE. n. s. [from cart and harjes] A coarse unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that these sick and wounded soldiers should be carried upon the cart-horfes. CART-JADE. n. f. [from cart and jade.] A vile horse, fit only

for the cart. He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such cart-Aº XXI.

jades, so furnished, I thought if that were thrift, I wished

none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive.

CART-LOAD. n. f. [from cart and load.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A cart-load of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where the fides were fo.

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with

cart-loads of their ware, and see who will take it.
A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-WAY. n. f. [from cart and way.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a cart-way along the middle of them.

Mortimer.

GARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is

fent thinks proper.

CA'RTEL. n f. [cartel, Fr. cartello, Ital.] A writing containing, for the most part, stipulations between enemies.

As this discord among the sisterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingring war, it is the more necessary that there should be a cartel settled among them.

Addison.

CA'RTER. n. s. [from cart.] The man who drives a cart, or whose trade it is to drive a cart.

If he love her not,

Let me be no affistant for a state,

But keep a farm, and carters. Shakespeare. The divine goodness never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the carter, we put our own shoulders L'Estrange.

The criminals are feiz'd upon the place:

Carter and hoft confronted face to face. It is the prudence of a carter to put bells upon his horses, to

make them carry their burdens cheerfully. Dryden. CA'RTILAGE. n. f. [cartilago, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it fensible, as the bones are. The cartilages have a natural elasticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or fituation, they return to it of themselves, as soon as that force is taken away. Quincy.

Those canals, by degrees, are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united, grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated, become cartilages, and cartilages bones.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CARTILAGI'NEOUS. | adj. [from cartilage.] Confisting of car-CARTILA'GINOUS. | tilages.

Dryden.

But what artifice the cartilaginous kind of fishes poile themfelves, ascend and descend at pleasure, and continue in what depth of water they list, is as yet unknown.

Ray.

The larynx gives passage to the breath, and, as the breath passeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of those cartilaginous bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice. Holder.

CARTO'ON. n. f. [cartone, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the cartoons of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment.

tertainment.

CARTO'UEH. n. f. [cartouche, Fr.] A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar, and is proper for desending a pass.

Harris.

proper for defending a pas.

CA'RTRAGE. ? n. f. [cartou:be, Fr.] A case of paper or parchCA'RTRIDGE. } ment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater

expedition in charging guns. Our careful monarch stands in person by,

CA'RTULARY. n. f. [from cart and suright ] A maker of carts.

CA'RTWRIGHT. n. f. [from cart and wright.] A maker of carts.
After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, Cart-Camden.

wright.

Camden

To CARVE. v. a. [ceongan, Sax. kerven, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or ftone, of other matter, into elegant forms. Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, he hath carved it diligently when he had nothing else to do.

Wisdom xiii. 13.

Had Democrates really carved mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might casually have been? Bentley. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.
Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of ill, In fculpture exercis'd his happy skill;

CAS And arro'd in iv'ry fuch a maid fo fair, As nature could not with his art compare, Were fhe to work. Dryden. 4. To engrave.

O Rofalind! thefe trees fhall be my books, And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;
That every eye, which in this forest looks,
Shall see thy virtue witness'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree,
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she.

Shakespeare. He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own foldiers; who could cafily have carved themselves their own food. South. How dares finful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of rovidence, and .arve out to himfelf the feafons and iffues of The labourer's fhare, being feldom more than a bare fub-fiftence, never allows that body of men opportunity to ftruggle with the richer, unless when some common and great diffress emboldens them to carve to their wants. Locke. To cut; to hew. Or they will buy his sheep forth of the cote, Or they will carve the shepherd's throat. Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel, Spenfer. Like valour's minion, carved out his passage. Shakespeare. To CARVE. T. n. To exercise the trade of a sculptor. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes. I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, she carves, she gives the leer of invitation: Shakespeare. Well then, things handsomely were ferv'd;
My mistress for the strangers carv'd.
CARVEL. n. f. [See CARAVEL.] A small ship. Prior. I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to fend in the little fly-boat, or the carvel, into the river; for, with our great fhips, we durft not approach the coaft.

CARVER. n. f. [from carve.] 1. A fculptor. All arts and artifts Perseus could command, Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame, The master painters and the carvers came. Dryden, 2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raife, The carver, dancing round each difh, furveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper gestures ev'ry fowl diffects.
3. He that chooses for himself. Dryden. In this kind, to come in braving arms, Be his own carver, and cut out his way, To find out right with wrongs it may not be. Shakespeare. We are not the carvers of our own fortunes. L'Estrange. CA'RVING. n. s. [from carve.] Sculpture; figures carved. They can no more last like the ancients, than excellent carveings in wood, like those in marble and brass. Temple. The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
Beneath the carving of the cutious work.

CARUNCLE. n. f. [caruncula, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid. Caruncles are a fort of loofe fleth, arining in the distance the crofion made by virulent acid matter.

CARYATES. [n. f. [from Carya, a city taken by the Greeks, CARYATIDES.] who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their flavery, represented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilafters under the figures of women, dressed in long robes, serving to support enterpolatures.

Chambers. Caruncles are a fort of loofe flesh, arising in the urethra by CASCA'DE. n. f. [cafade, Fr. cafcata, Ital. from cafcare, a low word, to fall.] A cataract; a water-fall:

Rivers diverted from their native course, And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large cafeades in pleafing tumult roll'd,
Or rose through figur'd stone, or breathing gold.
The most enlivening part of all is the river Teverone,
which throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several casecades, from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley. Addison. CASE. n. f. [caiffe, Fr. a box.] 1. Something that covers or contains any thing elfe; a covering; a box; a fheath.

O cleave, my fides!

Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,

Crack thy frail case.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,

As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen. Dryden. Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made

The body is but a case to this vehicle.

Just then Clariss drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from her shining case.

Ray.

Pope.

Broome.

themselves up in cajes.

C A S2. The outer part of a house or building.

The case of the holy house is nobly designed, and executed by great mafters.

3. A building unfurnished. He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair case for such monuments, and to surnish it with other choice collections from all parts of his own charge. Watton.

CASE-KNIFE. n. f. [from case and knise.] A large kitchen knise.

The king always acts with a great case knise stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself.

Addison. CASE-SHOT. n. f. [from case and shot.] Bullets inclosed in a In each seven small brass and leather guns, charged with case-shot.

CASE. n. s. [casus, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace
How dare I think such glory to attain?

These that have it attain'd, were in like case,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now a father, and propose a son.

Some knew the face,
And all had heard the much lamented case.

Dryden. And all had heard the much lamented case. These were the circumstances under which the Corinthians then were, and the argument which the apostle advances, is 2. State of things. He faith, that if there can be found fuch an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beaft, or between foul and body, it investeth a right of government, which seemeth rather an impossible case, than an untrue sentence. Here was the case; an army of English, wasted and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves, fresh and in vigour.

Bacon. I can but be a flave where-ever I am; fo that taken or not taken, 'till all a case to me.

L'Estrange,

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to use them, as the case now stands, being provided for with the provision of an angel.

Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have sewer ill impressions; but they failed, as is generally the case, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind.

Swift. mind. 3. In physick; state of the body. It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than any tempests; for our fick were many, and in very ill case.

Bacon. in very ill cafe. Chalybeate water feems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal cases. 4. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leannels, or Thou liest, most ignorant monster, I am in case to justle a Shakespeure. Pray have but patience till then, and when I am in little better eafe, I'll throw myself in the very mouth of you. L'Estr.

Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were. In case for action, now be here.

For if the fire be faint, or out of case, He will be copy'd in his famish'd race.

The priest was pretty well in case,
And shew'd some humbur in his face; Look'd with an easy careless mien, A perfect stranger to the spleen. 5. Contingence.

Addijon.

Arbuthnot.

Shakespeure.

Hudibras.

Dryden.

Swift. The atheist, in case things should fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no provision for this case; if, contrary to his confidence, it should prove in the issue that there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever. Tillotson.

there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever. Tillotson.

6. Question relating to particular persons or things.

Well do I find each man most wise in his own case. Sidney.

It is strange, that the ancient fathers should not appeal to this judge, in all cases, it being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies.

7: Representation of any sact or question.

If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing, to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers cases: so every desect of the mind may have a special receipt.

Bacin.

ceipt.

The variation of nouns..

The feveral changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the feveral numbers, are called cafes, and are designed to express the several views or relations under which the mind confiders things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpose is called

declenfion. In case. [nel case, Ital.] If it should happen; upon the supposition that: a form of speech now little used.

For

For in case it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to shew us where we shall find it; that we may fay these were the order of the apostles.

A fure retreat to his forces, in case they should have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the sield.

Bacon.

The would be the accomplishment of their common feli-

city, in case, either by their evil destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost.

Hayward. Hayward.

To CASE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover.

Case ye, case ye; on with your vizours; there's money of the king's coming down the hill.

The cry went once for thee,

And still it might, and yet it may again,

If thou would it not entomb thyself alive,

And case thy reputation in a tent.

On whose luxuriant herbage, half conceal'd,

Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,

Cased in creen scales, the crocodile extends.

Cas'd in green scales, the crocodile extends.

2. To cover as a case.

Then comes my fit again, I had else been perfect;

As broad, and gen'ral, as the casing air,

To saucy doubts and sears.

Shakespeare.

3. To cover on the outside with materials different from the

infide. Then they began to cafe their houses with marble.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

Thomfon.

4. To strip off the covering; to take off the skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we case him.

Shatesp. All's well that ends well.

To CASE. v. n. To put cases; to contrive representations of

facts.

They fell presently to reasoning and casing upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him. L'Estrange.

To CASEMA RDEN. v. a. [from case and harden.] To harden on the outside.

The mainter of casehardening is thus: Take cow horn or

hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the fame quantity of bay falt to it, and mingle them together with stale chamberlye, or else white wine vinegar. Lay some of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have Moxon. just a blood-red heat.

CA'SEMATE. n. f. [from cafa armata, Ital. cafamata, Span. a vault formerly made to separate the platforms of the lower and

upper batteries.]

[In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of stone-work, in that part of the slank of a bastion next the curtin, fomewhat 1. [In fortification.] retired or drawn back towards the capital of the bastion, ferving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.

Chambers.

and the moat or ditch.

The well, with its feveral fubterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air Harris. given to the mine. Harris. CA'SEMENT. n. f. [cafamente, Ital.] A window opening upon

Why, then may you have a casement of the great chamber

window, where we play open, and the moon may shine in at the casement.

Shakespeare.

Here in this world they do much knowledge read. And are the casements which admit most light. Davies.

They, waken'd with the noise did fly From inward room to window eye,

And gently op ning lid, the efferient, Look'd out, but yet with fome amazement. Hudibras. There is as much difference between the clear representa-tions of the understanding then, and the obscure discoveries that it makes now, as there is between the prospect of a cafement and a key-hole.

CA's sous. adj. [cafeus, Lat.] Refembling cheefe; cheefy. Its fibrous parts are from the caseous parts of the chyle.

Floyer on Humours. CA'SERN. n. f. [caserne, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrifon, with beds.

Harris. fon, with beds

CA'SEWORM. n. J. [from cafe and worm.] A grub that make itfelf a cafe.

Cadifes, or cafeworms, are to be found in this nation, in fe veral diffinct counties, and in feveral little brooks. Floyer CASH. n. f. [caiffe, Fr. a cheft.] Money; properly ready money; money in the cheft, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhourd the cash

Of some rich burgher.

He is at an end of all his cash; he has both his law and his daily bread now upon trust.

He sent the thief, that stole the case, away, Arbuthnot.

And punish'd him that put it in his way. Pofc. Ca'sh-Keeper. n.f. [from cash and keep.] A man entrusted with the money.

Dispensator was properly a cash-keeper, or privy-purse. Arbuthrot en Coins.

CA'shewnur. n. f. A tree.

The cup of the flower, which is produced at the extremity of a footftalk, is oblong and quinquefid; the flower confifts of one leaf, which is divided into five long narrow fegments; in the bottom of the calyx is the ovary, which becomes a foft pear-fhaped fruit; upon the apex of which grows a veffel, in which is contained one kidncy-fhaped feed. This tree is very common in Jamaica and Barbadoes, where it grows very large, but in England will rarely fland through our winters. The inhabitants of the Weft Indies plant them from branches taken from the old trees; which, with them, take root very taken from the old trees; which, with them, take root very

well, and in two years time produce fruits.

Cashier. n. f. [from cash.] He that has charge of the money.

If a steward or cashier be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to shuffle.

A Venetian, finding his fon's expences grow very high, or-dered his cashier to let him have no more money than what he could count when he received it. Locke.

Flight of cashiers, or mobs, he'll never mind;
And knows no loss, while the muse is kind.

To Cashier. v. a. [casser, Fr. casser, Lat.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post, or a society, with re-Does 't not go well? Cassio hath beaten thee,

And thou by that small hurt hast cashier'd Cassio. Shakesp. Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times also they prove cyphers, and are cashiered. Bacon.

If I had omitted what he said, his thoughts and words being thus cashiered in my hands, he had no longer been Lu-

They have already cashiered several of their sollowers as

Addison. mutineers.

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be cafaier'd,
Contrives, as he is hated, to be fear'd.

2. It feems, in the following passages, to signify the same as to annul; to vacate; which is sufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we should find a father corrupting his son, or a mother her daughter, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baseness of nature; if the name of nature may be allow-ed to that which seems to be utter cashiering of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity.

Some, out of an overfondness of that darling invention, cashier, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious. Locke.

fallacious.

CASK. n. f. [casque, Fr. cadus, Lat.]

1. A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop up liquour or provisions.

The patient turning himself abed, it makes a sluctuating kind of noise, like the rumbling of water in a cask. Harvey.

Perhaps tomorrow he may change his wine,

And drink old sparkling Alban, or Setine,

Whose title, and whose age, with mould o'ergrown,

The good old cask for ever keeps unknown. Dryden.

2. It has cask in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

Great inconveniencies grow by the bad ca/k being commonly fo ill feafoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever loft and cast away.

CASK. ? n. f. [casque, Fr. cassis, Lat.] A helmet; armour CASQUE. for the head: a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled, Fall like amazing thunder on the casque Of thy pernicious enemy.

Shakespeare. And thefe

Sling weighty stones, when from asar they fight;
Their casques are cork, a covering thick and light. Dryden.
What are his aims? why does he load with darts

His trembling hands, and crush beneath a case His wrinkled brows? Addison.

CA'SKET. n. f. [a diminutive of caiffe, a cheft, caffe, caffeile.

A fmall box or cheft for jewels, or things of particular is

O ignorant poor man! what doit thou bear,

Lock'd up within the casket of thy breast?

What jewels, and what riches hast thou there? What heav'nly treasure in so weak a chest?

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,

An empty casket, where the jewel, life, By some damn'd hand was robb'd, and ta'en away. Shakesp.

Mine eye hath found that fad fepulchral rock,

Mine eye hath found that fad fepulchial rock,
That was the casket of heav'ns richeft flore.

That had by chance pack'd up his choicest treasure.
In one dear casket, and sav'd only to at.

This casket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box.

CA'SKET. v. a. [from the noun.] To put in a casket.
I have write my letters, casketed my treasure, and given order for our hories.

Shakes. All's well that ends well. der for our hories.

CASSAMUNA'12. n. f. An aromatick vegetable, being a species of galangal, brought from the East, and highly valued as a . Quincy. nervous and from achiek fimple.

To CA'S ATE. v. a. [casser, Fr. cassare, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion superfedes and cassares the best medium we

have. CASSATION. n. f. [cassatio, Lat.] A making null or void. D.

CA'SSAVI. \ n. f. An American plant.

It has a fhort spreading bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, cut into several parts, whose pointal afterwards becomes a roundish fiuit, composed of three cells joined together, each containing one oblong seed. To these notes should be added, male flowers having no pointal, and which, growing round the semale flower, fall off, and are never fruitful. The species are six: 1. The common cassay, or cassay. The most prickly cassay, with a chaste-tree leaf. 3. Tree-like less prickly cassay, with white flowers growing in umbels, and a stinging wolfsbane leaf. 4. Shrubby cassay, without prickles, and smooth leaves, which are less divided, &c. The first fort is cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being divested of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two forts. The most common has purplish stalks, with the veins and leaves of a purplish colour; but the stalks of the other are It has a fhort spreading bell-shaped flower, confisting of one The most common has purplish stalks, with the veins and leaves of a purplish colour; but the stalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The last fort is not venomous, even when the roots are fresh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roast, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill esteets. The castada is propagated by cuttings, about sitteen or sixteen inches long, taken from those plants whose roots are grown to maturity. These cutings are planted by the Americans in their rainy feafons, a foot or fourteen inches deep in the ground; and the land in which they are placed, must be well wrought. When the cuttings have taken root, they require no farther care than to be kept clear from weeds; and, in about eight or nine months, when grown to maturity, in good ground they will be as large as the calf of a man's leg, but commonly equal to the size of good parsneps.

\*\*SAWARE.\*\* See CASSIOWARY.\*\*

\*\*SAWARE.\*\* See CASSIOWARY.\*\*

\*\*SAWARE.\*\* A fixed spice mentioned by Mass.\*\* Exam.

CASSAWARE. See CASSIOWARY.

CASSIA. n. f. A sweet spice mentioned by Moses, Exod. xxx.

24. as an ingredient in the composition of the holy oil, which was to be made use of in the consecration of the sacred vessels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is said to be the bark of a tree very like cinamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated.

All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and cassa. Ps. xlv. 8.

CA'SSIA. n. s. The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by transverse diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard seed, lodged, for the most part, in a clammy black substance, which is purgative. The slowers have sive leaves, disposed orbicularly. The species are nine; 1. The American cassa, with roundish pointed leaves. 2. The purging cassa, or pudding pipe tree, &c. Many of these plants will slower the second year, and some of them will produce ripe feeds with us. The second fort grows to be a very large tree, not only in Alexandria, but also in the West Indies. This is what produces the purging cassa of the shops.

CA'SSIDONY, or Stickadore. n. s. [stoechas, Latin.] The name of a plant.

of a plant. of a plant.

CASSIGWARY. n. f. A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

Have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two cassicwaries in St. James's Park.

Locke.

CA'SSOCK. n. f. [cassigue, Fr.] A close garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

Half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their cassocks, lest they shake themselves to pieces.

Shakesp. All's well that ends well.

His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and cassick, and now and then forced him to write

new gown and easset, and now and then forced him to write fome paper of wit or humour, or preach a fermon for ten igs, to supply his necessities. Swift.

uch. To CAST. v. a. preter. cast; particip. paff. cast. [kaster, Danish.

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy coffeth at novelty, than to go on fafely and fleepily in the easy ways of ancient miftakings.

Raleigh. easy ways of ancient mistakings.

They had compassed in his host, and cost darts at the peo-

They had compassed in his host, and cast darks at the people from morning till evening.

Then cast thy sword away;

And yield thee to my mercy, or I strike.

Dryden and Lee.

Old Capulet, and Montague,

Have made Verona's ancient citizens

Cast by their grave beforming ornaments.

I have bought sbakespeare.

Golden opinion from all fort of people, Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,

Not cuft afide to foon, Shake Speare. When men, prefuming themselves to be the only masters o

right reason, cast by the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning.
3. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joshua cast lots for them in Shiloh. Josh. xviii: 10.

To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
Into destruction cast him.

To throw in wrestling.

And I think, being too strong for him, though he took my legs sometime, yet I made a shift to cast him.

Shakespeare.

To throw as a net or snare.

I show the rock to that I may cast a force were Shakespeare.

I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a snare up-I Cor. vii. 35. on you.

7. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the sea, as thou they would have cast anchor.

Acts, xxvii. 30. Acts, xxvii. 30. 8. To expose.

His friends contend to embalm his body, his enemies, that Pope. they may cast it to the dogs.

Pose.

To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we must be cast upon a certain island. Acts, xxvii.26.

What length of lands, what ocean have you pass'd, What storms sustain'd, and on what shore been cast? Dryd. To build by throwing up earth; to raise.

And shooting in the earth, casts up a mount of clay.

The king of Affyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor cast a bank against ir At leng in Barbaroffa having caft up his trenches, landed fifty-

four pieces of artillery for battery.

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will cast up more,
Bacon.

and fleas bite more, against rain.

11. To put into any certain state.

Jesus had heard that John was cast into prison. Matt. iv. 12. At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead Pfalm lxxvi. 6.

12. To condemn in a trial.

But oh, that treacherous breast! to whom weak you

But oh, that treacherous breast! to whom weak you Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue, Having his falschood found too late, 'twas he. That made me cast you guilty, and you me. Donne. We take up with the most imcompetent witnesses, nay, often suborn our own surmises and jealousies, that we may be sure to cast the unhappy criminal. Governm. of the Tongue. He could not, in this forlorn case, have made use of the very last plea of a cast criminal; nor so much as have cried, Mercy! Lord. mercy!

Lord, mercy!

There then we met; both try'd, and both were cast,
And this irrevocable sentence past.

Dryden.

To condemn in a law-suit. [from caster, Fr.]

The northern men were agreed, and, in effect, all the other,
Camden. to cast our London escheatour. Camden.
Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be cast.

14. To defeat.

No martial project to surprise, Can ever be attempted twice; Nor cast defign serve afterwards, As gamesters tear their losing cards.

Hudibras.

15. To cashier.
You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offence-less dog, to affright an imperious lion.

Shakespeare.

To leave behind in a race. Shakespeare.

In fhort, so swift your judgments turn and wind, You cast our fleetest wits a mile behind.

To shed; to let full; to lay aside; to moult. Dryden.

Our chariot lost her wheels, their points our spears, The bird of conquest her chief feather cast. Fairy Fairfax. Of plants some are green all winter, others cast their Bacon. leaves.

The casting of the skin is, by the antients, compared to the breaking curd of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every casting of the skin a new birth: and besides, the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that cast the skin, are the snake, the viper; the grashopper, the lizzard, the silkworm, &c. Bacon.

O fertile head, which ev'ry year
Could fuch a crop of wonders bear!
Which might it never have been caft,
Each year's growth added to the last,
These losty branches had supply'd
The earth's bold sons prodigious pride.
The waving harvest bends beneath his blast
The forest shakes, the groves their honours can

Wollera

The forest shakes, the groves their honours cast. D. From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude, That though my homely ancestors were rude, Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace To make you father of a generous race. Dryden.

And noble then am I, when I begin,

In virtue cloath'd, to cast the rags of fin.

Dryden.

The ladies have been in a kind of moulting season, having

The ladies have been in a kind of moulting feason, having cast great quantities of ribbon and cambrick, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form.

18. To lay asset as fit to be worn no longer.

So may cast poets write; there's no pretension

To argue loss of wit, from loss of pension.

He has ever been of opinion, that giving cast clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. Addison.

To have abortions: to bring forth before the time.

To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy ews and thy she-goats have not cost their young, and the rams of thy flock have I not eaten.

Gen. xxxi. 38.

To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by

over-ballancing.

Which being inclined, not conftrained, contain within themselves the casting act, and a power to command the con
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

South.

How much interest casts the balance in cases dubious. South.

Life and death are equal in themselves,

Life and death are equal in themselves,

That which could cast the balance, is thy falshood. Dryden.

Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobler had the casting vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciciously gave on the merciful side.

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays

Upon two distant pots of ale,
In this sad stare, your doubtful choice

Would never have the casting voice.

Prior.

To compute; to reckon; to calculate.

21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.

Hearts, tongues, figure, feribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!

His love to Antony.

Shakespee Shakespeare. Shakespeare.

Here is now the fmith's note for fhoeing and plow-irons.
Let it be cast and paid.

You cast th' event of war, my noble lord,

And summ'd th' account of chance, before you faid, Let us make head Shakespeare.

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friend-ship, is to cast and see how many things there are, which a man cannot do himself.

Bacon.

I have lately been casting in my thoughts the several unhap-pinesles of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to those of infancy.

of infancy.

22. To contrive; to plan out.

The cloider facing the fouth, is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt not, been cast for that purpose, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now.

Temple.

23. To judge; to consider in order to judgment.

If thou couldst, doctor, cast

The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee to the very echo,
That should applaud again.

Shakespeare.

I hat should applaud again. Peace, brother, be not over exquisite To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.

Milton.

Shakespeare.

Our parts in the other world will be new cast, and man-kind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority. Addifon.

25. To glance; to direct the eye.

Zelmane's languishing countenance, with croffed arms, and fometimes cast up eyes, she thought to have an excellent

grace.

As he pare along, How carnedly he call his eyes upon me. Shakespeare.

Begin, ampicious boy, to cast about Thy infant eyes, and, with a smile, thy mother single out.

Far eastward cast thine eye, from whence the sun,
And crient science, at a birth begun.
He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top
of it, Cast thy eyes eastward, said he, and tell me what thou

feeth.

I o found; to form by running in a mould.

When any fuch curious work of filver is to be caft, as retweether invertion of hairs, or very flender lines, be quire, that the impression of hairs, or very slender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough that the silver be barely melted, but it must be kept a considerable while in a

flrong fusion.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,
Instruct the artist.

The father's grief restrain'd his art;
He twice essay'd to cast his son in gold,
I wice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould.

Dryden. Dryden.

27. To melt metal into figures.
You' croud, he might reflect, you' joyful croud
With reflicis rage would pull my flatue down, And cast the brass anew to his renown.

Prior.

This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the drofs, and

Burnet. which raft the mass again into a new mould. Burnet.

28. To model; to form.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common measure of the depth of the sea, if it were cast into a channel of an equal depth every where.

Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies, some have been tempted to cast all their logical, their metaphysical, and their theological and moral learning into this method.

Watts. method. Watts.

Yatts.

29. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a splendour, so divine a grace,

The glorious Duphnis casts on his illustrious race. Dryden.

We may happen to find a fairer light cast over the same scriptures, and see reason to alter our sentiments even in some points of moment.

Watts.

points of moment.

Watts.

To yield, or give up, without referve or condition.

The reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of fatisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a conscience so clear, as may encourage us, with considence, to cast ourselves upon him.

To instict.

The world is apt to cast great blame on those who have an indifferency for opinions, especially in religion.

Locke.

To cast away. To shipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon the islands to the south, where he was cast away.

His sather Philip had, by like mishap, been like to have been

Raleigh.

His father Philip had, by like mishap, been like to have been cajt away upon the coast of England.

With pity mov'd, for others cast away
On rocks of hope and fears.

Roscommon.

Roscommon. But now our fears tempestuous grow,

And cast our hopes away;

Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
Sit careless at a play.

Cast away. To lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn 33. To cast away.

They that want means to nourish children, will abstain from marriage; or, which is all one, they cast away their bodies upon rich old women.

Raleigh.

France, hast thou yet more blood to cast away? Say shall the current of our right run on? Shall Shakespeare. He might be filent, and not cast arway

He might be ment, and the His fentences in vain.

O Marcia, O my fifter, still there's hope!

Our father will not cast away a life,
So needful to us all, and to his country.

To cast away. To ruin. Ben. Johnson.

Addison.

So needful to us an, and
34. To cast away. To ruin.

It is no impossible thing for states, by an oversight in some act or treaty between them and their potent opposites, utterly to cast away themselves for ever.

Hooker.

35. To cast down. To deject; to depress the mind.

We're not the first,

Who, with best meaning, have incurr'd the worst; For thee, oppressed king, I am cast down; Myself could else outfrown false fortune's frown.

Shakesp. King Lear. The best way will be to let him see you are much cast down, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you.

Addison. 36. To cast off. To discard; to put away:

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,

Cast off his followers.

Shakespeare.

He led me on to mightiest deeds,
But now hath cost me off, as never known.
Milton.
How! not call him father? I see preferment alters a man

How! not call him father? I fee preferment alters a man strangely; this may serve me for an use of instruction, to cast off my father, when I am great.

I long to class that haughty maid,
And bend her stubborn virtue to my passion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd cast her off.

Addison.

37. To cast off. To reject.
It is not to be imagined, that a whole society of men she publickly and processed disown, and cast off a rule, which they could not but be infallibly certain was a law.

Locke.

38. To cast off. To disburthen one's self of.
All conspired in one to cast off their subjection to the crown of England.

Spenser.

This maketh them, through an unweariable defire of receiving instruction, to cast off the care of those very affairs which do most concern their estate.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Spenser.

The true reason why a man is an atheist, is because he is a wicked man: religion would curb him in his lusts; and therefore he casts it eff, and puts all the scorn upon it he can.

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and so much as the sinner gets of this, so much he capts off of shame.

We see they never fail to exert themselves, and to cast off the oppression, when they seel the weight of it.

Addison.

To cast off. To leave behind.

Away he scours cross the fields, casts off the dogs, and gains a wood; but, pressing through a thicket, the bushes held him

by the horns, till the hounds came in, and plucked him down. 40. To cast off. [hunting term.] To let go, or set free; as to cast off the dogs.
41. To cast out. To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy brat hath been cast out, like to itself, no father owning it.
2. To cast out. To vent; to speak; with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why dost thou cast out such ungenerous terms
Against the lords and sovereigns of the world?

Addison.

To cast up. To compute; to calculate.
Some writers, in casting up the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank, health, beauty, and riches. Temple.
A man who designs to build, is very exact, as he supposes, in casting up the cost beforehand; but, generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account.

Dryden. is mistaken in his account.

44. To cast up. To vomit.

Thou, beastly feeder, art so full of him,
That thou provok'st thyself to cast him up. Shakespeare. Their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must cast it up. Shake/peare. O, that in time Rome did not cast Her errors up, this fortune to prevent. Thy foolish error find; Ben. Johnson. Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. Dryden. To CAST. v. n. 1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts. Then closely as he might, he cast to leave
The court, not asking any pass or leave.
From that day forth, I cast in careful mind,
To seek her out with labour and long time.
We have three that bend themselves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and cast about how to draw out of them things of use and practice for man's life and knowledge. But first he casts to change his proper shape; Milton. Which else might work him danger or delay. As a fox, with hot pursuit Chas'd through a warren, cast about Hudibras. To save his credit. All events, called cafual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, which are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and cast about how to bring such events to pass.

This way and that I cast to save my friends, Till one resolve my varying counsel ends.

Poie.

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.

It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately straightness. Cast. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw. So when a fort of lufty shepherds throw

malleable, and will not run thin, so as to cast and mould, un-less mixed with poorer ore or cinders. Woodward. Woodward. 3. To warp; to grow out of form.

Stuff is faid to cast or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and Moxon.

The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
So far, but that the rest are measuring casts,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts.
Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray, Waller. A cast of dreadful dust will soon allay. Dryden. 2. The thing thrown.

Some harrow their ground over, and fow wheat or rye on it with a broad cast; some only with a fingle cast, and some with a double.

Mortimer. with a double.

3. State of any thing cast or thrown.
This own instance of casting ambs-ace, though it partake the party's hand, who did throw the dice; fuppoling the gure of the table, and of the dice themselves; suppoling the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but, in this case, the cast is necessary. Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what cast we Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what cast well, that is.

shall have is not in our power, but to manage it well, that is. 4. The space through which any thing is thrown. And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's caft.

kneeled down and prayed. Luke x .: 5. A stroke; a touch.
We have them all with one voice for giving him a Another cast of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent fervice of the queen.

This was a cast of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly falle and groundless, which he knew very well. Swift.

6. Motion of the eye.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flexion or cast of the eye aside; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the cast of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or lothness, to behold the object of pity.

Bacon.

If any man defires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let

him turn the first cast of his eyes on what we have faid of Digby

There held in holy passion still, Forget thyfelf to marble, till, With a fad leaden downward east.

Thou fix them on the earth as fast.

Milton.

They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, Milton. with one cast of an eye, the substance of above an hundred Addijon.

pages. The throw of dice.

8. Chance from the cast of dice.

Were it good, To fet the exact wealth of all our states All at one cast; to let so rich a main

On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour? Shakespeare. In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even cost, ther the army should march this way or that way?

9. Venture from throwing dice.

When you have brought them to the very last cast, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves.

With better grace an ancient chief may yield

The long contended honours of the field, Than venture all his fortune at a cast. And fight, like Hannibal, to lose at last. Dryde Will you turn recreant at the last cast? you must along. Dryden. Dryden.

1'he whole would have been an heroick poem, but in another cast and figure, than any that ever had been written be-Prior.

II. A shade or tendency, to any colour. A flaky mass, grey, with a cast of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass. Woodward.

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the ferum ought to be without any greenish cajt.

12. Exteriour appearance.

The native hue of resolution

Is ficklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. Shakespeare. New names, new dreffings, and the modern cast, Soine scenes, some persons alter'd, and outfac'd

The world.

The world.

13. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat cast of verse, are properly the dress, gems, or loose ornaments of poetry.

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very cast of the periods; neither omit nor confound any rites or customs of antiquity.

A slight: a number of hawks dismissed from the fist.

A cast of merlins there was besides, which, slying of a gal-lant height over certain bushes, would beat the birds that rose, down into the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a

CASTA NET. n. f. [castaneta, Sp.] Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If there had been words enow between them to have ex-pressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of castanets.

Congreve.

A'STAWAY. n. s. [from wast and away.] . A person lost, or

abandoned by providence.

Neither given any leave to fearch in particular who are the

Left that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway.

Left that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway.

I Cor. ix. 27.

CA'STAWAY. adj. [from the subst.] Useless; of no value.

We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and slave of death, or only remember, at our castaway leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul.

Raleigh. CA'STED.

A'STED. The participle preterite of cast, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of lloubt,

The organs, though defunct and dead before,

Break up their drowfy grave, and newly move With casted flough and fresh segerity. Shakespeare. Stall AIN. n. f. [castellano, Span.] The captain, governour,

or conflable of a cairle.

A'STELLANY. n. f. [from cafile.] The manour or lordship belonging to a castle; the extent of its land and jurisdiction.

Phillip's World of Words.

CA'STELLATED. adj. [from castle.] Inclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern castellated.

CA'STER. n. s. [from to cast.]

1. A thrower; he that casts.

If, with this throw, the ftrongest caster vye, . Still, further still, I bid the discus sty.

2. A calculator;, a man that calculates fortunes.

Pope.

Did

Did any of them set up for a caster of fortunate sigures, what might he not get by his predictions?

Addison.

To CA'STIGATE. v. a. [castigo, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.

If thou didst put this sour cold habit on,

To castigate thy pride, 'twere well.

CASTIGATION. n. s. [from to castigate.]

I. Penance; discipline.

This hand of yours requires

A sequester from liberty; fasting and prayer,

With castigation, exercise devout.

Shakespeare.

2. Punishment; correction.

The ancients had these conjectures touching the set.

The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the castigation of the excelles of generation. Emendation.

Their castigations were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken, to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments.

CA'STIGATORY. adj. [from castigate.] Punitive, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, castigatory, or exemplary.

CASTING-NET. n. s. [from casting and net.] A net to be thrown into the water.

CA'STLE. n. f. [castell m, Lat.]

1. A strong house, fortified against affaults.

The castle of Macduff I will surprise. Shakespeare: To forteit all your goods, lands, tenements,

Shakespeare. And caftles. 2. Castles in the air. [chateaux d' Espagne, Fr.] Projects with-

out reality. These were but like castles in the air, and in mens fancies

vainly imagined.

Raleigh.

CASTLE SUAP. n. f. [I suppose corrupted from Castile soap.] A

kind of foap.

I have a letter from a foap-boiler, defiring me to write upon

Thave a letter from a loap-boiler, defiring me to write upon the present duties on Castle Joap.

Castled. adj. [from castle.] Furnished with castles.

The horses neighing by the wind is blown,
And castled elephants o'erlook the town.

Dryden.

Ca'stleward. n. s. [from castle and ward.]

An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects, as dwell within a certain compact of any castle target the same and within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance

of fuch as watch and ward the castle.

Castling. n. f. [from cast.] An abortive.

We should rather rely upon the urine of a castling's bladder, a resolution of crabs eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended.

Brown's Vuigar Errours. Brown's Vuigar Errours.

CA'STOR, CHESTER, are derived from the Sax. cearcer, a city, town, or castle; and that from the Latin castrum; the Saxons chusing to fix in such places of strength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified. Gibson.

CA'STOR. n. f. [caffor, Lat.]
1. A beaver. See BEAVER.

2. A fine hat made of the furr of a beaver.

CASTOR and POLLUX. [In meteorology.] A firy meteor, which, at fea, appears fometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is more properly called Helena, which portends the severest part of the storm to be yet behind; two are deno-

minated Cafter and Pollux, and sometimes Tyndarides, which portend a cessation of the storm.

CASTO REUM. n. s. [from caster.] In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed in bags or puries, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles. These bags are about the bigness of a goose's egg, and sound indifferently in males and semales; when taken off the matter drives and condenses. females; when taken off, the matter dries and condenfes, fo as to be reduced to a powder, which is oily, of a sharp bitter taste, and a strong disagreeable smell, and used to fortify the

head and nervous parts.

CASTRAMETATION. n. f. [from castrameter, Lat.] The art or

practice of encamping.
To CA'STRATE v. a. [castro, Lat.]

1. To gold.
2. To take away he obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION. n. f. [from explicate.] The act of golding.

The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatick vessels in castration.

Signp.

CASTERIL. \ n. f. A kind of hawk.

CASTRENSIAN. adj [castrers, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. D. CASUAL. adj. [castre, Fr. from castus, Lat.] Accidental; arising from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and castual, did not provided accounts.

That which feemeth most rafted and subject to fortune, is

yet directed by the ordinance of God.
Whether found, here cafual fire Raleigh.

Had wafted woods, on mountain, or in vale Down to the vains of earth.

Milton-

The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side, in general and casual discourses.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual emergency, and have been the works of time and chance; rather than of philosophy.

The expences of some of them always exceed their certain annual incomes, but solders their casual function.

annual income; but seldom their casual supplies. I call them Atterbury: cafual, in compliance with the common form. fign, or fet purpose.

Go, bid my woman CASUALLY. adv. [from cafual.] Accidentally; without de-

Search for a jewel, that too cafually

Hath left mine arm.

Wool new fhorn, laid cafually upon a vessel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the vessel was without any

I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now cajually remember.

CA'SUALNESS. n. f. [from cafual.] Accidentalness.

CA'SUALTY. n. f. [from cafual.]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not design.

With more nationed men endure the losses that befal them

With more patience men endure the losses that befal them by mere casualty, than the damages which they sustain by in-

That Octavius Cæsar should shift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere cajualty; yet it preserved a person, who lived to establish a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world. South. 2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Builds in the weather on the outward wall,

Ev'n in the force and road of cafualty.

Shakefp. Merchant of Venice. It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties; the number of men doubles.

Burnet. Burnet.

We find one cafualty in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect. Graunt.

CA'suist. n. f. [cafuiste, Fr. from casus, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

The judgment of any casuss, or learned divine, concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him consideration. dence.

You can scarce see a bench of porters without two or three casuists in it, that will settle you the rights of princes.

Addison's Freeholder, No 53.

Mho shall decide, when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me? Pope.

Casuistical. adj. [from casuist.] Relating to cases of confeience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, simple, unstable souls with, I know not; but surely the practical, casuistical, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion savours very little of spirituality.

Casuistry. n. s. [from casuist.] The science of a casuist; the doctrine of cases of conscience.

Concession would not pass for good casuistry in these ages.

Concession would not pass for good casuistry in these ages.

Pope's Odissey, Notes.

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and casussery in lawn.

CAT. n. s. [katz, Teuton. chat, Fr.] A domestick animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest

order of the leonine species.

'T'was you incens'd the rabble:

Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those m, steries, which heav'n
Will not have earth to know.

Shakespeare. Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd. Shake Speare. A cat, as the beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye fmall and long, being covered over with a green skin, and di-lates it at pleasure.

Peacham.

lates it at pleafure.

CAT. n. f. A fort of ship.

CAT in the pan. [imagined by some to be rightly written Catifan, as coming from Cati ani, revolted governors. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from Cate in the pan.]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the cat in the pan; which is, when that which a man fays to another, he lays it as if another had faid it to him. Bacon. Car i nine tails. A whip with nine lashes, used for the punish-

ment of crimes. You dread reformers of an impious age, You awful cat o' nine tails to the stage,

You awful cat o' nine tails to the stage,
This once be just, and in our cause engage.

Prologue to Vanbrugh's False Friend.

CATACHRE'SIS. n. f. [xaláxenous, abuse.] It is, in rhetorick, the abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification, or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, a voice beautiful Smith. to the eur.

CATACHRESTICAL. adj. [from catachrefis.] Contrary to proper use; forced; far tetched.

A catachrestical and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation.

Brown's Vulgar Errows.

CATACLYSM. n., [κα] ακλόσμω.] A deluge; an inundation; used generally for the universal deluge.

The opinion that held these cataclysms and empyroses univerfal, was fuch, as held, that it put a total confummation unto

fal, was fuch, as held, that it put a total confummation unto things in this lower world.

CA TACOMBS. n. f. [from xzlx and xouls and nouls and couls and souls are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, anciently, the word catacomb was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul; and Mr. Monro, in the Philosophical Transactions, supposes the catacombs to have been originally the sepulchres of the first Romans. Places like these might afford convenient resortments to the primitive christians, might afford convenient refortments to the primitive christians,

but could never be built by them. Chambers. CATAGMATICK. adj. [22] 27 µ2, a fracture.] That which has the quality of confolidating the parts.

I put on a catagmatick emplatter, and, by the use of a laced glove, scattered the pituitous swelling, and strengthened it. Wifeman's Surgery.

CATALE'PSIS. n. f. [καθάληψσις.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a catalepsis, wherein the patient is

fuddenly feized without fense or motion, and remains in the fame posture in which the disease seizeth him. Arbuthnot.

CA'TALOGUE. n. f. [καθάλογ.] An enumeration of particulars; a lift; a register of things one by one.

In the catalogue ye go for men,

As hounds, and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,

Showshes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are clened

Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs.

Make a catalogue of all the prosperous facrilegious persons,
and I believe they will be repeated much sooner than the alphabet. South.

I was in the library of manuscripts belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed catalogue; I looked into the Virgil which disputes its antiquity with that of the Va-Addison.

The bright Tygete, and the fhining Bears,

With all the failors catalogue of stars.

CATAMO'UNTAIN. n. f. [from cat and mountain.] A fierce ani-

mal, resembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring catamountain, and the quill-darting porcuArbuthnot.

CA'TAPHRACT. n. f. [cataphracta, Lat.] A horseman in com-

On each fide went armed guards, Both horse and soot before him and behind,

Archers and slingers, cataphruas and spears. Milton. CA'TAPLASM. n. f. [κα]άπλασμα.] A poultice; a soft and moist application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank, So mortal, that but dip a knife in it, Where it draws blood, no cataplasm fo rare, Collected from all fimples that have virtue

Under the moon, can fave. Shakespeare. Warm cataplasms discuss, bur alding hot may confirm the tumour. Arbuthnot.

CA'TAPULT. n. f. [catapulta, Lat An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The balista violently shot gr:

es and quarrels, as also the catapults. Camden. of water from on high;

a shoot of water; a calcade.

Blow, winds, and crack ; reneeks: rage, blow! ou catarails and hurrican ous, Till you have drench'd our to ... s, down'd the cocks.

Milton.

f. Tilton.

. shakesp. King Lear. What i. Her stores were open'd, and fire? Of hell should spout her care

Impendent horrors!
No fooner he, with them c
Select for life, fhall in the ark.
And fhelter'd round; but all dis d beaft . : asts Of heav'n fet open, on the earth that pour Rain, day and night.

Torrents and loud impetuous cotaracts, Through roads abrupt, and rude unfashior d tracts,

Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd fides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. Blackmore.

CA'TARACT. [In medicine.] A fuffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies, feem to float about in the air; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and flut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance. has no admittance.

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acri-

mony; for it cleanfeth the eyes: it is good also for catarasts.

Bacon's Natural History.

CATA'RRH. n. f. [næ] appien, deflue.] A defluxion of a sharp ferum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, ouzes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are, whatso, ever occasions too great a quantity of ferum in the body; whatsoever hinders the discharge by urine, and the pores of the skin. the fkin. Quincy.

All fev'rous kinds, Convulsions, epilepsies, sierce catarrhs. Neither was the body then subject to die by piecemeal, and languish under coughs, catarrhs, or consumptions. South. CATARHAL. [ adj. [from catarrh.] Relating to a catarrh; CATARHOUS. ] proceeding from a catarrh.

The catarrhal fever requires evacuations. Floyer. Milton.

Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, catarrhous, leucophlegmatick constitution. Arbuthnot.

CATASTROPHE. n. f. [xalaseopn.]

1. The change or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece.

Pat !- He comes like the catastrophe of the old comedy. Shakefp. King Lear.

That philosopher declares for tragedies, whose catastrophes are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. Dennis. A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy.
Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and por-

tentous catastrophe that nature ever yet faw; an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered.

CA'TCAL. n. s. [from cat and call.] A fqueaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of catcals.

Three catcals be the bribe

Of him, whose chatt'ring shames the monkey tribe. Pope. To CATCH. v. a. preter. I catched, or caught; I have catched or caught. [ket/en, Dutch.]

To lay hold on with the hand; intimating the fuddenness of the action.

And when he arose against me, I caught him by his beard, and fmote him, and flew him.

To ftop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the passage.

Others, to catch the breeze of breathing air,

To Tusculum or Algido repair;

Or in moist Tivoli's retirement find

A cooling shade.

Addison.

3. To feize any thing by pursuit.

I saw him run after a gilded buttersly, and, when he caught it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and caught it again.

Sbakespeare.

4. To stop any thing.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs, and catching them again.

ing them again.

To enshare; to intangle in a snare; to hold in a trap.

And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to catch him in his words.

Mark.

These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to eatch and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding. Locke.

6. To receive fuddenly.

The curling fmoke mounts heavy from the fires,

At length it catches flame, and in a blaze expires.

But stopy'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,

The sparks should catch his axletree of heav'n. Dryden.

To fasten suddenly upon; to seize.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head caught hold of the oak.

Would they, like Benhadad's embassadors, catch hold of every amicable expression?

Decay of Piety.

To catch something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him

cuse him. To feize eagerly.

They have caught up every thing greedly, with that bufy minute curiofity, and unfatisfactory inquifitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks.

Essay on Homer. Essay on Homer.

10. To please,; to seize the affections; to charm. For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractive to perfuade,
And want the foothing arts that catch the fair,
But, caught myfelf, lie ftruggling in the fnare.
I've perus'd her well;
Beauty and honour in her are fo mingled,

Dryden.

That they have caught the king.

To receive any contagion or disease.

I cannot name the disease, and it is caught Shake Speare.

Of you that yet are well.

Those measles, Shake Speare.

Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seck The very way to catch them.

Shakespeare.

In footh I know not why I am fo fad:
It wearies me; you fay it wearies you;
But how I caught it, found it, or came by it, Shakefteare. Tam to learn. Tam to learn.

The foftest of our British ladies expose their necks and arms to the open air, which the men could not do, without catching cold, for want of being accustomed to it.

Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,

Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door.

Pope. 12. To catch at. To endeavour fuddenly to lay hold on. Saucy lictors Will catch at us like strumpets, and scald rhimers Ballad us out of tune. Shakefreare. Make them catch at all opportunities of subverting the state. Addijon. To CATCH. v. n. To be contagious; to spread insection. 'Tis time to give them physick, their diseases Shakespeare. Are grown to cat. king. Sickness is catch ng; oh, were favour so!
Your's would I catch, fair Hermia, ere I go.
Considering it with all its malignity and catching nature, it
may be enumerated with the worst of epidemicks.
When the yellow hair in flame should fall, The catching fire might burn the golden cawl.

The palace of Deiphobus aftends Dryden. In impaky flames, and catches on his friends. Dryden. Does the fedition catch from man to man, And run among the ranks? Addison. CATCH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of feizing any thing that flies, or hides.

And furely taught by his open eye,

It is eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grafs, That The would fain the catch of Strephon fly. Sidney. 2. The act of taking quickly from an ther. the voice by catches anthem-wife, give great pleasure. Bacon. 3. A fong fung in succession, where one catches it from another. This is the tune of our catch plaid by the picture of nobody. Far be from thence the glutton parafite, Singing his drunken catches all the night. Dr.
The meat was fervid, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were fung, and healths went round. Dryden j .n. 4. Watch; the posture of seizing.

Both of them lay upon the catch for a great action; it is no ject. 5. An advantage taken; hold laid on.
All which notions are but ignorant catches of a few things, B con. which are most obvious to mens observations. as the manner is in the philosophy received. Fate of empires, and the fall of kings, 6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of nel. 7. A inatch; a short interval of action. It has been writ by catches, with many intervals. 8. A taint; a flight contagion. imagination smiles in the recollection. 9. Any thing that catches and holds as a hook. 10. A small swift failing ship CA'TCHER. n. f. [from catch.] 1. He that catches. 2. That in which any thing is caught. CATCHPLY. n. f. [from catch and fy.] A plant; a species of campion; which see.

CATCHPOLL. n. f. [from catch and poll.] A serjeant; a bumbailist. bailiff.

CARCHWORD. n. f. [from catch and word. With printers.]

The word at the corner of the page uner the laft, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

No XXII.

Of debtor.

question and answer. and bid them answer. V. hy then I fuck my teeth, and catechife Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking Shakef . Tempeft. primitive church. time, till the catechumens were difmitted. catechumens. wonder therefore, that they were often engaged on one fub-Addijon. The motion is but a catch of the wit upon a few instances; Bacon. vided again into fimple and complex. Should turn on flying hours, and catch of moments. Driden. pressly. your brains; he were as good crack a fufty nut with no ker-Shake Speare. We retain a catch of those pretty stories, and our awakened Glanville. cluded marrow Scallops will move fo ftrongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the catcher wherein they are caught. nexion. existence. Though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it feems to have been used without reproach, for victuals. He that doth the ravens feed, fuch as we now call ferjeants of the mace, or any other that Yea providently caters for the sparrow, They call all temporal bufinesses undersheriffries, as if they Be comfort to my age. were but matters for undersheriffs and cathpolls; though many times those undersheriffries do more good than their high spe-Another monster, Another monter,
Sulien of afpect, by the vulgar call'd
A catchfoll, whose polleted hands the gods,
With force incredible and magick charms,
Erst have endu'd, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated thoulder lay
Of debter the Tamar. CA'TER. n. f. [quatre, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.
CA'TER-COUSIN. n. f. A corruption of quare-cousin, from the ridiculousness of calling coulin or relation to so remote a de-

Timps.

fearce cater-coujins.

CATECHE'TICAL. adj. [from xxlnxiv.] Confiffing of questions and answers. Socrates introduced a catechetical method of arguing; he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him out of his own mouth, that his opinions were dalisa. CATECHE'TICALLY. alv. [from catechetical.] In the way of To CATECHISE. v. a. [22 vx iv.]
1. To instruct by asking questions, and correcting the answers. I will catechie the world for him; that is, make questions, Had those three thousand souls been catechifed by our modern casuists, we had seen a wide difference. Decay of Piety. 2. To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by inter-N. piked man of countries.

M. piked man of countries.

There flies about a strange report,
Of some express arriv'd at court;
I'm stopp d by all the fools I meet,
And catechis'd in ev'ry street.

CA'TECHISH. n. s. [from to catechise.] One who catechizes.
CA'TECHISM. n. s. [from zalnzica] A form of initruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been sundry always usual in God's church, for the first introduction of youth to the know-God's church, for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God; the Jews even till this day have their catechifms. Hooker. He had no catechism, but the creation, needed no fludy but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world. South. CA'TECHIST. n. f. [x@inxisns.] One whose charge is to instruct by questions, or to question the uninstructed concerning reli-None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the ratechist in this foundation, which the catechist received from the bishop.

C. TECHU'MEN. n. f. [xalnxeuer.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity; the lowest order of christians in the primitive church. The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Austin's Stillingfleet. CATECHUME NICAL. adj. [from catechumen.] Belonging to the CAT GO'RICAL. adj. [from category.] Absolute; adequate; positive; equal to the thing to be expressed.

The king's commissioners desired to know, whether the parliament's commissioners did believe, that bishops were unlawful? to which they could never obtain a categorical answer. Clarendon. A fingle proposition, which is also categorical, may be di-led again into simple and complex.

If atts. CATEGO'RICALLY. adv. [from categorical.] Politively; ex-I dare affirm, and that categorically, in all parts where-ever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable.

Chita.

CA'TEGORY n. f. [xalnyogía.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different category. Cheyne. CATENA'RIAN. adj. [from catena, Lat.] Relating to a chain; refembling a chain. In geometry, the catenarian curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension. Harris.

The back is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is fafest for the in-Cheyne: Diet. To CA'TENATE. v. a. [from catena, Lat.] To chain. Diet. CATENA'TION. n. f. [from catena, Lat.] Link; regular con-Which catenation, or conferving union, whenever his plea-fure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their Brown's Vulg. Errours. To CA'TER. v. n. [from cates.] To provide food; to buy in Shakefpeare. CA'TER. n. f. [from the verb.] Provider; collector of provi-fions, or victuals. The oysters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcomer acceptance, where the tafte is cater for the stomach, than those of

His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are

Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.

Poetry and reason, how come these to be cater-coughs!

Shukefprare,

CA'TERER. n. f. [from cater.] One employed to felect and buy in provisions for the family; the providore or purveyor.

Let no scent offensive the chamber infest;

Let fancy, not cost, prepare all our dishes; Let the caterer mind the taste of each guest,

And the cook in his drefling comply with their wifnes.

Ben. Johnson. He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's caterers, and being King Charles. him food.

Seldom shall one see in cities or courts that athletick vigour, necessity their caterer.

Nouth.

CA'TERFSS. n. f. [from cater.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals. which is feen in poor houses, where nature is their cook, and

Impostor! do not charge innocent nature, As if the would her children should be riotous With her abundance: she, good cateress,

Means her provision only to the good.

Milton.

CATERPI'LLAR. n. f. [This word Skinner and Minshew are inclined to derive from chatte peluse, a weasel; it seems easily deducible from cates, food, and piller, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the f. uits of the earth.] A worm which, when its gets wings, is sustained by leaves and fruits.

The caterpillar breedeth of dew and leaves; for we see in-

finite caterpillars breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are confumed. Bacon.

Auster is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which descend grashoppers, caterpillars, and creatures bred by moisture.

CATERPI'LLAR. n. f. [fcorpioides, Lat.] The name of a plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, convoluted like a mail or caterpillar. Miller.

To CATERWA'UL. v. n. [from cat.]
1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

What a caterwauling do you keep here? If my lady has not called up her steward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me.
Was no dispute between Shakespeare.

The caterivauling bretheren? Hudibras. CATES. n. f. [of uncertain etymology; Skinner imagines it may be corrupted from delicate; which is not likely, because Junius observes, that the Dutch have kater in the same sense with our cater. It has no singular.] Viands; sood; dish of meat; generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, sir, creates

The entertainment perfect, not the cates.

Ben. Fobnion.

The entertainment perfect, not the cates.

O wasteful riot, never well content Ben. Johnson.

With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious Of cates by land and sea far fetcht and sent. Raleigh. Alas, how simple to these cates,

Milton.

Was that crude apple, that diverted Eve! They by th' alluring odour drawn, in hafte

Fly to the dulcet cates, and crouding fip Philips. Their palatable bane.

With costly cates she stain'd her frugal board, Then with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord. Arbuthnot. CA'TFISH. n. f. The name of a sea-fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which Arbuthnot. by which Philips.

they are discovered in hollow rocks.

CA'THARPINGS. n. f. Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck; they belong only to the main shrouds; and their use is to force the shrouds tight, for the ease and safety of the masts, when the fhip rolls.

САТНА RTICAL. } adj. [καθαρτικ .] Purging medicines. The САТНА RTICK. S vermicular or peristaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions some little inversions in it. In both what but flightly adheres to the coats will be loofened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest, how a cathartic hastens and increases the discharges by stool; but where the force of the stimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viscera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the inteffines, and made a part of what

Quickfilver precipitated either with gold, or without adddition, into a powder, is wont to be ftrongly enough cathartical, though the chymists have not yet proved, that either gold or

mercury hath any falt at all, much less any that is purgative.

Boyle's Sceptical Chymiftry.

Lustrations and catharticks of the mind were sought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the sury of the passions.

Decay of Picty.

The piercing caustics ply their spiteful pow'r, Emeticks ranch, and keen catharticks scour. Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the cathartics or purgatives of the foul. Addijon. CATHA'RTICALNESS. n. J. [from cathartical.] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. n. f. A kind of fossil.

These nodules, with leaves in them, called catheads, seem to consist of a fort of iron stone, not unlike that which is sound in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call

them catscaups.

CA'THEAD. n. f. [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two shipsers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecastle.

Sea Diff.

ATHE DRAL. adj. [from cathedra, Lat, a chair of authority;

were one body politick.

Methought I fat in feat of majesty. Ayliffe's Parergon.

In the cathedral church of Westminster.

Shakefp. 2. Belonging to an episcopal church.

His constant and regular affisting at the cathedral service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather.

Locke.

1. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old. This seems to be the meaning in the following lines.

Here aged trees cathedral walks compose,

And mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are laid.
CATHE'DRAL. n. f. The head church of a diocefe. Pope.

There is nothing in Leghorn so extraordinary as the cathedral, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's. Addison. Addison.

CA'THERINE PEAR. See PEAR.
For streaks of red were mingled there,

Such as are on a Catherine pear,

The fide that's next the fun. CATHE'TER. n. f. [xa Irne.] A hollow and fomewhat crooked inftrument, to thrust into the bladder, to affist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel.

A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the

urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a catheter must help you.

CA'THOLES. n. f. [In a ship.] Two little holes aftern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstain, when there is occasion to heave the ship Sea Diet.

CATHO'LICISM. n. f. [from catholick.] Adherence to the catholick church.

CA'THOLICK. adj. [catholique, Fr. καθόλικος.] Universal or general.
The church of Jesus Christ is called catholick, because it ex-

tends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.

2. Some truths are faid to be catholick, because they are received by all the faithful.

3. Catholick is often fet in opposition to heretick or sectary, and

to schismatick.

Catholick, or canonical epiftles, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholick*, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality.

Doubtless the success of those your great and catholick endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of glory to your nation.

Those systems undertake to give an account of the formation of the universe, by mechanical hypotheses of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some catholick laws. Ray.

CATHO'LICON. n. f. [from catholick; καξόλικον ἴαμα.] An universal medicing.

versal medicine.

Preservation against that sin, is the contemplation of the last judgment. This is indeed a catholicon against all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and despising our brethren.

Government of the Tongue.

CA'TKINS. n. f. [kattekens, Dutch. In botany.] An affemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; ferving as male blossoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced. Chambers.

CATLIKE. adj. [from cat and like.] Like a cat.
A ltones, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch.

Shakefp. As you like it.

CA'TLING. n. f. 1. A difmembring knife, used by surgeons.

2. It seems to be used by Shakespears for catgut; the materials of

fiddle ftrings. What musick there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am fure, none : unless the fiddler Apollo got his finews to make katlings of. Shakefp.

3. The down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat.

CATMINT. n f. [cataria, Lat.] The name of a plant. The leaves are like those of the nettle or betony, for the most part hoary, ar'd of a strong scent. The flowers are collected into a thick spike; the crest of the flower is broad and bisid;

and the lip divided into three fegments. It grows wild, and is used in medicine.

CATO'PTRICAL. adj. [from catoptricks.] Relating to catop-

A catoptrical or dioptrical heat is superiour to any, vitrifying the hardest substances.

CATO'PTRICKS. n. f. [κάτοω] ρου, a looking glass.] That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CA'TPIPE. n. f. [from cat and pipe,] The same with catcal; an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

Some fongsters can no more fing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere catpipes and dunces. L'Estrange.

CAT'S-EYE. A stone.

Cat's-eye is of a glistering grey, interchanged with a straw co
Woodward on Fossis.

CAT's-FOOT. n. f. An herb; the same with aleboof, or ground-CAT's-FOOT. n. J. said ivy; which fee.
CAT's-HEAD. n. f. A kind of apple.
Cat's-head, by fome called the go-no-further, is a very large
Mortimer's Husbandry.

apple, and a good bearer. CA'TSLVER. n. f. A kind of fossile.

Catfilver is composed of plates that are generally plain and parailel, and that are flexible and elaftick; and is of three forts, the yellow or golden, the white or filvery, and the black.

Woodward on Fossils.

CAT's-TAIL. n. f.

1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.

A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat

Phillips's World of Words.

CA'T SUP. n. f. A kind of pickle, made from mushrooms.

And, for our home-bred British cheer,

Botargo, catsup, and cavier.

CA'TTLE. n. s. [a word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by Skinner, Menage, and Spelman, from capitalia, quæ ad caput pertinent; personal goods: in which sense chattles is yet used in our law. Mandeville uses catele for price.]

1. Beafts of pasture; not wild nor domestick.

Make poor mens cattle break their necks.

Shakefp.

And God made the beaft of the earth after his kind, and eattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind.

Gen. i. 25.

2. It is used in reproach of human beings.

Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this colour. CAVALCA'DE. n. f. [Fr. from cavallo, a horse, Ital.] A procession on horseback.

Your cavalcade the fair spectators view, From their high standings, yet look up to you: From your brave train each fingles out a ray,

And longs to date a conquest from your day. Dryden. How must the heart of the old man rejoice, when he saw fuch a numerous cavalcade of his own raising? Addison.

CAVALI'ER. n. f. [cavalier, Fr.]

1. A horseman; a knight.

2. A gay sprightly military man.

For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd

With one appearing hair, that will not follow

These cull'd and choice drawn cavaliers to France? Shakefp. Henry VIII.

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the first.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adversaries at first intend as a reproach: of this fort were the Guelfs and Gibelines, Huguenots, and Cavaliers.

CAVALI'ER. adj. [from the fubst.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.

2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none.

Suckling. ceive none.

Disdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY. adv. [from cavalier.] Haughtily; arrogantly; difdainfully.

A'VALRY. n. f [cavalerie, Fr.] Horse troops.; bodies of men furnished with horses for war. CA'VALRY. n.

If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable bands of foot.

Their cavalry, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse.

Addition.

To CA'VATE. v. a. [cavo, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into

AVA'ZION. n. f. [from cavo, Lat. In architecture.] The hol-lowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the fixth part of the height of the whole building. Phillips's World of Words. CAVA'ZION. n. f.

CA'UDEBECK. n. f. A fort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made. Philips's World of Words. CA'UDLE. n. f. [chaudeau, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and fick persons. Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a hatchet.

He had good broths, caudle, and fuch like; and I believe he drink fome wine.

Shakesp. Henry VI.

Wiseman's Surgery.

did drink fome wine. To CA'UDLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,

Candied with ice, caudle thy morning tafte, To cure thy o'ernight's furfeit? Shake Speare.

CAVE. n. s. [cave, Fr. cavea, Lat.]
1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful skies

Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,

And make them keep their caves. Shakespeare.

Bid him bring his power

Before fun-rifing, left his fon Goorge fall
Into the blind cave of eternal night.

They did fquare, and carve, and polifih their stone and marble works, even in the very cave of the quarry.

Wotton.

Through this a cave was dug with vast expence,
The work it seem'd of some suspicious prince.

Dryden.

2. A hollow; any hollow place.

The object of fight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye di-

rectly; whereas the cave of the eye doth hold off the found a little.

To CAVE. v. n. [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave. It may be heard at court, that fuch as we

Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws, and in time May make some stronger head. Shakespeare.

CA'VEAT. n. f. [caveat, Lat. let him beware.]

A caveat is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiaftical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought

to beware how he acts in such or such an affair.

Aylisse.

The chiefest caveat in reformation must be to keep out the Spenser.

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a caveat.

CA'VERN. n. f. [caverna, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough

To mask thy monstrous visage?

Monsters of the foaming deep, Shakespeare.

From the deep ooze, and gelid cavern rous'd, They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy. Thomfon.

CA'VERNED. adj. [from cavern.]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pass Through flow'ry meads delighted; nor diftrust. The smiling surface; whilst the cavern'd ground Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war In firy whirles.

High at his head from out the cavern'd rock,

In living rills a gushing fountain broke.

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,

No cavern'd hermit, reft felf-fatisfy'd.

CA'VERNOUS. adj. [from cavern.] Full of caverns.

Pope. No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in

those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony

and cavernous underneath.

Woodward.

CAVE'SSON. n. f. [Fr. In horsemanship.]

A fort of noseband, sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometime flat, and sometimes hollow or twifted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

An iron cavesson saves and spares the mouths of young horses when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accui-: tomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and fhow ders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bars with the bit. Farrier's Diet.

CAUF. n. f. A cheft with holes on the top, to keep fish alive in the water.

Pivilips's World of Words.

CAUGHT. particip. pass. [from to catch; which see.]
CAVIA'RE. n. s. [The etymology uncertain, unless it come from garum, Lat. sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted.]

The eggs of a sturgeon being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called caviare.

Grew's Musaum.

CAVI'ER. n. f. A corruption of caviare. See CATSUP.
To CA'VIL. v. n. [caviller, Fr. cavillari, Lat.] To raise cap-

tious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice fo much land

To any well deferving friend;

But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,

I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair.

My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy

To cavil in the course of this contract.

He could first the poet's insisting so much

Shakespeare.

Shake [peare. He cavils first at the poet's insisting so much upon the effects Pope.

of Achilles's rage.
To CA'VIL. v. a. To receive or treat with objections.

Thou

Philips.

Pope.

Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good; Then cavil the conditions? Paradife Loft.

CA'VIL. n. J. [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.

Wifer men consider how subject the best things have been

unto cavil, when wits, possessed with disdain, have set them up as their mark to thoot at.

Several divines, in order to answer the cavils of those adverfaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explana-Swift.

CAVILLA'TION. n. f. [from cavil.] The disposition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting.

I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the eldest churches, in regard of heathens, and ours, in respect of the church of Rome, that very cavillation itself should be satisfied. be satisfied.

CA'VILLER. n. f. [cavillator, Lat.] A man fond of making ob-

jections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.
The candour which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critick from a caviller; he declares, that he is not offended at those little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency.

Addison, Guardian.

There is, I grant, room still left for a caviller to misrepresent my meaning.

CA'VILTINGLY. adv. [from cavilling.] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS. adj. [from cavil.] Full of objections.

Those persons are said to be cavillous and unfaithful advo-Atterbury.

cates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed. Ayliffe. CAVIN. n. s. [French.] In the military art it fignifies a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place. cilitate their approach to a place.

CA'VITY. n. f. [cavitas, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow; hollow

The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the cavity of the mouth; the said cavity being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish which is of a perishing kind. Dryden.

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the feveral cavities of the fcull. Addison, Specinter.

An instrument with a small cavity, like a small spoon, dipt in

oil, may fetch out the stone.

Arbuthut.

If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty two feet deep, which would foon be fwallowed up by the cavity of the fea, and the depressed parts of the Bentley.

earth.

CAUK. n. f. It denotes a coarse talky spar.

Woodward.

CA'UKY. adj. [from cauk.] A white, opaque, cauky spar, shot

Woodward.

CAUL. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part

of a woman's cap.

Ne spared they to strip her naked all,

Then when they had despoil'd her tire and caul,
Such as she was, their eyes might her behold.

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden caul the curls are bound.

2. Any kind of small net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into

Grew's Musaum.

Grew's Musaum.

The omentum; the integument in which the guts are inclosed.

The caul serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiator, whose caul Galen cut out, was so liable to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool.

The beaft they then divide, and disunite The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite: On these, in double cauls involv'd with art, The choicest morsels lay.

CAULI'FEROUS. adj. [from caulis, a stalk, and fero, to bear, Lat.]

A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a

great many have not.

CAULI'FLOWER. n. f. [from caulis, Lat. the stalk of a plant.] A species of call age; which see.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and falad herbs; and plant forth your cauliflowers and cabbage, which were fown in August.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

TO CAULK. See To CALK.

To CAUPO'NATE. v. n. [caupono, Lat.] To keep a victualling-house; to sell wine or victuals. Diet. CALCABLE. a.l. [from caufo, low Lat.] That which may be

canted, or effected by a caufe. I hat may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally

consuble in another. Brown's Vulgar Errours. CAU'SAL. adj [caufalis, low Lat.] Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.

Every motion owing a dependence on prerequired motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would dif-tinedly pry into the whole method of caudal concatenations. Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.

Caufal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by caufal particles; as, houses were not built, that they might be destroyed; Rehoboam was unhappy, because he followed evil

Watts's Lzik.

CAUSA'LITY. n. f. [causalitas, low Latin.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very effence, as being the soul of their causalities, and the effential cause of their existences.

By an unadvised transiliency from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposal of more immediate causalities.

Glanville's Scepsis. CAU'SALLY. adv. [from caufal.] According to the order or fe-

ries of causes.

Thus may it more be causally made out, what Hippocrates

affirmeth.

CAUSA'TION. n. f. [from caufo, low Lat.] The act or power of causing.

Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars

and meteors, besides their allowable actions, ascribing effects thereunto of independent causation. Brown's Vulgar Errours. CA'USATIVE adj. That expresses a [a term in grammar.] cause or reason.

CA'USATO J. [from causo, low Lat.] A causer; an authour of any smeet.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the myssible condition of the first causator, it was out of the power of earth, or the areopagy of hell, to work them from Brown's Vulgar Errours.

it.

CAUSE. n. f. [caufa, Lat.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

The wife and learned amongst the very heathens themfelves, have all acknowledged some first caufe, whereupon originally the being of all things dependent; neither have they otherwise spoken of that caufe, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law.

Hooker.

Butterflies, and other flies, revive eafily when they feem dead, being brought to the fun or fire; the cause whereof is the diffusion of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. Locke.

2. The reason; motive to any thing.

The rest shall bear some other fight,

As cause will be obey'd.

Shakespeare.

So great, so constant, and so general a practice, must needs

have not only a cause, but also a great, a constant, and a general cause, every way commensurate to such an effect.

Thus, royal sir! to see you landed here,

Was cause enough of triumph for a year.

Eneas wond'ring stood: then ask'd the cause,

Which to the stood of the stood

Which to the stream the crouding people draws. Dryden. Even he,

Lamenting that there had been cause of enmity, Will often wish fate had ordain'd you friends.

Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.

3. Cause of debate; subject of litigation.

O madness of discourse!

That cause sets up with and against thyself!

Bifold authority.

Hear the causes between your brethren, and judge righteoully between every man and his brother, and the stranger that

is with him. Deut. i. 16.

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition.

Ere to thy cause, and thee, my heart inclin'd,

Or love to party had seduc'd my mind.

To CAUSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to

She weeping ask'd, in these her blooming years, What unforeseen misfortune caus'd her care

To loath her life, and languish in despair.

Dryden.

Things that move so swift, as not to affect the senses distincely, and so cause not any train of ideas is the mind, are not perceived to move.

CAU'SELESLY. adv. [from causcless.] Without cause; without reason.

Human laws are not to be broken with scandal, nor at all without reason; for he that does it causesy is a despiter of the law, and undervalues its authority.

CAU'SELESS. adj. [from cause.]

1. Without cause; original to itself.

Reach th' Almighty's facred throne,

And make his causeless pow'r the cause of all things, known.

Blackmore's Greation.

2. Without just ground or motive.

Yet is my truth yplight, And love avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the fame, I have no might;

To change love causeless, is reproach to warlike knight. Spenfer's Fairy Queen. And me and mine, threats not with war but death:

Thus causeless hatred endless is uneath.

The causeless dislike, which others have conceived, is no sufficient reason for us to forbear in any place.

Hooker.

As women yet who apprehend Some fudden cause of causeless fear, Although that feeming cause take end.

A shaking through their limbs they find. Waller.

Alas! my fears are causeless and ungrounded,
Fantastick dreams, and melancholy sumes.

CA'USBR. n. s. [from cause.] He that causes; the agent by which an officit is produced.

Is not the caujer of these timeless deaths,
As blamciul as the executioner?

CA'USEY. ? n. s. [chausse, Fr. This word, by a false notion of CA'USEWAY.] A way raised and paved; a way raised above the rest of the ground.

To Shuppim the lot came forth westward by the causey.

I Chronicles. Th' other way Satan went down,

The causeway to hell-gate. Pa But that broad causeway will direct your way, Paradife Loft.

And you may reach the town by noon of day.
Whose causeway parts the vale with shady to 's. Dryden.

Whose seats the weary traveller repose. Pope. CA'USTICAL. [adj. [x2051x05.] Medicaments which we their CA'USTICK. So violent activity and heat, deftroy is exture of the part to which they are applied, and eat away, or burn it into an eichar, which they do by the extreme minuteness, asperity, and quantity of motion, that, like those of fire itself, destroy the texture of the solids themselves, and change what they are applied to, into a substance like burnt flesh; which, in a little time, with detergent dreffing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the part.

Quincy. If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by caustical me-

dicines or escaroticks. Wifeman. I proposed eradicating by escaroticks, and began with a couf-

tick Stone. Air too hot, cold and moist, abounding perhaps with cauf-

Art too not, cold and mont, abounding perhaps with caultick, aftringent, and coagulating particles.

Ca'ustick. n. f. A caustick or burning application.

It was a tenderness to mankind, that introduced corrosives and causticks, which are indeed but artificial fires.

The piercing causticks ply their spiteful pow'r, Emeticks ranch, and keen catharticks scour.

Caustick of the caustic state of the caustic s

CA'UTEL. n. f. [cautela, Lat.] Caution; scruple; a word dis-

Perhaps he loves you now; And now no foil of cautel doth befinerch

The virtue of his will.

CA'UTELOUS. adj. [cauteleux, Fr.]

1. Cautious; wary; provident.

Palladio doth wish, like a cautelous artisan, that the inward

walls might bear some good share in the burden.

Wily; cunning; treacherous.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautelous and wily headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and sly shifts.

Your son

Will or exceed the common, or be caught

With cautelous baits and practice. Shakespeare. CA'UTELOUSLY. adv. [from cautelous.] Cunningly; slily;

treacherously; cautiously; warily.

The Jews, not undoubtedly resolved of the sciatica side of

Jacob, do cautelously, in their diet, abstain from both. All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid afleep, un-

der pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth caute-lously get the start and advantage, yet they will fet back all things in flatu quo trius.

CAUTERIZA TION. n. f. [from cauterize.] The act of burning

flesh with hot irons, or caustick medicaments.

They require, after cauterization, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to sear interception of the spirits. Wiseman. To CA'UTERIZE. v. a. [cauteriser, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a blifter, and each false,
Be cauterizing to the root o' th' tongue,
Consuming it with speaking.
No marvel though cantharides have such accorrosive and cauterizing quality; for there is not one other of the infecta, but is bred of a duller matter.

The defign of the cautery is to prevent the canal from clofing; but the operators confess, that, in persons cauterized, the Sharp. tears trickle down ever after.

CA'UTERY. n. f. [x2iw uro.]

Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. The actual cautery is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the No XXII.

Dead parts to the quick; or to stop the effusion of blood, by fearing up the vessels.

In heat of fight it will be necessary to have your actual cautery always ready; for that will secure the bleeding arteries in a moment. Wiseman.

CA'UTI()N. n. f. [caution, Fr. cautio, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it respects danger; foresight; provident care; warinefs.

2. Security for.

Such conditions, and cautions of the condition, as might affure the people with as much assurance as worldly matters bear.

The Cedar, upon this new acquest, gave him part of Baccharia for caution for his disbursements. The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient caution

that the war should be prosecuted.

He that objects any crime, ought to give caution by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of fuch crimes.

3. Provision or security against; direction.
In despite of all the rules and cautions of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. L'Estrange. Provisionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned symptoms affords the best cautions and rules of diet, by way of prevention. Arbuthnot.

Warning. To CA'UTION. v. a. [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How shall our thought avoid the various snare?

Or wisdom to our caution'd foul declare The diff'rent shapes thou pleasest to employ.

When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy?

You caution'd me against their chams, But never gave me equal arms;

Your lessons found the weakest part, Aim'd at the head, but reach'd the heart.

Swift. CA'UTIONARY. adj. [from caution.] Given as a pledge, or in fecurity.

I am made the cautionary pledge,

The gage and hostage of your keeping it.

Southerne.

Is there no security for the island of Britain? Has the enemy no cautionary towns and fea-ports, to give us for fecuring trade?

CA'UTIOUS. adj. [from cautus, Lat.] Wary; watchful.

Be cautious of him; for he is fometimes an inconftant lover, because he hath a great advantage.

CA'UTIOUSLY. adv. [from cautious.] In an attentive, wary

manner.

They know how fickle common lovers are:

Their oaths and vows are cautioufly believ'd;

For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. Dryden. CA'UTIOUSNESS. n. f. [from cautious.] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.

I could not but approve the generous constancy and cau-K. Charles. We should always act with great cautiousness and circum-

spection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived. Addison.

To CAW. v. n. [taken from the found.] To cry as the rook,

Ruffet-pated choughs, many in fort,
Rifing and cawing at the gun's report.

Shakespeare.
There is a walk of aged elms, so very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops feem to be cawing in another region. Addison, Spectator.

The rook, who high amid the boughs

In early fpring, his airy city builds,
And ceaseles caws.

CA'YMAN. n. f. The American name for the alligator or cro-Thomfon. codile.

To CEASE. v. n. [ceffer, Fr. ceffo, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to ftop; to give over; to defift.

The lives of all, who cease from combat, spare;

My brother's be your most peculiar care. Dryden.

2. To fail; to be extinct. The poor man shall never cease out of the land. Deuteronomy. The foul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, fense and intellection cease from that moles corporea, and are no

longer in it. To be at an end.

But now the wonder ceases, fince I see

She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee.

Dryden.

Hale.

Prior.

4. To reft.

The ministers of Christ have ceased from their labours. Spratt.

To CEASE. v. a. To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Haste you to lord Timon;

Importune him for monies; be not ceased

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare. With flight denial. You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go, slower, 4 F

than to make him stand still. Paradife Loft. Cease then this impious rage. But he, her fears to ceuse,

Sent down the meek-ey'd peace.

The difcord is compleat, nor can they ceafe
The dire debate, nor yet command the peace.

CEASE. n. f. [from the verb.] Extinction; failure.

The ceafe of majety

Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws

What's near it, with it.

Cle'Aseless. adj. [from ceafe.] Incessant; perpetual; continual; without pause; without stop; without end.

My guiltless blood must quench the ceaseless fire,
On which my endless tears were bootless spent. Fairfax.

All these, with ceaseless praise, his works behold,
Both day and night.

Paradise Lost.

Paradife Loft. Both day and night.

Bacons

Milton.

Dryden.

Like an oak

That stands secure, though all the winds employ Their ceaseless roar, and only sheds its leaves,

Or mast, which the revolving spring restores. Philips. CE'CITY. n. s. [cecitas, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight. They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no cecity, yet more than a cecutiency; they have fight enough to discern the light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or colours.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ECU'TIENCY. n. f. [cæcutio, Lat.] Tendency to blindness;

CECU'TIENCY. n. f. [cæcutio, Lat.] Tendency to blindne cloudiness of fight.

There is in them no cecity, yet more than a cecutiency.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CE'DAR. n. f. [cedrus, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine-tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, the pine-tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, refembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote diffances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinated. The extension of the branches is very regular in cedar trees; the ends of the shoots declining, and thereby shewing their upper surface, which is constantly cloathed with green leaves, so regularly as to appear as a distance like a green carret, and in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is pet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is furprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees, would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues most part of the year. What we find in Scripture, of the lofty cedars, is no ways applicable to the stature of this tree; for we find by those now growing in England, and by the testimony of find by those now growing in England, and by the testimony of travellers, that have seen those sew remaining trees on Mount Libanus, they are not inclined to grow very losty, but extend their branches very far; to which the allusion, made by the Psalmist, agrees very well, when, describing the flourishing state of a people, he says, they shall spread their branches like the cedar tree. Maundrel, in his Travels, says, he measured one of the largest cedars on Mount Libanus, and sound it to be twelve yards six inches in circumsterance, and sound, and thirty seven yards in the spread of its boughs. At about five or six yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. faw dust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming myslery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings, and the wood is thought by my lord Bacon to continue above a thousand years found. It is also recorded, that, in the temple of Apollo, at Utica, there was found tim-ber of near two thousand years old; and the statue of the goddess, in the samous Epesian temple, was said to be of this material, as well as the timber work of that glorious structure. This sort of timber is very dry, and subject to split; nor does it well endure to be sastened with nails; therefore pins of the

fame wood are much preferable.

I must yield my body to the earth:
Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge,
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle;
Under whose shade the ramping lion slept,
Whose top branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's now'rful wind

And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'rful wind. Shakesp. Henry VI.

CE'DRINE. adj. [cedrinus, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar

tree.
To CEIL. v. a. [cælo, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.
And the greater house he ceiled with fir-tree, which he over-

laid with fine gold. How will he, from his house ceiled with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? Decay of Picty.

CE'ILING. n. f. [from ceil.] The inner roof.
Varnish makes ceilings not only shine but last. Bacon.

And now the thicken'd fky Like a dark ceiling stood; down rush'd the rain Impetuous.

Milton.

So when the fun by day, or moon by night, Strike on the polish'd brass their trembling light, The glitt'ring species here and there divide, and cast their dubious beams from side to side:

Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the ceiling flash the glaring day.

Ce'Landine, (greater) [chelidonium, Lat.] A plant.

The cup of the flower confists of two leaves, which from Dryden.

fall away; the flower has four leaves, that are expanded in form of a crofs. It grows wild, and is used in medicine. Miller. CE'LANDINE, (the lesser, or Pilescort.) [chelidonium minus Lat.]

It hath a gramose or granulose root; the leaves are roundish; the flower stalks trail upon the ground; the cup of the flower consists of three leaves. flower confifts of three leaves.

Rower consists of three leaves.

CE'LATURE. n. f. [cælatura, Lat.] The art of engraving or cutting in metals.

To CL'LEBRATE. v. a. [celebro, Lat.]

1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous.

The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that addred or celebrated the Supreme Being.

I would have him read over the celebrated works of antiquity, which have froed the test of so many different ages.

ty, which have flood the test of so many different ages. Addison. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly.

He flew all them that were gone to celebrate the fabbath. east day, the father cometh forth, after divine ferieast day, the father cometin forth, Bacon.

is a large room, where the feast is celebrated. Bacon.

n in a set or solemn manner, whether of joy or sor-

. .is pause of pow'r, 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn; Winic England celebrates your fase return. Dryden.

CELLBRA'TION. n. f. [from celebrate.]
1. Solemn performance; folemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive forrow from her, and to haften the celebration of their marriage.

He shall conceal it,

While you are willing it shall come to note;

What time we will our celebration keep,

According to my birth. Shake Speare. During the celebration of this holy facrament, you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest. Taylor.

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular celebration, than that his learning, piety and virtue, have been attained by few.

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a less number of letters, by the celebration of those who have added to their alphabet.

CELE'BRIOUS. adj. [celeber, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted. The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always fo celebrious; yet when, after their captivities, they were defpoiled of their glory, even then, the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured, with facrifices, the most high God, whom that nation worshipped.

CELE'BRIOUSLY. adv. [from celebricus.] In a famous manner.
CELE'BRIOUSNESS. n. f. [from celebricus.] Renown; fame.
CELE'BRITY. n. f. [celebritas, Lat.] Celebration; fame.
The manner of her receiving, and the celebrity of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. \*\* Bacon.
CELE'RIACK. n. f. A species of parsley; it is also called turneprenent celebry. rooted celery.

rooted celery.

CELE'RITY. n. f. [celeritas, Lat.] Swiftness: speed; velocity.

We very well see in them, who thus plead, a wonderful celerity of discourse; for, perceiving at the first but only some cause of suspicion, and sear less it should be evil, they are presently, in one and the self-same breath, resolved, that what beginning soever it had, there is no possibility it should be good. Hosker.

His former custom and practice was ever sull of forwardness and celerity, to make head against them.

and celerity, to make head against them.

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our fwift scene flies, In motion with no less celerity

Than that of thought. Shakesteare. Three things concur to make a percussion great; the bigness, the denfity, and the celerity of the body moved. Lighy.
Whatever encreaseth the denfity of the blood, even without

encreasing its celerity, heats, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. Arbuthnot.

CELESTIAL. adj. [celestis, Lat.]

CELESTIAL. adj. [celestis, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the superiour regions.

There stay, until the twelve celestial signs

Have brought about their annual reckoning.

Shakesp. Love's Labour Loss.

The ancients commonly applied celestial descriptions of other climes to their own.

Brown's Fulgar Errours.

climes to their own.

2. Heavenly; relating to the bleffed flate.

Play that fad note

I nam'd my knell; whilft I fit meditating
On that celefial harmony I go to.

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.

Canst thou pretend desire, whom zeal instam'd
To worship, and a pow'r celestial nam'd?

Telemachus.

Telemachus,

Clowing celestial fweet, with godlike grace. Pere.

Clawing celestial fweet, with godlike grace. Pere.

Celestial. n. f. [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild, the prince precedes,

And to the dome th' unknown celestial leads. Popc.

Celestially. adv. [from celestial.] In a heavenly manner.

To Celestify. v. a. [from celestis, Lat.] To give fomething of heavenly nature to any thing. Telemachus, his bloomy face

of heavenly nature to any thing.
We should affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terrestrified, and carth but heaven celeftified, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity be-Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The blood moving flowly through the celiack and mesenterick arteries, produces complaints. Arbuthnot. CELIBACY. n. f. [from calcbs, Latin.] Single life; unmarried

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on celibacy as an accursed state, and generally are married before twenty.

Speciator.

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations

of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without question, adorned the gospel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devoutest man, much more thand ftricteft celibacy.

Where polygamy is forbidden, the males oblige themselves to celibate, and then multiplication is hindered.

CELL. n. f. [cella, Lat.]

I. A small cavity or hollow place.

The brein contains ten thousand cells

The brain contains ten thousand cells,

In each some active fancy dwells.

How these for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their sep'rate cells and properties maintain. Prior.

Their tep'rate cells and properties maintain.

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.

Besides, she did intend confession

At Patrick's cell this even; and there she was not.

Then did religion in a lazy cell,

In empty, airy contemplations dwell.

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.

4. Any small place of residence.

Ming eyes he closed but open less the cell. Shakefp. Denham.

Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the cell

Of fancy, my internal fight.

1. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different forts are lodged; common both to animal and plants.

2. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different forts are lodged; common both to animal and plants.

2. Little bags or bladders, where fluids are reposited.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a cellar during

Ce'llarage. n. f. [from cellar.] The part of the building

Come on, you hear this fellow in the cellarage. Take care also, that it be well watered and wooded; that it have a good ascent to it, which makes a house wholesome, and gives opportunity for cellarage.

Ce'LLARIST. n. f. [cellarius, Lat.] The butler in a religious Dies.

CE'LLULAR. adj. [cellula, Lat.] Confishing of little cells or ca-

The urine, infinuating itself amongst the neighbouring muscles, and cellular membranes, destroyed sour. Sharp's Surgery. De'LSITUDE. n. s. [celsitudo, Lat.] Height. Diet. CE'MENT. n. s. [camentum, Lat.]

. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; as, mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their cement, and your franchises confined into an augure's bore. Shakefp.

There is a cement compounded of flour, whites of eggs, and providered, that becometh hard as marble.

Bacon.

There is a cement compounded of nour, whites of eggs, and flones powdered, that becometh hard as marble.

You may fee divers pebbles, and a crust of cement or stone between them, as hard as the pebbles themselves.

The foundation was made of rough stone, joined together with a most firm cement; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and cement.

Arbuthnot.

Tet not the rives of virtue which is set

Let not the piece of virtue which is fet Betwixt us, as the cement of our love,

To keep it builded, be the ram to batter. Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra. What cement should unite heaven and earth, light and darknefs?

Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that the band or cement, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabrick, is gratitude.

South.

O CEME'NT. v. a. [from the noun.] To unite by means of

fomething interpofed.

But how the fear of us May cement their divisions, and bind up

The petty difference, we yet not know.

Shakesp. Liquid bodies have nothing to cement them; they are all loofe and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux : even an heap of fand,

or fine powder, will fuffer no hollowness within them, though they be dry substances.

Burnets Edgar

Cemented all the long contending powers.

Love with white lead cements his wings;

White lead was fent us to repair Two brightest, brittlest earthly things,

Philips.

A lady's face, and china ware.

To Ceme'nt. v. n. To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a fliarp inftrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation, and cement like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another.

CEMENTA'TION. n. f. [from cement.] The act of cementing or uniting with cement.

CE'METERY. n.f. [xoiphingion.] A place where the dead are reposited.

The fouls of the dead appear frequently in cemeteries, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as still hankering about their old brutal pleasures, and desiring again

to enter the body.

CEN, and CIN, denote kinsfolk; fo Cinulph is a help to his kindred; Cinebelm, a protecter of his kinsfolk; Cineburg, the defence of his kindred; Cinric, powerful in kindred.

Gibson's Camden. CE'NATORY. adj. [from ceno, to sup, Lat.] Relating to supper. The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a cenatory

garment; and the same was practised by the Jews.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Cenoritical. adj. [xoiv and βίω.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and cenopitical, and nuns.

Stillingsleet. Stilling fleet . CE'NOTAPH. n. f. [xέν and lαpo.] A monument for one bu-

ried elsewhere.

Pope.

Priam, to whom the story was unknown, As dead, deplor'd his metamorphos'd fon; A cenotaph his name and title kept,

And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept.

Dryden's Fables. The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument Notes on Ody Jey.

CENSE. n. f. [cenjus, Lat.] Publick rates.

We fee what floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action; fo that the cense, or rates of Christendom, are raised since ten times, yea twenty times told.

Bacon.

To CRNSE. v. a. [encenser, Fr.] To persume with odours.

The Salii sing, and cense his altars round

With Sabansmoke, their heads with poplar bound. Dryden.

Grincus was near, and cast a surjous look

With Sabansmoke, their heads with poplar bound. Dryden.
Grincus was near, and cast a surious look
On the side-altar, cens'd with sacred smoke,
And bright with flaming fires.

CE'NSER. n. s. sencensoir, Fr.] The pan or vessel in which incense is burned.
Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slish, and slush,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.

Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.
Antonius gave piety in his money, like a lady with a censer, before an altar.

Peacham on Drawing.

before an altar. Peacham on Drawing.

Of incense clouds Fuming from golden cenfers hid the mount.

Milton:

No. 1. [cenfor, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting man-

2. One who is given to censure and exprobation.

I'll natur'd confors of the present age,

And fond of all the follies of the past.

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the same time, he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager. Dryd.

Censorian, adj. [from censor.] Relating to the censor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, so the star-chamber had the censorian power for offences under the degree of capital.

Bacon.

gree of capital.

CENSO'RIOUS. adj. [from cenfor.]

1. Addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be spiritual, but what is censorious, or vindicative?

O! let my presence make my travels light,

And potent Venus shall exalt my name

Above the rumours of censorious same.

Prior.

Sometimes it has of before the object of reproach.

2. Sometimes it has of before the object of reproach. A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be censorious of his neigh-Watts. 3. Sometimes on.

He treated all his inferiors of the clergy with a most fanctified pride; was rigorously and universally censorious upon all his brethren of the gown.

Swift. CENSO'RIOUSLY. adv. [from cenforious.] In a fevere reflecting

manner. CENSO'RIOUSNESS. n. f. [from censorious.] Disposition to re-proach; habit of reproaching.

Sourness

CEN

Sourness of disposition, and rudeness of behaviour, censorioufnefs and finister interpretation of things, all cross and distafteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneafy to one another.

CE'NSORSHIP. n. f. [from cenfor.]

1. The office of a cenfor.

2. The time in which the office of cenfor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the cenforship of Claudius.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CE'NSURABLE. adj. [from censure.] Worthy of censure; blame-

able; culpable.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been taunted for something cenjurable. Locke. CE'NSURABLENESS. n. f. [from censurable.] Blamableness; liable

to be censured.

CENSURE. n. f. [ccnfura, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greatest of these days,

To 'scape my censure, not expect my praise.

2. Judgment; opinion.

Madain, and you, my fifter, will you go
To give your censures in this weighty business?

Shakespeare, Richard III.

Pope.

3. Judicial fentence.

To you, lord governour,
Remains the censure of this hellish villain. Shakespeare.

4. A spiritual punishment inslicted by some ecclesiastical judge.

Aylisse's Parergon.

Upon the unsuccessfulness of milder medicaments, use that stronger physick, the censures of the church. Hammond. To Ce'nsure. v. a. [censurer, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publickly.

The like censurings and despisings have embittered the spirits,

and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one against another.

To condemn by a judicial sentence.

CE'NSURER. n. f. [from censure.] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We must not stint

Our necessary actions, in the sear
To cope malicious censurers.

A statesman, who is possess of real merit, should look upon his political censurers with the same neglect, that a good writer. regards his criticks.

CENT. n. f. [centum, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five per cent, that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR, n. f. [centaurus, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a

Down from the waste they are centaurs, though women all Shakespeare. above.

The idea of a centaur has no more falsehood in it, than the name centaur. Locke.

Feats, Thessalian centaurs never knew,

And their repeated wonders shake the dome. Thomfon.

2. The archer in the zodiack.

The chearless empire of the sky,

To Capricorn, the Gentaur archer yields. Thom fon.

CENTAURY, (greater.) [centaurium majus, Lat.] A plant.
It is one of the plantæ capitulæ, or of those plants whose flowers are collected into a head, as the thistle, and hath a perennial root; its leaves are without spines, and are saw-ed on the edges; the cup of the flower is squamose, but hath no spines; the florets are large and spacious. One of the species, having cut leaves, is used in medicine. Miller.

Cers, having cut leaves, is used in medicine.

Centraury, (lesser.) [centaurium minus, Lat.]

The leaves grow by pairs, opposite to each other; the flowers consist of one leaf, funnel shaped, and divided into five acute segments; they grow on the tops of the stalks in clusters; the seed vessel is of a cylindrick form, and is divided into two cells, wherein many small seeds are contained. It grows wild, and it is made in many small seeds are contained. is used in medicine. Miller.

Add pounded galls, and roses dry,

And with Cecropian thyme strong scented centaury. Dryden.

Centenary, n.f. [centenarius, Lat.] The number of a hundred

In every centenary of years from the creation, some small a-

batement should have been made.

CE'NTESIMAL. n. f. [centesimus, Latin,] Hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetick of frac-

The neglect of a few centesimals in the fide of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

CENTIFO'LIOUS. adj. [from centum and folium, Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDF. n. f. [from centum and pes.] A poisonous infect in the West Indies, commonly called by the English forty-legs. CENTO. n. f. [cento, Lat.] A composition formed by joining

scrapes from other authours. It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as Camden's Remains. scholars call a cento.

If any man think the poem a cento, our poet will but have done the same in jest which Boileau did in earnest.

Advertisement to Pope's Dunciad.

CE'NTRAL. adj. [from centre.] Relating to the centre; con-

There is now, and was then, a space or cavity in the central There is now, and was then, a specific to that mighty mais parts of it; fo large as to give reception to that mighty mais Woodward. of water.

Umbriel, a dusky melancholy sprite,

Down to the central earth, his proper scene,

Repairs. Pore. CENTRALLY. adv. [from central.] With regard to the centre.
Though one of the feet most commonly bears the weight,
yet we see that the whole weight rests centrally upon it.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy. CENTRE. n. f. [centrum, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally diftant from all extremities.

The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this centre,

Observe degree, priority, and place.

Shakefp. Troilus and Creffida. If we frame an imagine of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it, would diffule itself every way; so that the fource, serving for the centre there, would be round about an huge sphere of fire and light.

To CE'NTRE. v. a. [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot he centred, and the other turn'd Round through the vast profundity obscure.

Milton's Paradife Loft. By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis shown,

Thy joys are centred all in me alone. He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of fin and vice, and centre it in his own breaft.

O impudent, regardful of thy own,

Whose thoughts are centred on thyself alone! Dryden. To CE'NTRE. v. n.

To rest on; to repose on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium; to meet in a point, as lines in a centre.

Where there is no visible truth wherein to centre, errour is as wide as mens fancies, and may wander to eternity.

Decay of Picty: What hopes you had in Diomede, lay down; Our hopes must centre on ourselves alone.

Dryden. The common acknowledgments of the body will at length centre in him, who appears fincerely to aim at the common benefit.

It was attested by the visible centring of all the old prophe-cies in the person of Christ, and by the completion of those prophecies fince, which he himself uttered.

To be placed in the midst or centre.

As God in heav'n

Is centre, yet extends to all; fo thou, Centring, receiv'st from all those orbs.

Milton.

CE'NTRICK. adj. [from centre.] Placed in the centre. Some that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,

Say, where his centrick happiness doth lie.

CENTRIFUGAL. adj. [from centrum and fugio, Lat.] . Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the

They described an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a centrifugal force. Cheyne.

CENTRIPETAL. adj. [from centrum and peto, Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in respect to the central body, and centripetal, in respect of the revolving body. Cheyne.

CE'NTRY. See SENTINEL.

The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay, Who 'gainst the centry's box discharge their tea.

Gay.

CE'NTUPLE. adj. [centuplex, Lat.] An hundred fold.
To CE'NTUPLICATE. v. a. [centuplicatum, of centum and fli.0, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times D.
To CENTURIATE. v. a. [centurio, Lat.] To divide into hundred

CENTURIA TOR. n. f. [from century.] A name given to hiftorians, who distinguish times by centuries; which is generally

the method of ecclesiastical history.

The centuriators of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. Aviiffe.

CENTU'RION. n. f. [centurio, Latin.] A military officer among

the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

Have an army ready, fay you?—A most royal one. The centurions, and their charges, distinctly billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning.

Shakesp. Coriolanus.

CENTURY. n. f. [centuria, Lat.]
1. A hundred; usually employed to specify time; as, the second century.

The nature of eternity is such, that, though our joys, after

fome centuries of years, may feem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed fo many ages, yet will they really still continue new.

And now time's whiter series is begun,
Which in soft centuries shall smoothly run.

Dryden.
The lists of bishops are filled with greater numbers than one

would expect; but the succession was quick in the three first centuries, because the bishop very often ended in the martyr.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

2. It is sometimes used simply for a hundred. Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into centuries or hundreds. Spenfer. Wh.n

With wild woodleaves and weeds I have ftrew'd his grave,

And on it faid a century of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and figh. Shakefpeare.

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which fignifies a fhip or vessel, such as those that the Saxons landed in. Gilfon's Camden.

CE'PHALALGY. n. f. [κεΦαλαλγία.] The headach. Diet.

CEPHALICK. adj. [κεΦαλαλγία.] That which is medicinal to the

Cephalick medicines are all fuch as attenuate the blood, fo as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the Arb. thnot on Aliments. I dreffed him up with foft folded linen, dipped in a cephalick

Www. balfam. CERASTES. n. f. [xegasis.] A ferpent having horns, or sup-

posed to have them. Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbena dire,

Ceraftes horn'd, hydrus, and clops drear. Paradife Lost. CE'RATE. n. f. [cera, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or some softer substance, makes a consistence fofter than a plaister.

CE'RATED. odj. [ceratus, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax. 70 CERE. v. a. [from cera, Lat. wax.] To wax.
You ought to pierce the skin with a needle, and strong brown thread, cered about half an inch from the edges of the lips.

Wifeman.

In the head of man, the base of the brain and cèrebel, yea, of the whole scull, is set parallel to the horizon.

Ce'recloth. n. s. [from ere and cloth.] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter, used to wounds and bruises.

The ancient E typtian mummies were shrowded in a number of solds of lines, besseared with sums.

ber of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, in manner of cerecloth.

CE'REMENT. n. f. [from cera, Lat. wax.] Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell, Why canonized bones, hearsed in death,

Shakefp. Hamlet.

Have burst their cerements?

CEREMO'NIAL. adj. [from ceremony]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite.

What mockery will it be,

To want the bridegroom, when the priest attends,
To speak the ceremonial rites of marriage?

Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew:
We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a ceremonial nicety into a substantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion.

South.

Christ did take away that external ceremonial worship that Stilling fleet. was among the Jews.

2. Formal; observant of old forms.

Oh monstrous, superstitious puritan, Of refin'd manners, yet ceremonial man, That when thou meet'ft one, with enquiring eyes

That when thou hier to the, who keep to the file and, like a needy broker, prize The filk and gold he wears.

With dumb pride, and a fet formal face, He moves in the dull ceremonial track,

With Jeve's embroider'd coat upon his back. Dryden.

CEREMO'NIAL. n. f. [from ceremon).]

1. Outward form; external rite.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy. to alter the ceremonial, or any indifferent part, would be a refolution in the legislature to prevent new fects.

The order for rites and forms in the Romish church. CEREMO'NIALNESS. n. f. [from ceremonial.] The quality of being ceremonial; over much use of ceremony.

CEREMO'NIOUS. adj. [from ceremony.]

1. Confishing of outward rites.
Under a different oeconomy of religion, God was more tender of the shell and ceremonious part of his worship.

der of the shell and ceremony; awful.

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the sacrifice,

How ceremonious, solemn, and unearthly,

Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion.
You are too senseless obstinate, my lord; Skakefp. Rich. III. Too ceremonious, and traditional. Nº XXIII.

4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility; formally re-

speciful.

They have a set of ceremonious phrases, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. Addison's Guardian.

5. Observant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a ceremonious leave, And loving farewel of our feveral friends. Shakespeare.

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old caitiff was grown fo ceremonious, as he would needs accompany me tome miles in my way CEREMO'NIOUSLY. adv. [from ceremon ous.] In a ceremonious manner; tormally; respectful.

Geremoniculfy let us prepare Some welcome for the mistress of the house.

Sharespeare's Two wentlemen of Verona. CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. n. f. [from ceremonious.] Fondness of

ceremony; using too much ceremony. CE'REMONY. n. f. [ceremon'a, Lat.] 1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may

Spenfer's Epithalamium. The facred ceremonie, partake.

He is superstitious grown of late, Quite from the main opinion he held once

Of fantafy, of dreams, and ceremonies.

Dilrobe the images, Shakesp. J. Cafar.

Shallefp. J. Cafar. If you find them deck'd with ceremony.

2. Forms of civility.

The fauce to meat is ceremony;

Meeting were bare without it.

Shakefp. Macbeth. Not to use ceremonies at all, is to teach others not to use them again, and so diminish respect to himself.

Bacon.

3. Outward forms of state.

What art thou, thou idle ceremony? What kind of god art thou, that fuffer it more Of mortal grief, than do thy worshippers?

Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form?

Shake/peare's Henry V. A coarfer place,

Where pomp and ceremonies enter'd not,

Where greatness was shut out, and bigness well forgot.

L'ryden's Fables.

CR'ROTE. n. f. The fame with cerate; which fee.
In those which are critical, a cerate of oil of olives, with The fame with cerate; which fee.

white wax, hath hitherto ferved my purpose.

CERTAIN. adj. [certus, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; undoubted; that which cannot be questioned, or denied.

This it is equally certain of, whether these ideas be more or less general.

less general.

Locke.

Those things are certain among men, which cannot be denied, without obstinacy and folly.
2. Resolved; determined. Tillotfon.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot, Certain to undergo like doom of death,

Confort with thee.

Aliton's Paradife Lost.

3. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a certain man told me this.

How bad soever this fashion may justly be accounted, certain of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it. Carew's Survey.

I got them in my country's fervice, when Some certain of your brethren roar'd, and ran

Shakeft. Coriolanus. From noise of our own drums. Let there be certain leather bags made of several biguess, which, for the matter of them, should be tractable. Wilkins.

4. Undoubting; put past doubt.

This form before Alcyone prefent, To make her certain of the fad event.

Dryden.

CE'RTAINLY. adv. [from certain.]

1. Indubitably; with ut question; without doubt.

Certainly he that, by those legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less so by any private attempt.

Decay of Piety.

What precise collection of simple ideas, modesty or frugative in the forest in the power.

lity fland for, in another's use, is not so certainly known. Locke. Without fail.

CE'RTAINNESS. n. f. [from certain.] The fame with certainty. CE'RTAINTY. n. f. [from certain.]
1. Exemption from doubt.

Donne.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas. Locke.

That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more Than to be fure they do; for certainties

Or are past remedies, or timely knowing,
The remedy then born.

CE'RTES. aav. [certes, Fr.] Certainly; in truth; in footh: an old word.

Certe, Sir Knight, ye've been too much to blame,

Thus for to blot the honour of the dead, And with foul cowardice his carcase shame, Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.

Fairy Queen. For, cirte, these are people of the island. Shukef ea c. Hudib as. Certes, our authors are to blame.

CERTIFICATE. n. f. [certificat, low Lat. he certifies.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein.

2. Any testimony.

A certificate of poverty is as good as a protection. L'Estr. I can bring certificates, that I behave myself soberly before company. Addison's Spectator.

To CERTIFY. v. a. [certifier, Fr.]

 To give certain information of.
 The English embassadors returned out of Flanders from
 Maximilian, and certified the king, that he was not to hope for any aid from him. Bacon's Henry VII.

This is designed to certify those things that are confirmed of God's favour. Hammond's Fundamentals.

2. It has of before the thing told.

CERTIOR MRI. n. f. [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending, that justice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who seeks the said writ, hath received hard dealing in the said court. the faid court.

CE'RTITUDE. n. f. [certitudo, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from They thought at first they dream'd; for 'twas offence Drya

With them, to question certitude of sense.

There can be no majus and minus in the certitude we have of

things, whether by mathematick demonstration, or any other way of consequence.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.

Cervical. adj. [cervicalis, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta bending a little upwards, sends forth the cervical and axillary arteries; the rest turning down again, forms the descending trunk.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

CERU'LEAN. } adj. [ceruleus, Lat.] Blue; fky coloured.

It afforded a folution, with, now and then, a light touch of fky colour, but nothing near fo high as the ceruleous tincture of Boyle.

From thee the saphire solid ether takes

Thomson's Summer. Its hue cerulean. CERULI'FICK. adj. [from ceruleous.] Having the power to pro-

duce a blue colour.

The feveral species of rays, as the rubifick, cerulifick, and Grew's Cosmol. Sacra. others are separated one from another. Grew's Cosmol. Sacra. CERU' MEN. n. s. [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the

CE'RUSE. n. f. [ceruffa, Lat.] White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, refembling it in that particular, are by chymists called cerufe, as the cerufe of antimony, and the like.

CESA'RIAN. adj. [from Cæfar.]

The Cefarian fection is cutting a child out of the womb either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of Casar to the Roman family so called.

CESS. n. f. [probably corrupted from cenfe; fee CENSE; though imagined by Junius to be derived from faifire, to feize.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like cefs is also charged upon the country sometimes for the like cefs is also charged upon the country sometimes for the like the failure and the like centre.

victualling the foldiers, when they lie in garrison. Spenser.

The act of laying rates.

[from cesse, Fr.] It feems to have been used by Shakespeare for bounds, or limits.

I pr'ythee, Tom, beat Cutt's faddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all cefs. Shakefp. Henry IV.

To CESS. v. a. [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.
We are to confider how much land there is in all Ulfter, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may cefs the faid rent, and allowance iffuing thereout. Spenfer on Ireland. rent, and allowance issuing thereout.

Cessa'tion. n. f. [cessatio, Lat.]

1. A stop; a rest; a vacation.

The day was yearly observed for a sestival, by cessation from

The day was yearly observed for a feltival, by cellation from labour, and by reforting to church.

True piety, without cellation toft
By theories, the practick part is loft.

There had been a mighty confusion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary course, and a cessation and suspension of the laws of nature.

Woodward.

The rifing of a parliament is a kind of cessation from poli-ks.

Addison's Freeholder.

The ferum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the ceffation of which, the falts of which the acid was composed will be regenerated. Arbuthnet on Aliments.

2. A pause of hostility, without peace.
When the succours of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to get them fome respite, by a cessation.

K. Charles.

CESSAVIT. n. f. [Latin.]
A swrit that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, emitted to perform such service, or pay such rent, as he is obliged by his tenure, and hath not, upon his land or tenement, sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained.

of receding, or giving way, without refiftance.

If the subject strucken be of a proportionate cessibility, it feems to dull and deaden the stroke; whereas if the thing strucken be hard, the stroke seems to lose no force, but to work a greater effect:

Digby on the Soul.

CE'SSIBLE. adj. [from cedo, ceffum, Lat.] Easy to give way.

If the parts of the strucken body be so easily ceffible, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into

fuch a body, till it has spent its force.

Digby on the Soul.

Ce'ssion. n. s. [ceffion, Fr. ceffio, Lat.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without some resistance either in the air or the body percussed; for if there be a mere yielding or cefsion. it produceth no sound.

Bacon's Natural History.

fion, it produceth no found.

Bacon's Natural History.

Refignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A parity in their council would make and secure the best peace they can with France, by a cession of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces.

Temple.

Cessionary. adj. [from cession.] As a cessionary bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects.

Martin.

Cessment. n. s. [from cess.] An assessment or tax.

Dict.

Cessor. n. s. [from cess.] An affessment or tax.

Dict.

Cessor. n. s. [from cess.] An assessment of the case of th

fuch phrase is to be understood, as if it were said, the tenant cesseth to do that which he ought, or is bound to do by his land or tenement.

CE'STUS. n. f. [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not fo much as her own ceflus.

Addison's Spectator.

fo much as her own ceflus.

CETA'CEOUS. adj. [from cete, whales, Lat.] Of the whale kind.

Such fishes as have lungs or respiration, are not without the

Brown's Vulg. Err. He hath created variety of these cetaceous fishes, which converse chiefly in the northern seas, whose whole body being en-compassed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greatest cold of the sea-water. Ray on the Greation.

A note in the scale of musick. Gamut I am, the ground of all accord, A re, to plead Hortensio's passion; B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,

Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.

CH has, in words purely English, or fully naturalized, the sound of tch; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to describe in words. In some words derived from the French, it has the found of fh, as chaife; and, in some derived from the Greek, the sound of k, as cholerick.

CHACE. See CHASE.

C faut, that loves with all affection:

CHAD. n. f. A fort of fish.

Of round fish there are brit, sprat, whiting, chad, eels, Carew's Survey of Cornwal: congar, millet.

To CHAFE. v. a. [echauffer, Fr.]

1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him upon fome of their garments, and fell to rub and chafe him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the formation of living.

Sidney.

fervant, and warmth, the companion of living.

At laft, recovering heart, he does begin

To rub her temples, and to chafe her skin.

Soft, and more soft, at ev'ry touch it grew;

Like pliant wax, when chasing hands reduce

The former mass to form, and frame to use. Fairy Queen.

z. To heat. Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,

Rage like an angry boar, chafed with sweat? Shakefp.

3. To perfume.

Lilies more white than fnow, with violets m New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow; Whose scent so chas'd the neighbour air, that you Would surely swear Arabick spices grew.

Such Suckling:

4. To make angry.

Her intercession chaf'd him so,

Was suppliant, When she for thy repeal was suppliant, That to close prison he commanded her. Shakespeare. An offer of pardon more chafed the rage of those, who were resolved to live or die together. folved to live or die together. Sir John Hayward. For all that he was inwardly chafed with the heat of youth

and indignation, against his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himself betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his foldiers. Knolles's History of the Turks.

This chaf'd the boar, his nostrils flames expire, And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. Dryden.

To CHAFE. v.n.

To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.
 Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,
 And chaf'd at that indignity right fore.

Dryden.

CHA My husband will not rejoice so much at the abuse of Fal-staff, as he will chase at the doctor's marrying my daughter. Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor. Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care, Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are.

Shakespeare's Macbeth. How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and chafe, And swear; not Addison himself was safe. Pope. 2. To fret against any thing. Once upon a raw and gufty day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his fhores.
The murmuring furge, Shakefp. That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes, Cannot be heard so high.

CHAFE. n. f. [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a pasfion; a fume; a pett; a fret; a ftorm.
When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence, he so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal, in a chase, sent for him to Whitehall.

Camden's Remains. At this the knight grew high in chafe, And staring furiously on Ralph, He trembled. Hudibras. CHAFE-WAX. n. f. An officer belonging to the lo cellor, who fits the wax for the fealing of writs. An officer belonging to the lord high chan-e wax for the fealing of writs. Harris. CHA'FER. n. f. [ceapon, Sax. kever, Dutch.] An infect; a fort of yellow beetle.

CHA'FERY. n. f. A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection.

Phillips's World of Il ords. CHAFF. n. f. [ceap, Sax. kaf, Dutch.]
1. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and win-We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind, That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff, And good from bad find no partition.

Pleasure with instruction should be join'd; Shakefp. So take the corn, and leave the chaff behind. He fet before him a fack of wheat, as it had been just threshed out of the sheaf; he then bid him pick out the chaff from among the corn, and lay it aside by itself.

2. It is used for any thing worthless.

To CHA'FFER. v. n. [kauffen, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

Nor rode himself to Paul's, the publick fair,

To chaffer for preferments with his gold,

Where bishopricks and sinecures are fold.

Dryden. Where bishopricks and finecures are fold. Dryden. The chaffering with diffenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. Swift. In disputes with chairmen, when your master sends you to chaffer with them, take pity, and tell your master that they will not take a farthing lefs. To CHA'FFER. v. a. [The active fense is obsolete.] 1. To buy. He chaffer'd chairs in which churchmen were fet,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let. Spenser. 2. To exchange. Approaching nigh, he never staid to greet,
Ne chaffer words, proud courage to provoke. Fairy 2.

CHA'FFERER. n. f. [from chaffer.] A buyer; bargainer; pur-CHA'FFERN. n. f. [from eschauffer, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water. CHA'FFERY. n f. [
buying and felling. f. [from chaffer.] Traffick; the practice of The third is, merchandize and chaffery, that is, buying and felling. Spenfer's State of Ireland. CHA'FFINCH. n. f. [from chaff and finels.] A bird fo called, befelling. cause it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song.

Phillip,'s World of Words. CHA'FFLESS. allj. [from chaff.] Without chaff.
The love I bear him,

The chaffinch, and other small birds, are injurious to some Mortimer's Husbandry. Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you, Unlike all others, chafflefs. Shakefp. Cymbeline. CHA'FFWEED. n. f. [gnaphalium, Lat.] An herb; the same with cudwced; which fee.

CHA'FFY. adj. [from chaff.] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

If the straws be light and chaffy, and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the middle.

Brown.

tance, they will not rife unto the middle.

CHA'FINGDISH. n. f. [from c'ofe and dith.] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the incorporation of filver and tin in equal quantities whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to chasing dishes, posnets, and such other filver vessels.

Razon's P'yica! Remains.

CHAGRI'N. n. f. [chagrine, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fret-fulness; peevishness. It is pronounced fragreen.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with chagrin; Pope.

That fingle act gives half the world the spleen.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniencies and chagrins, more than their small remain of life scemed destined to undergo. Pope's Letters.

To CHAGRI'N. v. a. [chagriner, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to teaze; to make uneasy.

CHAIN. n f. [chaine, Fr.]

1. A feries of links fastened one within another.

And Physich took off his ring and not it were Lesingle.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold chain about his neck. Genesis. 2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; fomething with which prisoners are bound.

Still in conftraint your fuff'ring fex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real chains.

3. A line of links with which land is being real. Pope.

A furveyour may as foon, with his chain, measure out insinite space, as a philosopher, by the quickest flight of mind, reach it, or, by thinking, comprehend it.

Locke. 4. A feries linked together.

Those so mistake the Christian religion, as to think it is only a chain of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil.

Hammend.

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of any faculty, so especially in that of right reasoning; which is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the chains

of them more long.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

To CHAIN. v a. [from the noun.]

To fasten or link with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide more piercing flatutes daily to chain up and restrain the poor.

The mariners he chained in his own galleys for flaves.

Knolles's History of the Turks. Or, march'd I chain'd behind the hostile car,
The victor's pastime, and the sport of war?
They, with joint force oppression chaining, set
Imperial justice at the helm. Prior.

Thomson.

2. To bring into flavery.

Was made for Cæfar, but for Titus too:
And which more bleft? who chain'd his country, fay,

Or he, whose virtue figh'd to lose a day?

3. To put on a chain.

The admiral feeing the mouth of the haven chained, and the castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not at-tempt to enter. Knolles's History of the Turks.

4. To unite O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine, And in this vow do chain my foul with thine.

Shakespeare's Henry VI. CHA'INPUMP. n. f. [from chain and pump.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works easily, and is easily mended, but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a discoverable possels. makes a difagreeable noife.

It is not long fince the striking of the topmast, a wonderful great ease to great ships both at sea and in harbour, hath been devised, together with the chairpump, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and the drabble. Raleigh's Effays.

CHA'INSHOT. n. f. [from chain and shot.] Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they sly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In sea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the chain tot, and splinters.

ters.

CHA'INWORK. n. f. [from chain and work.] Work with open

fpaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequery, rk, and wreaths of chainwork, for the cha-

piters which were upon the tops of the pillars.

CHAIR. n. f. [chair, Fr.]

1. A moveable feat.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air, Or laugh and shake in Rab'lais' easy chair,

Or laugh and shake in Rabiais easy total,
Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind.

If a chair be defined a test for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a feat for a single person, with-

2. A feat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—

—Is the chair empty? Is the sword unsway'd?

Shakes Richar

Is the king dead?

If thou be that princely eagle's bird, Shakesp. Richard III.

Show thy descent by gazing gainst the sun; For chair and dukedom, throne and kingdom, say;

Either that's thine, or else thou wert not his.

Shakesp. Henry VI.

The honour a gous
Keep Rome in fafety, and the chairs of justice
Shakesp. Corislanus. The committee of the commons appointed Mr. Pym to take chair.

Clarendon. the chair.

## C H A

Her grace fat down to rest a while, In a rich chair of state. Shakess Shakesp. Henry VIII. In this high temple, on a chair of state, The seat of audience, old Latinus sate. Dryden's Æn. 3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan. Think what an equipage thou haft in air, Pope.

And view with scorn two pages and a chair. CHA'IRMAN. n. f. [from chair and man.]

1. The president of an assembly.

In these assemblies generally one person is chosen chairman or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order.

Il atts's Improvement of the Mind.

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one justles in the shole,
A rafter breaks his head, or chairman's pole.

Troy chairmen bore the wooden steed, Dryden.

Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed; Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Instead of paying chairmen, run them through.

CHAISE. n. f. [chaife, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by

Instead of the chariot he might have said the chaife of government; for a chaife is driven by the person that sits in it

vernment; for a chaife is driven by the person that sits in it.

Addison's Wrige Examiner.

Chalco'grapher. n. s. [χαλχογράφ, of χαλχω, brass, and γραφω, to write or engrave] An engraver in brass.

Chalco'graphy. n. s. [χαλχογραφια.] Engraving in brass.

Chaldron for s. consisting chaldron should weigh two thousand pounds.

Cha'lden. s. s. s. s. s. s. calice, fr. calix, Lat.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,

And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him

A chalice for the nonce.

Shakesp. Hamlet.

A chalice for the nonce.

Shakefi

2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or chalices.

CHA'LICED. adj. [from calix, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup; applied by Shakespeare to a flower, but now obfolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate fings, And Phœbus 'gins arise,

His steeds to water at these springs, On chalic'd flowers that lies. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

CHALK. n. f. [cealc; cealcran, Sax. calck, Welch.]

Chalk is a white fossile, usually reckoned a stone, but by fome ranked among the boles. It is used in medicine as an abforbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. Chambers. He maketh all the stones of the altar as chalk stones, that are

beaten in funder. Ifaiab. Chalk is of two forts; the hard, dry, strong chalk, which is best for lime; and a fost, unctuous chalk, which is best for lands, because it easily dissolves with rain and frost. Mortimer.

With chalk I first describe a circle here,

Where these ethereal spirits must appear. To CHALK. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To rub with chalk.

To manure with chalk.

Land that is chaiked, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second chalking.

Mortimer. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being not propt by ancestry, whose grace Chalks successors their way. Shakes. Henry VIII. His own mind chalked out to him the just proportions and measures of behaviour to his fellow creatures. With these helps I might at least have chalked out a way for

Dryden. others, to amend my errors in a like defign. The time falls within the compass here chalked out by nature, ery punctually. Woodward's Natural History. very punctually. CHALK-CUTTER. n. f. [from chalk and cut.] A man that digs

Shells, by the feamen called chalk eggs, are dug up com-monly in the chalk-pits, where the chalk-cutters drive a great Woodward. trade with them.

CHALK-PIT. n. f. [from chalk and pit.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See CHALK-CUTTER.

CHA'LKY. adj. [from chalk.]

1. Confishing of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the chalky cliffs,

When from thy shore the tempest beats us back, I stood upon the hatches in the storm. Shakesp. That bellowing beats on Dover's chalky cliff.

Impregnated with chalk.
 Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting. Racon.
 To CHA'LLENGE. v. a. [chalenger, Fr.]
 To call another to answer for an offence by combat.
 The prince of Wales slept forth before the king,
 And, nephew, challeng'd you to single sight.
 Shakesp.

2. To call to a contest.

Thus form'd for speed, he challenges the wind, And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind; He scours along the field with loosen'd reins. Di d I challenge any man to make any pretence to power by right

of fatherhood, either intelligible or possible. Locke. 3. To accuse.

Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,

Whom I may rather challenge for unkindness. Shakefp. 4. In law; to object to the impartiality of any one. [See the

Though only twelve are fworn, yet twenty four are to be returned, to supply the defects or want of appearance of those that are challenged off, or make default.

5. To claim as due.

The utter disturbance of that divine order, whereby the preeminence of chiefest acceptation is by the best things worthily Hosker.

which of you, shall we say, doth love us most? That we our largest bounty may extend, Where nature doth with merit challenge.

Shakefp.

And so much duty as my mother shew'd To you, preferring you before her father; So much I challenge, that I may profess Due to the moor, my lord.

Had you not been their father, these white slakes
Did challenge pity of them.
So when a type first So when a tyger fucks the bullocks blood, A familh'd lion, issuing from the wood,

Roars loudly fierce, and challenges the food.

Dryden's Fables.

Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba? That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar, And challenge better terms. Addison.

And challenge better terms.

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will now challenge you of your promife, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry.

CHA'LLENGE. n. f. [from the verb.]

I. A fummons to combat.

I never in my life

I never in my life

Did hear a challenge urg'd more modestly.

Shakesp.

2. A demand of something as due.

There must be no challenge of superiority, or discounte
Collier of Friendship.

Collier of Friendship.

3. In law. An exception taken either against persons or things; persons, as in affize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. Challenge made to the jurors, is either made to the array, or to the polls: challenge made to the array is, when the whole number is excepted against, as partially empannelled: challenge to or by the poll, is when some one or more are excepted against, as not indifferent: challenge to the jurors is divided into challenge principal, and challenge for cause: challenge principal is that which the law allows without cause alledged, or farther examination; as a prisoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily challenge to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon Cowel.

him, alledging no cause.
You are mine enemy, I make my challenge,

You shall not be my judge.

CHA'LLENGER. n. f. [from challenge.]

1. One that defies or summons another to combat.

Young man, have you challenged Charles the wrestler?—

No, fair princes; he is the general challenger.

Shakefp. As you like it.

Death was denounc'd; He took the fummons, void of fear, And unconcernedly cast his eyes around, As if to find and dare the griefly challenger.

2. One that claims superiority.

Whose worth

Dryd.

Dryden.

Rowe's Royal Convert.

Stood challenger on mount of all the age,

For her perfections. Shakefp. Hamlet. 3. A claimant; one that requires fomething as of right.

Earnest challengers there are of trial, by some publick dispu-Hooker, Preface.

CHALY'BEATE. adj. [from chalybs, Lat. steel.] Impregnated with iron of steel; having the qualities of steel.

The diet ought to strengthen the folids, allowing spices and wine, and the use of chalybeate waters.

CHAMADE. n. f. [French.] The beat of the drum which CHAMADE. n. f. [French.]
declares a furrender.

Several French battalions made a shew of resistance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little fosse, in order to attack them, they beat the chamade, and sent us charte blanche.

Addison's Spectator. CHA'MBER. n. f. [chambre, Fr. camera, Lat. siambr, Welch.] I. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated

Welcome, fweet prince, to London, to your chamber. Shakejp. Richard III.

Bid them come forth, and hear me, Or at their chamber door I'll beat the drum,

'I'ill it cry sleep to death. Shakesp When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two, Shakespeare.

Of his own chamber. Shakespeare. A natural cave in a rock may have something not much unlike to parlours or chambers. Bentley:

2. Any retired room.

The dark caves of death, and chambers of the grave. Prior.

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of a film's existence in the poster-

4. A court of justice.

In the imperial chamber this vulgar answer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and al-Ayliffe's Parergon. ledged. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A species of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, chambers, arquebuse, musket, &c.

The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHA'MBER. v. n. [from the noun.]

I. To be wanton; to intrigue.

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drun-kenness, not in chambering and wantonness. Romans.

2. To refide as in a chamber.

The best blood chamber'd in his bosom. Sbake p.

CHA'MBERER. n. f. [from chamber.] A man of intrigue.

I have not those fost parts of conversation,

That chamberers have.

Cha'mberfellow. n. f. [from chamber and fellow.] One that lies in the fame chamber.

It is my fortune to have a chamberfellow, with whom I agree

very well in many fentiments.

Speciator.

Chamberlain. n. f. [from chamber.]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the fixth officer of the

crown; a confiderable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the provision of every thing in the house of lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and door-keepers. To this office the duke of Ancaster makes an hereditary claim.

2. Lord chamberlain of the houshold has the overfight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber.

Chambers.

Humbly complaining to her deity,

Got my lord chamberlain his liberty Shakespeare. He was made lord steward, that the staff of chamberlain might be put into the hands of his brother. Clarendon.

A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord chamberlains allow the stage.

3. A servant who has the care of the chambers.
Thinkst thou,

That the bleak air, thy boisterous chamberlain, Will put thy shirt on warm?

When Duncan is affeep, his two chamberlains
We will with wine and waffel convince.
He ferv'd at first Emilia's chamberlain. Shakefp. Dryden.

4. A receiver of rents and revenues: as, chamberlain of the exchequer, of Chester, of the city of London. Chambers. CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. n. f. [from chamberlain. ] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID. n. f. [from chamber and maid.] A maid whose business is to dress a lady, and wait in a chamber.

Men will not his,

The chambermaid was named Cifs. Ben. Johnson.

Some coarse country wench, almost decay'd, Trudges to town, and first turns chambermaid. Pope. When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he used to consult one of his lady's chambermaids. Swift.

If these nurses ever presume to entertain the girls with the common follies practifed by chambermaids among us, they are publickly whipped.
To Cha'mblet. v. a. [from camelot. See Camelot.]

vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and chambleted; as oak, whereof wainfcot is made.

CHA'MBREL of a Horse. The joint or bending of the upper part

of the hinder leg. Farrier's Dia.

CHAME'LEON. n. f. [χαμάιλεων.]

The chameleon has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it fastens itself to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its nose long, and made in an obtuse point; its back is sharp, its skin plaited, and jagged like a faw from the neck to the last joint of the tail, and upon its head it has formething like a comb; like a fish, it has no neck. Some have afferted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies, catched with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white flesh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, refembling an elephant's trunk. It also shrinks, N XXIII.

and grows longer. This animal is faid to assume the colour and grows longer. I his animal is faid to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied; but our modern observers assure us, that its natural colour, when at rest and in the shade, is a bluish grey; though some are yellow, and others green, but both of a smaller kind. When it is exposed to the sun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to a dun colour, and its parts, which have least of the light upon them, are changed into some of different colours. The series them, are changed into spots of different colours. The grain of its skin, when the light doth not shine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes when it is handled, it feems to be speckled with dark spots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to beof a violet colour; and sometimes if it be wrapped up in linen, when it is taken off, it is white; but it changes colour only in some parts of the

body.

Calmet.

A chameleon is a creature about the bigness of an ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his skin spotted with little tumours, less eminent nearer the belly; his tail slender and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outside, and two on the inside; his tongue of a marvellous length fide, and two on the infide; his tongue of a marvellous length in respect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will launch out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a dusky vellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly; yet spotted with

blue, white, and red.

I can add colours ev'n to the chameleon;
Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage. Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage.

One part devours the other, and leaves not so much as a mouthful of that popular air, which the chameleons grasp after.

Decay of Piety.

The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. To CHA'MFER. v. a. [chambrer, Fr.] To channel; to make

To CHA'MFER. v. a. [chambrer, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHA'MFER. [n. f. [from to chamfer.] A small surrow or gutCHA'MFET. ter on a column.

CHA'MLET. n. f. [See CAMELOT.]

To make a chamlet draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering consist of a double line.

CHA'MOIS. n. f. [chamois, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us shammy.

These are the beasts which you shall eat; the ox, the sheep, and wild ox, and the chamois.

Deuteronomy.

and wild ox, and the chamois. CHA'MOMILE. n. f. [χαμαιμήλου.] The name of an odorifer-

ous plant.

Pope.

Shake p.

It hath a fibrose root; the cup of the flower is squamose, which expands, and appears like many leaves; the flowers are radicated; the petals of the flower are white, and the dish yel-low; the leaves are cut into five segments. This plant was formerly in great request for making green walks, and is still cultivated in physick gardens for medicinal use, though it grows Miller.

wild in great plenty.

Cool violets, and orpine growing still,
Embathed balm, and chearful galingale,
Fresh costmary, and breathful chamomile,
Dull poppy, and drink-quick'ning setuale.

For though the chamomile the more it is trodden on the fafter it grows; yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it Shakespeare.

Watery liquors force it, as distilled water with diureticks, posset drink with chamomile flowers.

To CHAMP. v. a. [champayer, Fr.]

I. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in smoke;

and betle is but champed in the mouth with a little lime. Bacon.

The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage;
But, like a proud fleed rein'd, went haughty on,

Champing his iron curb.

At his command,

The steeds caparison'd, with purple stand,
And champ betwixt their teeth the soaming gold. Dryden. 2. To devour.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I

To CHAMP. v. n. To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and champing, as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occasion to Musidorus to come near him.

Sidney. They began to repent of that they had done, and irefully to

champ upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. Hooker. His jaws did not answer equally to one another; but by his frequent motion and champing with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured. Wiseman.

CHA'MPAIGN. n. f. [campagne, Fr.] A flat open country.

In the abuses of the customs, meseems, you have a fair champaign laid open to you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse. Spensers

Of all these bounds, With shadowy forests and with champaigns rich'd, We make thee lady. Shakespeare. If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open champaign, the more mighty will continually feek occasion to extend his limits unto the further border thereof. Raleigh. Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without difarray, by the fpace of some miles, part of the way champaign unto the city of Gaunt, with less loss of men than the enemy.

Bacon. From his fide two rivers flow'd,

Th' one winding, th' other straight, and lest between

Fair champaign, with less rivers interven'd. Milton. CHA'MPERTORS. n. f. [from champerty. In law.] Such as move suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the land in contest or part of the gains.

of the land in contest or part of the gains.

Cha'mperty. n. f. [champart, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his fuit while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered.

Champignon. n. f. [champignon, Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,

Secure for you, himself champignons eats.

Dryden.

It has the resemblance of a large champignon before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob at one end.

Woodward on Fossis.

Woodward on Fosils.

CHA'MPION. n. f. [champion, Fr. campio, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in fingle combat.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory would go on the one fide.

Bacon's Col. of Good and Evil.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce, Strive here for mast'ry and to battle bring Their embryon atoms. Milton.

O light of Trojans, and support of Troy, Thy father's champion, and thy country's joy! At length the adverse admirals appear, Dryden.

The two bold champions of each country's right. Dryden.

2. A hero; a flout warriour.

A flouter champion never handled fword. Shakefp. This makes you incapable of conviction, and they applaud themselves as zealous champions for truth, when indeed they Locke. are contending for error.

3. In law. In our common law, champion is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another.

To CHA'MPION. v. a. [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The feed of Banquo, kings! Rather than so, come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to th' utterance.

CHANCE. n. s. [chance, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

Shakefp.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, fo we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and slies
Of every wind that blows.
The only man of all that chance could bring,

Shakefp.

To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. Dryden. Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a Dryden. conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are com-monly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them. Bentley.

2. Fortune; the act of fortune, or chance.

These things are commonly not observed, but left to take their chance. Bacon.

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To say a thing is a chance or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profanences, but a great truth; as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge South.

and power of second agents.

The beauty I beheld, has struck me dead;
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance;
Poison is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance.
All acture is but art, unknown to thee;
All charted discription, which thou canst not see.

Dryden.

All chance direction, which thou canst not see.
4. Event; success; luck. Pope.

Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness Be like our warranted quarrel! Shakefp.

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident. You were us'd

To fay, extremity was the trier of spirits, That common chances common men could bear.

Shakefp. Coriolanus.

6. Poffibility of any occurrence.

A chance, but chance may lead, where I may meet Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side, Or in thick shade retir'd. Milton.

Then your ladyship might have a chance to escape this ad-Swift. drefs. CHANCE. adj. [It is feldom used but in composition.] Happen-

ing by chance.
Now should they part, malicious tongues would say

They met like chance companions on the way. Dryden.

I would not take the gift, Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune, Dryden and Lee. Lay for the next chance comer.

To CHANCE. v. n. [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out;

Think what a chance thou chancest on; but think, Thou hast thy mistress still. Shakefpeare.

How chance thou art not with the prince thy brother? Shakejp. Henry. IV.

Ay, Casca, tell us what hath chanc'd to-day, That Cæsar looks so sad. Shakespeare. He chanced upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he eafily took. Knolles.

I chose the fafer sea, and chanc'd to find

A river's mouth impervious to the wind.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. n. f. [from chance and medley. In law.]

The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the

fault of the flayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway-fide, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one paffing by is flain: in this case he offends, because he gave no warnthat the party might have taken heed to himself. Cowel.

If fuch an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with a fmart faying, it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be juged but a chancemediey.

CHA'NCEABLE. adj. [from chance.] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the chanceable coming thither

of the king of Iberia.

CHANCEL. n. f. [from cancelli, Lat. lettices, with which the chancel was inclosed.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.
Whether it be allowable or no, that the minister should say

fervice in the chancel.

The chancel of the church is vaulted with a fingle stone of

four feet in thickness, and an hundred and sourteen in circum-Addijon.

CHA'NCELLOR. n. f. [cancellarius, Lat. chancelier, Fr. from concellare literas, vel fer intum linea par medium dueta damnare, and feemeth of itself likewise to be derived à cancellis, which signify all one with xivx lifes, a lettice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid crossways one over another, so that a man may fee through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment feats were compassed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the press of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.]

Quafitus regni tibi cancellarius Angli,
Primus folliciti mente petendus erit.
Hic est, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis aqua facit.
Verses of Nigelde Wetekre to the bishop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.

I. Cancellarius, at the first, signified the registers or actuaries in court; grapharios, scil. qui conscribendis & excipiendis judicum assis dant operam. But this name is greatly advanced, and not only in other kingdoms, but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in causes of property; for the hamilor hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himfelf only to the law of nature and confcience.

Turn out, you rogue, how like a beaft you lie:

Go, buckle to the law: is this an hour

To firetch your limbs; you'll ne'er be chancellor. Dryd. jun.
Aristides was a person of the strictest justice, and best acquainted with the laws, as well as forms of their government; so that he was in a manner chan eller of Athens.

Swift.

2. CHANCELLOR, in the Ecclefiaflical Court. A bishop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the biships in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church. Ayliffe's Paret Ton.

3. CHANCELLOR of a Cathedral. A dignitary, whose office it is

to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.

4. CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer. An officer who fits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the rest of the court, ordereth things to the king's best benefit. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of first-fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treasurer, chancellor, and barons,

as that of common law before the barons only. Cowel. Chambers.

5. CHANCELLOR of an University. The principal magistrate, who, at Oxford, holds his office during life, but, at Cambridge,

he may be elected every three years.

6. CHANCELLOR of the Order of the Garter, and other military

orders, is an officer who feals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and affembly of the knights, keeps the register of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the seal of the order. Chambers.

CHANCELLORSHIP. n. f. The office of chancellor.

The next Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship of England, he came himself to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman-usher, Madam, my lord is gone. Cam. CHAWCERY.

CHA'NCERY. n. f. [from chancellor; probably chancellery; then thortened.] The court of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great feal.

Cowel.

law; whereof the lord chancellor of the lord keeper of the great feal.

The contumacy and contempt of the party must be signified in the court of chancery, by the bishops letters under the seal Ayliffe's Parergon. episcopal.

CHA'NCRE. n. s. [chancre, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from veneral maladies.

It is possible he was not well cured and would have relapsed with a chancre.

CHA'NCROUS. adj. [from chancre.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too strict in giving so many internals in the cure of so small an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a chancrous callus. Wi, eman.

CHANDELI'ER. n. f. [chandelier, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. n. f. [chandelier, Fr.] An artifan whose trade it is to make candles, or a person who sells them.

The sack that thou hast drunken me, would have brought me

lights as good cheap at the dearest chandlers in Europe.

Shakejp. Henry IV. But whether black or lighter dies are worn,

The chandler's basket, on his shoulder born,
With tallow spots thy coat.

CHANFRIN. n. s. [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval Farrier's Dict.

between the eyebrows, down to his nose.

To CHANCE. v. a. [changer, Fr. cambio, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well whom he employeth, and change them often; for new are more timorous, and less subtile.

Bacon.
To resign any thing for the sake of another, with for before the

thing taken or received.

Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot change that for another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both.

The French and we still change; but here's the curse,
They change for better, and we change for worse.

Dryden's Spanish Friar, Prologue.

3. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller.

A shopkeeper might be able to change a guinea, or a moidore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. Swift's Intelligencer.

To give and take reciprocally, with the particle with before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, with whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, change thy fortune.

and condition. Taylor.

5. To alter.

Thou shalt not see me blush, Nor change my countenance for this arrest;

Nor change my countenance for this arreit;
A heart unspotted is not easily daunted.

Whatsoever is brought upon thee, take chearfully, and be patient when thou art changed to a low estate.

For the elements were changed in themselves by a kind of harmony, like as in a psaltery notes change the name of the tune, and yet are always sounds.

6. To mend the disposition or mind.

I would she were in heaven, so she could

Intreat some pow'r to change this currish Jew.

Shakesp. Merchant of Venice. 7. To change a horse, or to change hand, is to turn or bear thorse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left.
To CHANGE. v. n. Farrier's Dia.

To undergo change; to suffer alteration; as, his fortune may foon change, though he is now so secure.

One Julia, that his changing thought forgot,

Would better fit his chamber.

Shakespeare.

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolu-

I am weary of this moon; would he would change.

Shakefp. Midjummer Night's Dream. CHANGE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing. Since I faw you last,

There is a change upon you. Shake Speare.

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another.

O wond'rous changes of a fatal scene,

Still varying to the last! Dryden. Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding, but change and variety of company, and that of persons above us. Locke.

Empires by various turns shall rife and set; While thy abandon'd tribes shall only know

A diff'rent master, and a change of time. Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprize, Prior ..

And bid alternate passions fall and rise!
While, at each change, the son of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love.

Pope

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly re-

Take feeds or roots, and fet some of them immediately after the change, and others of the same kind immediately after the Bacon's Nat. History.

4. Novelty.

The hearts Of all his people shall revolt from him, And kiss the lips of unacquainted change. Shakesp:

Our fathers did, for change, to France repair,
And they, for change, will try our English air.

Dryden's Spanish Friar, Prologue.

5. In ringing; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is founded.

Four bells admittwenty-four changes in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty.

Eafy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring other changes upon the fame bells.

That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty change of garments. Judges, xiv. 12.

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the prefent want of change arises; but supposing no farthing of change in the nation, five and twenty thousand pounds would be fufficient.

CHA'NGEABLE. adj. [from change.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconftant.

A fleady mind will admit fleady methods and counfels; but there is no measure to be taken of a changeable humour.

L'Estrange. As I am a man, I must be changeable; and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents. Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.

2. Possible to be changed.

The fibrous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce changeable in the alimentary duct.

Arbuthnot.

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of changeable taffata; for thy mind is a very opal.

CHA'NGEABLENESS. n. f. [from changealle.] Shake/peare.

I. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a changeableness.

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that change-ableness with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours.

2. Susceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the changeableness or immutability of them, but considering

the nature and quality of fuch laws.

CHA'NGEABLY. adv. [from changeable.] Inconstantly.

CH'ANGEFUL. adj. [from change and full.] Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

Unfound plots, and changeful orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually prosecuted or performed.

Spenjer on Ireland.

Britain, changeful as a child at play,

Now calls in princes, and now turns away.

Pope.

"HA'NGELING. n. f. [from change; the word arises from an odd fuperstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child less or taken in the place of another.

And her has a less have the extention of the less and the child.

And her base elfin breed there for thee left; Such, men do changelings call, so chang'd by fairies theft.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king;
She never had so sweet a changeling.
Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream;
2. An ideot; a fool; a natural.
Changelings and fools of heav'n, and thence shut out,
Wildly we roam in discontent about.
Would any one be a changeling, because he is less determine Would any one be a changeling, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man?

Locket

3. One apt to change; a waverer. Twas not long

Before from world to world they iwung;
As they had turn'd from fide to fide,
And as they changelings liv'd, they dy'd.

CHA'NGER. n. f. [from change.] One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHA'NNEL. n. f. [canal, Fr. canalis, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an holic

It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to change the channel, and turn their streams another way. Spenfer.

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears Into the channel, till the lowest stream Do kiss the most exalted shores of all. Shakefpeare. So th' injur'd fea, which, from her wonted course, To gain some acres, avarice did force; If the new banks, neglected once, decay, No longer will from her old channel stay. Waller. Had not the faid firsts been diflocated, some of them elevated, and others depressed, there would have been no cavity or channel to give reception to the water of the fea. The tops of mountains and hills will be continually washed down by the rains, and the channels of rivers abraded by the ftreams. 2. Any cavity drawn longways.

Complaint and hot defires, the lover's hell,

And scalding tears, that wore a channel where they fell. Dryden's Fables. A strait or narrow sea, between two countries; as the British Channel between Britain and France; St. George's Channel between Britain and Ireland.
A gutter or furrow of a pillar. To CHA'NNEL. v.a. [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels. No more shall trenching war channel her fields, Nor bruise her flowrets with the armed hoofs Shakesp. Henry IV. Of hostile paces. The body of this column is perpetually channelled, like a thick plaited gown.

Wotton's Architecture.

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,

Roll down the lofty mountain's channel'd fides, And to the vale convey their foaming tides. Blackmore. To CHANT. v. a. [chanter, Fr.] To fing. Wherein the chearful birds of fundry kind Do chant sweet musick. Fairy Queen. 2. To celebrate by fong. The poets chant it in the theatres, the shepherds in the mountains. To fing in the cathedral fervice. 3. To fing in the camedral lervice.
To Chart. v. n. To fing; to make melody with the voice.
They chant to the found of the viol, and invent to themfelves inftruments of mufick.

Amos, vi. 7. Heav'n heard his fong, and haften'd his relief;
And chang'd to fnowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight, to chant aloft in air.

Chant. n. f. [from the verb.] Song; melody. Dryden. A pleafant grove With chant of tuncful birds refounding loud.

Milton's Paradife Loft. CHA'NTER. n. f. [from chant.] A finger; a fongster.
You curious chanters of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays. Wotton. Jove's etherial lays, reliftles fire, The chanter's foul, and raptur'd fong inspire, Instinct divinc! nor blame severe his choice, Warbling the Greeian woes with harp and voice. Pope.

Warbling the Greeian woes with harp and voice. Pope.

The name CHA'NTICLEER. n. f. [from chanter and clair, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow.

And chearful chanticleer, with his note shrill,

Had warned once, that Phoebus' firy car In hafte was climbing up the eaftern hill.

Hark, hark, I hear
The ftrain of ftrutting chanticleer. Fairy Queen: Shakespeare. Stay, the chearful chanticleer These verses were mentioned by Chaucer, in the description of the sudden stir, and panical fear, when Chanticleer the cock was carried away by Reynard the fox.

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble chanticleer For crowing loud, the noble chanticleer.

CHA'NTRESS. n. f. [from chant.] A woman finger.

Sweet bird, that fhun'ft the noise of folly,

Most musical, most melancholy,

Thee, chantress of the woods among,

I woo to hear thy even-song.

CHA'NTRY. n. f. [from chant.]

Chanty is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other wearly revenue. for the maintenance of one or more priests. yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priefts, daily to fing mass for the souls of the donors, and such others Now go with me, and with this holy man, Corvel. Into the chantry by; to those before him, And, underneath that confecrated roof, Plight me the full affurance of your faith.

Shakefp.

CHAOS. n. f. [chaos, Lat. xaos.]

The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was Shakefp.

divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements. The whole universe would have been a confused chaos, with-

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.
Had I followed the worst, I could not have brought church

and flate to fuch a chaos of confusions, as some have done.

out beauty or order.

Their reason sleeps, but mimick fancy wakes, Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes From words and things, ill forted, and misjoin'd, The anarchy of thought, and chaos of the mind. Dryden.

3. Any thing where the parts are undiffinguished.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a chaos within whatever order and light there be in things without us. Locke.

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's just or fit,

One glaring chaos and wild heap of wit.

Pope.

CHAO'TICK. adj. [from chaos.] Resembling chaos; consused.

When the terraqueous globe was in a chaotick state, and the earthy particles subsided, then those several beds were, in all probability, reposited in the earth.

To CHAP. v. a. [kappen, Dutch, to cut. This word seems originally the same with chop; nor were they probably diffinguished at first, otherwise than by accident; but they have now a meaning something different, though referable to the same original sense.] To break into hiatus, or gapings.

It also weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and chapping it in sundry places. The anarchy of thought, and chaos of the mind. ing it immoderately, and chapping it in fundry places.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth. Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and chap the ruffet plain. Blackmore.
CHAP. n. f. [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an open-CHAP. n. f. [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what chaps are made in it, are filled up again.

Burnet.

CHAP. n. f. [This is not often used, except by anatomists, in the singular.] The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Froth fills his chaps, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he churns, and part besoams the ground. Dryden.

The nether chap in the male skeleton is half an inch broader than in the semale, as being made to accommodate a bigger muscle for the motion of the teeth.

Grew's Museum. muscle for the motion of the teeth. Grew's Mufwum. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a feabbard by which it flicks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap. This is Monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the chape of his dagger.

Shakefp. Ail's well that ends well.

A brais or filver tip or case, that strengthens the end of the fcabbard of a fword. Phillips's World of Words. CHAPEL. n. f. [capella, Lat.]

A chapel is of two forts, either adjoining to a church, as a from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is commonly called a chapel of ease, because it is built for the ease of one or more parishioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is ferved by some inferiour curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of such as have benefit by it, as the composition or custom is. She went in among those few trees, so closed in the tops together, as they might seem a little chapel.

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or shall we go with you to your chapel?

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps error to rear up to the start hard by a chapel hard by.

A chapel will I build with large endowment. Howel's Vocal Forest. A chapel will I build with large endowment. Dryden.

A free chapel is such as is founded by the king of England.

Ayliffe's Parergon. CHA'PELESS. adj. [from chape.] Without a chape.

An old rufty sword, with a broken hilt, and chapeless, with two broken points. dependent thereon.

Shakejpeare. A chapellany is usually said to be that which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is Ayliffe's Parergon. CHA'PELRY. n. f. [from chapel.] The jurisdiction or bounds of

a chapel.

CHAPERON. n. f. [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament robes, chaperons, and caps of state. Camden. CHAPFALN. adj. [from chap and falk.] Having the mouth thrunk.

A chapfaln beaver loofely hanging by The cloven helm.

CHA'PITER. n. f. [chapiteau, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid your chapiters and your fillets with gold.

Exodus, xxxvi. 38.

CHA'PLAIN. n. f. [capellanus, Latin.] He that performs divine fervice in a chapel, and attends the king, or other person, for fervice in a chapel, and attends the same, to read prayers, and the instruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and Cowel.

Wishing me to permit John de la Court, my chaplain, a choice-hour, To hear from him a matter of some moment.

Shakesp. Chaplain, away! thy priesthood saves thy life. Shakesp. Henry VI. 3 A chief

Bentley.

K. Charles.

CHA A chief governor can never fail of some worthless illiterate CHAPLESS. adj. [from chap.] Without any flesh about the Now my lady Worm's chapless, and knocked about the muzzard with a fexton's spade. Shakespeare. Shut me nightly in a charnel-house, With reeky shanks and yellow chaples bones.

Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet. CHA'PLET. n. f. [chapelet, Fr.] A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.
 Upon old hyems' chin, and icy crown,
 An od'rous chaplet of fweet fummer's buds,
 Is, as in mockery, fet.

I ftrangely long to know,

Whether they nobler chaplets wear,

Those that their mistress' scorn did bear, Shakespeare. Or those that were us'd kindly. Suckling. All the quire was grac'd With chaplets green, upon their foreheads plac'd.
The winding ivy chaplet to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead shade:
They with joyful nimble wing,
Flew dutifully back again,
And made an humble chaplet for the king. Dryden .. Dryden. Swift. 2. A string of beads used in the Romish church for keeping an account of the number rehearfed of pater nofters and ave ma-A different fort of chaplets is also used by the Mahome-3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives. 4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the chaplet, by which they are fastened to the pummel of a saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. They are made use of both to avoid the trouble of taking up or letting down the stirrups, every time a person mounts on a different horse and saddle, and to supply the want of academy saddles, which have no stirrups to them.

5. A tust of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PMAN. n. f. [ccapman, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaser. 4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup leathers, mounted offers as a purchaser.

Fair Diomede, you do as chapmen do,
Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy. Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.
Yet have they seen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And understand 'em as most chapmen do.

Ben. Johnson. There was a collection of certain rare manuscripts, exquifitely written in Arabick; these were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, liquorish chapmen of such wares. Wotton. He dressed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likeliest place for a chapman.

Their chapmen they betray, L'Estrange. Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey. Dryden. CHAPS. n. f. [from chap.]

1. The mouth of a beaft of prey.

So on the downs we fee A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And past all hope, his chaps to frustrate so.
Open your mouth; this will shake your shaking, I can te
you, and that soundly; you cannot tell who's your friend;
Shakespeare. open your chaps again.

Sha.

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food, Shakefpeare. And long to temper their dry chaps in blood.

2. It is used in contempt for the mouth of a man. Dryden. CHAPT. } particip. paff. [from to chap.]

Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or chapt.

Ben. Johnson.

Wrinkled, gaping, or chapt.

Cooling ointment made,

Which on their fun-burnt cheeks and their chapt ikins they

CHAPTER. n. f. [chapitre, Fr. from capitulum, Lat.]

1. A division of a book.

The first book we divide into three sections; whereof the first is these three chapters.

If these mighty men at chapter and verse, can produce then no scripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will under-

no scripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce scripture enough to warrant them. South.

2. From hence comes the proverbial phrase, to the end of the chapter; throughout; to the end.

Aloney does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, mutatis mutandis, to the end of the chapter. L'Estrange.

3. Chapter, from capitulum, signifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an assembly of the clerky of a cathedral or collegiate church.

Cowel. clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church.

The abbot takes the advice and confent of his chapter, before he enters on any matters of importance.

Addi, on.

4. The place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical conflitution does not frietly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or charter house.

Aylisse. The place where delinquents receive discipline and correc-

Ayliffe. Ayliffe. 6. A decretal epistle.

CHA'PTREL. n. f. [probably from chapiter.] The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches, commonly called imposts.

Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaums with the chaptrels.

CHAR. n. f. [of uncertain derivation.] A fish found only in Winander meer in Lancashire.

To CHAR. v. a. [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black

cinder.

Spraywood, in charring, parts frequently into various cracks. Woodward on Fossils.

CHAR. n. f. [cynne, work, Sax. Lye. It is derived by Skinner, either from charge, Fr. business, or canc, Sax. care, or keeren, Dutch, to sweep.] Work done by the day; a single job or

But a meer woman, and commanded By fuch poor paffion, as the maid that milks, And does the meanest chars. Shalespearc. Harvest done, to char work did aspire;

Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire. Dryden.
To Char. v. n. [from the noun.] To work at others houses
by the day, without being a hired servant.
Char-woman. n. s. [from char and woman.] A woman hired
accidentally for odd work, or single days.
Get three or four char-women to attend you constantly in

the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders.

Swift.

CHA'RACTER. n. f. [character, Lat. χαρακτής.]

1. A mark; a ftamp; a representation.

In outward also her resembling less

His image, who made both; and less expressing

The character of that dominion giv'n O'er other creatures.

2. A letter used in writing or printing.

Milton.

But his neat cookery!

He cut our roots in characters.

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance,

Whose grossness little characters sum up.

Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida. It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one fort of character for each letter, to express it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth.

Holder.

3. The hand or manner of writing. I found the letter thrown in at the casement of my closet.-You know the character to be your brother's. Shakespeare.

4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities.

Each drew fair characters, yet none

Of these they seign'd, excels their own.

Den

Denham. 5. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This fubterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca

gave so bad a character of it. Addison.

The person with his assemblage of qualities.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece must be advanced foremost to the view of the reader or spectator; he must outshine the rest of all the characters; he must appear the prince of them, like the sun in the Copernican system, encompassed with the less noble planets.

Homer has excelled all the heroick poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his characters; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been suitable to no other deity.

Addison.

Addison.

fuitable to no other deity. 7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind.
Nothing so true as what you once let fall,

Most women have no characters at all.

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office. The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his character by fuitable actions. Atterbury To CHARACTER. v. a. [from the noun.] To inscribe; to en-

grave. These few precepts in thy memory Shakespeare. See thou character. Shew me one scar character'd on thy skin. O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books, Shakespeare:

And in their barks my thoughts I'll character.

Shakefp. As you like it.
CHARACTERI'STICAL. adj. [from characterize.] That which
CHARACTERISTICK. conflitutes the character, or marks
the peculiar properties of any person or thing.
There are several others that I take to have been likewise

fuch, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that characterifick distinction. It condward. Hoodward.
The

The shining quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his conflancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever characteristical virtue his poet gives him, raises our admiration. Dryden.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS. n. s. [from characteristical.] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK. n. s. That which conflitutes the character; that which distinguishes any thing or person from others.

I shall here endeavour to shew, how this vast invention exerts itself, in a manner superiour to that of any poet, as it is the great and peculiar characteristick which diftinguishes him from all others.

CHARACTERISTICK of a Logarithm. The fame with the index or exponent.

To CHA'RACTERIZE. v. a. [from character.]

1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of

It is fome commendation, that we have avoided publickly to

charasterize any person, without long experience. Swift.

To engrave, or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or sentiments charasterized and engraven in the soul, born with it,

and growing up with it.

3. To mark with a particular stamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national; European, Asiatick, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are characterized. Arbuthnot.

CHA'RACTERLESS. adj. [from character.] Without a character.
When water drops have worn the stones of Troy,

And blind oblivion swallowed cities up, And mighty states characterless are grated

To dusty nothing.

Shakespeare.

CHA'RACTERY: n. f. [from character.] Impression; mark; distinction.

Fairies use flowers for their charactery:
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

All my engagements I will conftrue to thee, All the charactery of my sad brows.

CHA'RCOAL. n. s. [imagined by Skinner to be derived from char, business; but by Mr. Lye, from to chark, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is used in preparing metals.

Seacoal lasts longer than charcoal; and charcoal of roots, becaused into great pieces. ing coaled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary char-

Bacon. Love is a fire that burns and sparkles, In men as nat'rally as in charcoals,
Which footy chymifts ftop in holes,
When out of wood they extract coals.

Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, fcrawls
With desp'rate charcoal round his darken'd walls? Pope.

Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw, during the autumn and winter: this makes them grow white, and lose

autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness.

Chambers.

Chards of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot, which is the true Mortimer\_ chard.

To CHARGE. v. a. [charger, Fr. caricare, Ital. from carrus, Lat.]

To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose. It has with before the thing entrusted.

And the captain of the guard charged Joseph with them, and

he ferved them.

What you have charged me with, that I have done. Shakesp. King Lear.

2. To impute as a debt, with on before the debtor. My father's, mother's, brother's death, I pardon: That's somewhat sure; a mighty sum of murder, Of innocent and kindred blood struck off,

My prayers and penance shall discount for these, And beg of heav'n to charge the bill on me. Dryden. It is not barely the ploughman's pains, the reaper's and thresher's toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we cat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utensils, must all be charged on the account of labour.

Locke.

To impute; with on before the person to whom any thing is

imputed.

No more accuse thy pen, but charge the crime

On native floth, and negligence of time. Dryden. It is easy to account for the difficulties he charges on the peripatetick doctrine. Locke.

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free, Charge all their woes on absolute decree; All to the dooming gods their guilt translate,
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate.

Pope.
We charge that upon necessity, which was really desired and Watts. chosen.

To impose as a task. It has with before the thing imposed. The gospel chargeth us with piety towards God, and justice and charity to men, and temperance and chastity in reference Tillotfon. to ourselves.

5. To accuse; to censure.

Speaking thus to you, I am so far from charging you as guilty in this matter, that I can sincerely say, I believe the exhortation wholly needless.
To accuse. It has with before the crime. Wake.

And his angels he chargeth with folly. 7. To challenge

The priest shall charge her by an oath.
Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name Num'ers.

So flight, unworthy, and ridiculous, To charge me to an answer as the pope.

Shakespeare

703.

8. To command.

I may not fuffer you to visit them;

The king hath strictly charg'd the contrary. Shakespea Why dost thou turn thy face? I charge thee, answer Shakespeare. To what I shall enquire. Dryden.

And tell thy name and business in the land.

9. To fall upon; to attack; to make an onset.

With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm.

The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury charge us, and renew the fight.

Like your heroes of antiquity, he charges in iron, and seems to despite all ornament, but intrinsick merit.

Granville.

to despite all ornament, but intrinick merit.

Grandill.

To burden; to load.

Here's the smell of blood still; all the persumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! — What a sigh is there? the heart is forely charged.

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,

Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,

And sends to senates, charg'd with common care,

Which none more shuns, and none can better bear. Dryden.

Like meat swallowed down for pleasure and greediness, Like meat swallowed down for pleasure and greediness, which only charges the stomach, or sumes into the brain.

Temple. A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the charging of childrens memories with rules and precepts. II. To fill.

It is pity the obelisks in Rome had not been charged with feveral parts of the Egyptian histories, instead of hierogly.

phicks.

12. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

CHARGE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Care; truft; custody.

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a stone, saying. that in them was contained that they had in charge.

Knolles's Hift. of the Turks.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep

Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in charge. Fairfax. He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the charge of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the fame.

2. Precept; mandate; command. Saul might even lawfully have offered to God those reserved spoils, had not the Lord, in that particular case, given special charge to the contrary.

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth charge to beware of philosophy; that is to say, such knowledge as men by natural reason attain unto.

The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak.

Shakespeare.

He, who requires

He, who requires
From us no other fervice than to keep
This one, this eafy charge, of all the trees
In paradife, that bear delicious fruit So various, not to tafte that only tree

Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life.

3. Commission; trust conferred; office.

If large possessions, pompous titles, honourable charges, and prositable commissions, could have made this property. happy, there would have been nothing wanting to his establishment. L'Estrange.

Go first the master of thy herds to find; True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. Pope. 4. It had anciently sometimes over before the thing committed

to truft. I gave my brother charge over Jerusalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many.

Nehemiah.

Let has of before the subject of command or trust.

Hast thou eaten of the tree,

Whereof I gave thee charge thou should'st not eat? Milton's Paradife Loft.

6. It has upon before the person charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the highest point of our duty, and of God's charge upon us.

7. Accusation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his charge?

What was here for him described in the charge?

We need not lay new matter to his constant with the work, What you have feen him do, and heard him speak, Shakespeare, Cursing yourselves. Shakespeare, What you have feen him do, and heard Shakespeare.

Beating your officers, cursing yourselves. Shakespeare.

These very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and laying

CHA laying to their charge the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and superstition of popish times.

Swift.

The person or thing entrusted to care or management.

Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bounds prescrib'd

To thy transgressions, and disturb'd the charge Of others? Milton. More had he faid, but, fearful of her stay, The starry guardian drove his charge away To some fresh pasture. Dryden. Our guardian angel faw them where they fate

Above the palace of our flumb'ring king;
He figh'd, abandoning his charge to fate.

This part should be the governour's principal care; that an habitual gracefulness and politeness, in all his carriage, may be settled in his charge, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands.

Locke. 9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury. io. Expence; cost. Being long fince made weary with the huge charge, which you have laid upon us, and with the ftrong endurance of fo many complaints. Spenfer. Their charge was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer.

Witness this army of such mass and charge,

Shakespeare. Led by a delicate and tender prince.

He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large,
From publick business, yet of equal charge.

Dryden.

11. It is, in later times, commonly used in the plural, charges. A man ought warily to begin charges, which, once begun, will continue. Ne'er put yourself to charges, to complain
Of wrong, which heretofore you did sustain. Dryden.
The last pope was at considerable charges, to make a little kind of harbour in this place. Addijon. 12. Onset.

And giving a charge upon their enemies, like lions, they flew eleven thousand footmen, and fixteen hundred horsemen, and put all the others to flight.

2. Maccabees.

Honourable retreats are no ways inferiour to brave charges;

as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. Bacon.

13. The fignal to fall upon enemies.

Our author feems to found a charge, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. Dryden.

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat. Their neighing coursers, daring of the spur, Their armed staves in charge, their beavers down.

Shakefpeare.

15. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

16. Among farriers.

Charge is a preparation, or a fort of ointment, of the confistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-splaits, inflammations, and sprans of horses.

A charge is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaister, or between a plaister and a cataplasm.

Farrier's Diet.

17. In heraldry.

The charge is that which is born upon the colour, except Peacham.

CHARGEABLE? adj. [from charge.]

1. Expensive; costly. Divers bulwarks were demolished upon the sea-coasts, in

peace chargeable, and little serviceable in war. Haywa. '.

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be chargeable to any of you.

2 Thest. iii. 9.

There was another accident of the same nature on the Sicilian side, much more pleasant, but less chargeable; for it Wotton. cost nothing but wit.

Considering the chargeable methods of their education, their numerous iffue, and small income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children should want.

Atterbury.

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime.

Nothing cars be a reasonable ground of despising a man,

Nothing case be a reatonable ground of the but some fault or other chargeable upon him.

3. Subject to charge or accusation; accusable.

Your papers would be chargeable with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral.

CHA'RGEABLENESS. n. s. [from chargeable.] Expence; cost; costliness.

That which most deters me from such trials, is not their chargeableness, but their untatisfactoriness, though they should

CHA'RGEABLY. a.to. [from chargeable.] Expensively; at great

He procured it not with his money, but by his wisdom; not charzeably bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means.

Afcham.

CHA'RGER. n. f. [from charge.] A large dish.
All the tributes land and sea affords,

Heap'd in great chargers, load our fumptuous boards. Denham.

This golden charger fnatch'd from burning Troy; Anchifes did in facrifice employ.
Ev'n Lamb himfelf, at the most solemn feast,

Might have some chargers not exactly dress'd,

King's Art of Cookery.

Nor dare they close their eyes, Void of a bulky charger near their lips; With which in often interrupted sleep, Their frying blood compels to irrigate

Their dry furr'd tongues. Philips.

CHA'RILY: adv. [from chary.] Warily; frugally. CHA'RINESS. n. f. [from chary.] Caution; nicety; fcrupulouf-

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the chariness of our honesty.

Shakespeare.

CHA'RIOT. n. s. [car-rhod, Welch, a wheeled car; for it is known the Britons fought in such; charriot, Fr. carretta, Ital.]

1. A carriage of pleasure, or state.

Thy grand captain Antony Shall fet thee on triumphant chariots, and

Put garlands on thy head.
He skims the liquid plains, Shakespeare.

High on his chariot, and with loofen'd reins,

High on his chariot, and with loosen'd reins,
Majestick moves along.

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

3. A lighter kind of coach with back seats:
To Cha'riot. v. a. [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot.
This word is rarely used.

An angel all in stames ascended
As in a fiery column charioting
His godlike presence.

Chariote'er. n. s. [from chariot.] He that drives the chariot. It is used only in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient publick games.

The gasping chariotter beneath the wheel
Of his own car.

The burning chariot, and the charioteer,
In bright Boötes and his wane appear.
Show us the youthful handsome charioteer,

Show us the youthful handsome charioteer,

Firm in his feat, and running his career. Prior. CHARIOT RACE. n.f. [from chariot and race.] A sport anciently used, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horses run.

There is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and chariot race. Addison

CHA'RITABLE. adj. [charitable, Fr. from charité.]

I. Kind in giving alms; liberate to the poor.

He that hinders a charitable person giving alms to a poor man, is tied to restitution, if he hindered him by fraud Taylor.

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling Before thy charitable door for bread.

Rowe.

How shall we then wish, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with charitable offices!

Atterbury.

Atterbury.

Health to himself, and to his infants bread The lab'rer bears: what his hard heart denies,

His charitable vanity supplies. Pope.

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; bene-

Why have you that charitable title from thousands, did you not chiefly belong to Shakespeare.

my heart?

Shakespeare.

Of a politick sermon that had no divinity, the king said to bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered; By a charitable construction it may be a sermon. Bacon.

CHA'RITABLY. adv. [from charity.]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our cross patiently, injuries charitably, and the labour of religion comfortably. Taylor.

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain, And charitably let the dull be vain. CHARITY. n. s. [charité, Fr. charitas, Lat.]
1. Tenderness; kindness; love.

By thee, Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure, Relations dear, and all the charities Of father, son, and brother, first were known.

Milton's Paradife Loft. 2. Goodwill; benevolence; disposition to think well of others.

My errours, I hope, are only those of charity to mankind, and such as my own charity has caused me to commit, that ot

others may more eafily excuse.

3. The theological virtue of universal love. Concerning charity, the final object whereof is that incom-prehenfible beauty which shineth in the countenance of Christ,

the Son of the living God.

Peace, peace, for flame, if not for charity.—

Urge neither charity nor flame to me;

Uncharitably with me have you dealt.

Shake Speare. Only

Hooker.

Pope.

Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith, Add virtue, patience, temperance, add love, By name to come call'd charity, the foul Of all the rest. Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his Prior.

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope.

Atterbury. 4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the charity of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a christian.

Dryden.

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king; I will look for him, and privily relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived.

Shakespeare.

The ant did well to reprove the grashopper for her flothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a charity in her distress. L'Estrange. To CHARK. v. a. To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal. Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head, or, with a fever, like fire in a strong-water shop, burns him down to the ground; or if it slames not out, charks him to a Grew. CHARLATAN. n. f. [charlatan, Fr. ciarlatane, Ital. from ciarlare, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick. Saltimbanchoes, quackfalvers, and chartalans, deceive them Brown's Vulgar Errours. in lower degrees. For chartalans can do no good, Until they're mounted in a crowd. Hudibras. CHARLATANICAL. adj. [from charlatan.] Quackish; igno-A cowardly foldier, and a charlatanical doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. Cowley. Charlatanny. n. s. [from charlatan.] Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. n. f. The northern confedition, called the There are seven stars in Ursa minor, and in Charles's-wain,

Brown's Vulg. Err. or Plaustrum of Ursa major, seven.

CHA'RLOCK. n. s. A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a species of Mithridate mustard.

CHARM. n. s. [charme, Fr. carmen, Latin.]

1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occurrences. cult or unintelligible power. I never knew a woman so dote upon a man; surely I think you have charms.—Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other charms.

Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

There have been ever used, either barbarous words, of no sense, less they should disturb the imagination; and this litude, that may second and feed the imagination; and this was ever as well in heathen charms, as in charms of later times. Bacon's Nat. Hift. Alcyone he names amidft his pray'rs, Names as a charm against the waves and wind, Most in his mouth, and ever in his mind. Dryden. Antæus could, by magick charms, Recover ftrength, whene'er he fell. Swift. 2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the af-Well founding verses are the charm we use, Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse.

But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains?

To CHARM. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms against evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable cress. Roscommon. Addison. Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crefts, I bear a charmed life, which must not yield To one of woman born. Shake Speare. 2. To make powerful by charms. Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his spirits for ever should be enchanted. Sidney. 3. To subdue by some secret power; to amaze.

I, in mine own woe charm'd,

Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;

Nor feel him where he struck.

Shake Shakespeare. 4. To subduc the mind by pleasure.

'Tis your graces

That from my mutest conscience to my tongue,

Charms this report out.

Amoret! my lovely foe,

Fell me where thy ftrength does lie:

Where the pow'r that charms us fo,

In thy foul, or in thy eye?

CHA'RMER. n. f. [from charm.] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments. That handkerchief Did an Egyptian to my mother give; She was a charmer, and could almost read Shakespeare. The thoughts of people. The passion you pretended, Was only to obtain; But when the charm is ended,

The charmer you difdain.

Dryden.

CHA'RMING. particip. adj. [from charm.] Pleasing in the highest degree.

For ever all goodness will be charming, for ever all wickedness will be most odious. O charming youth ! in the first op'ning page, So many graces in so green an age. Dryden. CHA'RMINGLY. adv. [from charming.] In such a manner as to please exceedingly. She similed very charmingly, and discovered as fine a fet of teeth as ever eye beheld. CHA'RMINGNESS. n. f. [from charming.] The power of pleaf-CHA'RNEL. adj. [charnel, Fr.] Containing flesh, or carcases. Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft found in charnel vaults, and fepulchres,

Ling ring and fitting by a new-made grave.

CHÄRNEL-HOUSE. n. f. [charnier, Fr. from caro, carnis, Latin.]

The place under churches where the bones of the dead are repolited. If charnel-houses and our graves must send Those, that we bury, back; our monuments Shall be the maws of kites. Shakespeare. When they were in those charnel-houses, every one was placed in order, and a black pillar or coffin set by him. Tay or. CHART. n. s. [charta, Lat.] A delineation or map of coasts, for the use of sailors. It is distinguished from a map, by representing only the coasts. presenting only the coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the Cape of Good-Hope, found skilful pilots, using aftronomical instruments, geographical charts, and compasses.

Charters. n. s. [charta, Latin.]

1. A charter is a written evidence of things done between man and man. Charters are divided into charters of the king, and charters of private persons. Charters of the king are those, whereby the king passeth any grant to any person or more, or to any body politick: as a charter of exemption, that no man shall be empannelled on a jury; charter of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a selony, or other offence.

Cowel. And Germs to have renew'd her charter's date.

whereby to man is forgiven a felony, or other offence.

Cowel.

Cowel. And feems to have renew'd her charter's date, Which heav'n will to the death of time allow. Dryden. 2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights. It is not to be wondered, that the great charter whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the fons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. God renewed this charter of man's fovereignty over the creatures. 3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.
I must have liberty Withal as large a charter as the wind,
To blow on Mom I please; for so sols have;
And they that are most gauled with my folly, They most must laugh.

My mother,

Who has a charter to extol her blood, Shake speare. Who has a contrer to extor her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. Shakespeare.
CHARTER-PARTY. n. s. [chartre partie, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.
Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high sea, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, below not to the admiral's inside touching things that are not in their own land long not to the admiral's jurisdiction.

Hales's Cammon Law of England.

CHA'RTERED. adj. [from charter.] Invested with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he speaks,

Shakespeare. The air, a charter'd libertine is still.

CHA'RY. adj. [from care.] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and chary care, which bountifully was expressed, when occasion so required. Carew's Survey of Cornwal. The chariest maid is prodigal enough, If she unmask her beauty to the moon.

To CHASE. v. a. [chaffer, Fr.]

And Abimelech chased bim, and he fled before him. Judges.

To purfue as an enemy.

1. To hunt.

Shakefpeare.

Waller.

Shakespeare.

3. To

3. To follow as a thing defirable. To drive. Thus chased by their brother's endless malice, from prince The stage by their brother's endless malice, from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their fafety, fled at last to the city of Bisennis.

When the following morn had chas'd away

The flying stars, and light restor'd the day.

Dryden.

To Chase Metals. See To Enchase. CHASE. n. f. [from the verts.]

1. Hunting; pursuit of any thing as game.

Whilst he was hast ning, in the chase, it seems,

Of this fair couple, meets he on the way

The father of this seeming lady.

Shows the chase is no chase were already to the chase of the chase when the chase were already to the chase of the chase when the chase were already to the chase when the chase were the chase were the chase when the chase were the chase when the chase were the chase were the chase when the chase were the chase were the chase when the chase were Shakespeare. There is no chase more pleasant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to lose sight of it till it fall into eternity. Burnet. 2. Fitness to be hunted, appropriation to chase or sport.

Concerning the beasts of chase, whereof the buck is the first, he is called the first year a fawn.

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;

Oh! let me still that spotses name retain,

Frequent the forester thy chasts will chase Frequent the forests, thy chaste will obey, And only make the beasts of chase my prey. Dryden. 3. Pursuit of an enemy, or of fomething noxious
The admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards them; insomuch as of one hundred ships, there came scarce thirty to work howbeit, with them, and fuch as came daily in, we fet upon them, and gave them chafe. Bacon. One day, upon the sudden, he sallied out upon them with certain troops of horsemen, with such violence, that, at the first onset, he overthrew them, and, having them in chase, did fpeedy execution.

They feek that joy, which us'd to glow
Expanded on the hero's face;
When the thick squadrons press the foe,
And William led the glorious chase.

4. Pursuit of something as desirable.
Yet this mad chase of fame, by few pursu'd,
Has drawn destruction on the multitude. Knolles. Prior. Dryden. 5. Hunting match.

Tell him, h'ath made a match with fuch a wrangler, That all the courts of France will be disturb'd With chases. Shakefpeare. 6. The game hunted. She, feeing the towering of her pursued chase, went circling about, rising so with the less sense of rising.

Hold, Warwick: seek thee out some other chase,
For I myself must put this deer to death.

Honour's the noblest chase; pursue that game,
And recompence the loss of love with same.

Granville. 7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted. A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a forest and a park; being commonly less than a forest, and not endowed with so many liberties; and yet of a larger compass, and stored with greater diversity of game than a park. A chase differs from a forest in this, because it may be in the hands of a subject, which a forest, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not inclosed, and hath not only a larger compass, and more store of game, but likewise more keepers and overseers. keepers and overfeers. Cowel. He and his lady both are at the lodge, Upon the northfide of this pleasant chase. Shakesp.

8. The CHASE of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken withinfide. Chambers. Chase-gun. n. f. [from chase and gun.] Guns in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued. Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear, And raking chase-guns through our stern they send. Dryden. CHA'SER. n. s. [from chase.] Hunter; pursuer; driver. Then began A ftop i' th' chafer, a retire; anon

A rout, confusion thick.

So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry.

Stretch'd on the lawn, his second hope survey,
At once the chaser, and at once the prey,
Lo Rusus tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the forest like a wounded hart. Shakefp. Denham. Pope. CHASM. n. f. [χάσμα.]
1. A breach unclosed; a cleft; a gape; an opening.
In all that visible corporeal world, we see no chasms or gaps. The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuses or chasms passing betwixt it and

the bottom of the ocean.

N. XXIII.

The ground adust her riv'n mouth disparts,
Horrible chasm! profound.

2. A place unfilled; a vacuity.

"Some lazy ages, lost in ease,
No action leave to busy chronicles;
No XXIII

Such, whose supine felicity but makes;
In story chasms, in epochas mistakes.

CHASSELAS. n. f. [French.] A fort of grape. See VINF.

CHASTE. adj. [chaste, Ft. castus, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as a chaste virgin.

2. With respect to language; pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases with barbarous phrases. 3. Without obscenity. Among words which fignify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some chaste, others ob-True to the marriage bed. Love your children, be discreet, chaste, keepers at home.

Titus, ii. 5. CHASTE-TREE. n. f. [vitex; Lat.]
The flower confifts of one leaf, with two lips; the forepart is tubulofe, from whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes an almost spherical fruit, divided into four cells. The leaves are fingered like those of hemp. This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce their spikes of flowers at the extremity of every strong shoot in autumn. Miller. To CHA'STEN. v. a. [chassier, Fr. cassing, Lat.] To correct; to punish; to mortify. Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying.

I follow thee, safe guide! the path

Thou lead'st me; and to the hand of heav'n submit;

Milton: However chast ning.
Some feel, the rod, And own, like us, the father's chast'ning hand. Rowe's Royal Convert. From our lost pursuit she wills to hide

Her close decrees, and chasten human pride.

Prior.

To CHASTI'SE. v. a. [castigo, Lat. antiently accented on the first syllable, now on the last.] t. To punish; to correct by punishment; to afflict for faults.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,

But I will chastife this high-minded strumpet.

Shakesp. I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the canting chymists thus discovered and chastised.

Boyles

How seldom is the world affrighted or chastised with signs or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues? Like you, commission'd to chastise and bless, He must avenge the world, and give it peace. 2. To reduce to order, or obedience.

Hie thee hither, That I may pour my fpirits in thine ear, And chaftife, with the valour of my tongue, All that impedes thee. Know, fir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your mafter's court,
Nor once be chaftis'd with the fober eye Of dull Octavia.

The gay focial fense

By decency chastis'd.

CHASTI'SEMENT. n. s. [chastiment, Fr.] Correction; punishment.

These words are all commonly, though not always, used of domestick or parental punishment.
Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars, On equal terms to give him chastisement?

Shakesp.

He held the chastisement of one which molested the see of Rome, pleasing to God.

For seven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ill-natur'd tricks; the repeated commission of which shall bring him to the chastisement of the rod.

Locke.

He receives a fit of sickness as the kind chastisement and discipline of his heavenly father, to wear his affections from the cipline of his heavenly father, to wean his affections from the world. CHA'STITY. n. f. [castitas, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any folemn vow, To force a spotless virgin's chassist?

Chassisty is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows: continence of married persons: chaste marriages are honourable and pleasing to God.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

Ev'n here where frozen chassisty retires, Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. Freedom from obscenity.
 There is not chastity enough in language,
 Without offence to utter them.
 Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

HASTI'SER. n. f. [from chastise.] The person that chastises; CHASTI'SER. n.f. [from chastise.]
a punisher; a corrector. CHA'STLY. adv. [from chaste.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.
You should not pass here: no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live chastely.

Make first a song of joy and love,

Which chastely slame in royal eyes.

Wotton.

Woodward.

Philips.

Grew.

Prior

Shake Speare.

Bentley.

Shakefp.

Pope.

Shakefp.

succession of a long descent, Nhich chaftly in the channels ran,
And from our demi-gods began.

CHA'STNESS. n. f. [from chafte.] Chaftity; purity.

70 CHAT. v. n. [from caqueter, Fr. Skinner; perhaps from a-chat, purchase or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is most likely, contracted from chatter.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter: to converse at ease. to chatter; to converse at ease.
Thus .hatten the people in their steads, Ylike as a moniter of many heads. Because that I familiarly sometimes Spenfer. Do use you for my fool, and chat with you, Your sauciness will jest upon my love. Shakejp. Come 'y of Errours.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights

Are spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse Into a rapture lets her baby cry, While she chats to him.
The shepherds on the lawn Shakespeare. Sat fimply chatting on a rustick row.

With much goodwill the motion was embrac'd,

To chat a while on their adventures pass'd.

Chat. n. s. [from the verb ] Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tattle. Lords that can prate As amply and unnecessarily, As this Gonzalo, I myself would make As this Gonzalo, I myself would make
A chough of as deep chat.

The time between before the fire they sat,
And shorten'd the delay by pleasing chat.

The least is no inconsiderable good, but such as he consesses is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of winc, or the idle chat of a soaking club.

Snuff, or the fan, supplies each pause of chat,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that.

Chat. n. f. The keys of trees are called chats, as ash chats.

Chatellany. n. f. [châtelenie, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance. Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their chatellanies and dependencies. CHA'TTEL. n. f. [See CATTLE.] Any moveable possession: a term now scarce used but in forms of law. Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret; I will be master of what is mine own; She is my goods, my chattels.

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant: 'tis a chattle
Not to be forfeited in battle.

Huda

To CHA'TTER. v. n. [caqueter, Fr.]

To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.
Nightingales seldom sing, the pie still chattereth.
So doth the cuckow, when the mavis sings,
Begin his witless not apace to chatter. Shake peare. Hudilras. Sidney. Begin his witless not apace to chatter.

Spenser.

There was a crow sat chattering upon the back of a sheep;
Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you durst not have done this to Your birds of knowledge, that in dufky air

Observe futurity.

Dryden and Lee's OEdipus. L'Estrange. Chatter futurity. Dryder

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright, With chatt'ring teeth, and briffling hair upright.
Dip but your toes into cold water, Dryden. Their correspondent teeth will chatter. Prior. 3. To talk idly or carelefly.
Suffer no hour to pais away in a lazy idleness, an impertinent chattering, or useless trifles.

CHA'TTER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick are began his chatter. The mimick ape began his chatter, How evil tongues his life bespatter. Swift. 2. Idle prate. CHA'TTERER. n. f. [from chatter.] An idle talker; a pratler. CHA'TWOOD. n. f. Little slicks; fuel. CHA'VENDER. n. f. [Chavefne, Fr.] The chub: a fish.

These are a choice bait for the chub, or chavender, or indeed any great fish. Walton.

CHAMONTE'LLE. n. s. [Fr.] A fort of pear; which see.

To CHAW. v. a. [kawen, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to massicate; to chew. ; to massicate; to cnew. I home returned, fraught with foul despight, I home returned, grange all the way I went. Fairy Queen. I home returned, fraught with four despigate,

And chawing vengeance all the way I went. Fairy Queen.

They come to us, but us love draws;

He swallows us, and never chaws;

He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.

Whether he found any use of chawing little sponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and Boyle.

The man who laught but once to fee an afs

Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,

Might laugh again, to see a jury chaw The prickles of unpalatable law.

CHAW. n. f. [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of a beaft's mouth. I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy chaws, and will bring thee forth and all thine army. Ezek. xxxviii. 4.

CHA'WDRON. n. f. Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's chawdron,

For the ingredients of our cauldron.

CHEAP. adj. [ceapan, Sax. koopen, Dutch, to buy.] To be had at a low rate; purchased for a small price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be fold will be cheap. On the other side, raise up a great many buyers for a few sellers, and the same thing will immediately turn dear.

Locke. 2. Of small value; easy to be had; not respected.

The goodness, that is cheap in beauty, makes Beauty brief in goodness.

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men, Shakespeare. So stale and cheap to vulgar company. Shake Speare. He that is too much in any thing, to that he giveth another occasion of satiety, maketh himself cheap.

May your sick fame still languish till it die, And you grow cheap in every subject's eye.

The usual titles of distinction, which belong to us, are turninto terms of derision and provents. Dryder. ed into terms of derition and reproach, and every way is taken by prophane men, towards rendering us cheap and contemptible. CHEAP. n. f. [chep'ng is an old word for morket; whence East-cheap, Cheapfide.] Market; purchase; bargain: as good cheap, [à hon marche, Fr.]

The same wine that comes ought of Candia, which we pay so dear for now a days, in that good world was very good cheap.

Sidney. It is many a man's case to tire himself out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better cheap at home. L'Estrange. Some few infulting cowards, who love to vapour good chear, may trample on those who give least resistance. Decay of Piety.

To CHE APEN. v. a. [ceapan, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing; to ask the price of any commodity.

Rich she shall be, that's certain; wise, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never cheapen her; fair, or I'll never look on her.

Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.

The first he cheapened was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very eafy rate. L'Estrange. So in a morning, without bodice, Slipt fometimes out to Mrs. Thody's, To cheapen tea.

To shops in crouds the daggled semales fly,

Pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy. Prior. Swift. 2. To leffen value. My hopes purfue a brighter diadem. Can any brighter than the Roman be? Can any brighter than the Roman be?

I find my proffer'd love has cheapen'd me.

CHE'APLY. adv. [from cheap.] At a fmall price; at a low rate.

By these I see

So great a day as this is cheaply bought.

So mighty recompence your beauty brought.

CHE'APNESS. n. f. [from cheap.] Lowness of price.

Ancient statutes incite merchant strangers to bring in commodities; having for end cheapness.

Ba on. The discredit which is grown upon this kingdom, has been the great discouragement to other nations to transplant themselves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the cheapness and plenty of the country has made them. Temple.

CHEAR. See CHEER.

To CHEAT. v. a. [of uncertain derivation; probably from acheter, Fr. to purchase, alluding to the tricks used in making bargains. See the noun.]

1. To defraud: to impose upon: to trick. It is used comments. modities; having for end cheapness. 1. To defraud; to impose upon; to trick. It is used commonly of low cunning. It is a dangerous commerce, where an honest man is sure at first of being cheated; and he recovers not his losses, but by learning to cheat others.

Dryden. learning to cheat others. There are a fort of people who find that the most effectual way to cheat the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures.

Tillotson, Preface. 2. It has of before the thing taken away by fraud.

I that am curtail'd by this fair proportion,

Cheated of feature by diffembling nature,

Deform'd, unfinish'd.

CHEAT. n. f. [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from escheat, because many fraudulent measures being taken by the lords of manours in procuring escheats, cheat the abridgment was brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture.

The pretence of publick good is a cheat that will ever pass, though so abused by ill men, that I wonder the good do not grow as harmed to use it.

Temple.

Emp'rick

grow ashamed to use it.

Dryden.

Emp'rick politicians use deceit, Hide what they give; and cure but by a cheat.

When I confider life, 'tis all a cheat;

Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit:

Trust on, and think tomorrow will repay;

Tomorrow's falser than the former day;

Lies worse; and while it says, we shall be blest,

With some new joys cuts off what we possest.

2. A person guilty of fraud. Dryden: Dryden. Diffimulation can be no further useful than it is concealed; for as much as no man will trust a known cheat.

Like that notorious cheat, vast sums I give,

Only that you may keep me while I live.

CHE'ATER. n. f. [from cheat.] One that practises fraud.

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be exchequers They fay this town is full of couzenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountel anks,
And many such like libertines of fin.

Cheater, call you him? I will bar no honest man my house,
nor no cheater.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare. nor no cheater. Shakespeare. All forts of injurious persons, the sacrilegious, the detainers of tithes, cheaters of mens inheritances, sales witnesses and To CHECK. v. a. [from the French echecs, chefs; from whence we use, at that game, the term checkmate, when we stop our adversary from carrying on his play any further.] . To repress; to curb. Referve thy state; with better judgment check This hideous rashness.

Shakespeare.

How fames may be sown and raised, how they may be spread and multiplied, and how they may be checked and laid dead. Bacon's Effays. I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride.

Milton.
He who fat at a table, richly and deliciously furnished, but with a sword hanging over his head by one single thread or hair, surely had enough to check his appetite.

South. 2. To reprove; to chide.

Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,

Then check'd and rated by Northumberland,

Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy. Shakespeare. His fau't is much, and the good king his mafter Will check him for't. Shake Speare. 3. To compare a bank note or other bill, with the correspondent To control by a counter reckoning. 4. To CHECK. v. n.

1. To flop; to make a flop: with at.

With what wing the flanyel checks at it.

He must observe their mood on whom he jests,

The quality of the persons, and the time;

And like the haggard, check at every feather Shakefpeare. And, like the haggard, check at every feather
That comes before his eye.
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. Locke. 2. To clash; to interfere. If love check once with business, it troubleth mens fortunes. Bacon. I'll avoid his presence; It avoid his prefence;
It checks too strong upon me.
CHECK. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Repressure; stop; rebust.

I do know, the state,

However this may gall him with some check,

Cannot with safety cast him.

Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway, Dryden. Shakespeare: Meeting the check of such another day. Shakespeare.
We see also that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their first years, must have some check or arrest in their for-God hath of late years manifested himself in a very dread ul manner, as if it were on purpole to give a check to this info-Tillot fon. lent impiety. It was this viceroy's zeal which gave a remarkable check to the first progress of christianity.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a check to that facrilege, which had been but too much winked Atterbury. The great struggle with his passions is in the first check.

Rogers. 2. Restraint; curb; government.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the check of their consciences much breaketh their spirit. Hayward. The impetuofity of the new officer's nature needed fome restraint and check, for some time, to his immoderate pretences and appetite of power.

Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or check, Clarendon.

Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck.

Pope.

While fuch men are in trust; who have no check from with in, nor any views but towards their interest.

Swift:

3. A reproof; a slight. Oh! this life Is nob'er than attending for a check;
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble.

Shakespeare:
4. A dislike; a sudden disgust; something that stops the progress. Say I should wed her, would not my wife subjects

Take check, and think it strange? perhaps revolt? Dryden.

5. In salconry, is when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that cross her in her flight.

Chambers. A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to go out on check. Suckling.

When whistled from the fist, Some fa'con stoops at what her eye defign'd, And with her eagerness, the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at check, and clips it down the wind. Dryden.

6. The person checking; the cause of restraint; a stop.
He was unhappily too much used as a check upon the lord. Coventry. A fatyrical poet is the check of the laymen on bad priests. The letters have the natural production by several checks or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath The correspondent cipher of a bank hill.

A term used in the game of chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's houshold, has the check and controllment of the yeomet of the guard, and all the and controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the unfiers belonging to the royal family.

10. Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is also the name of an officer invested with like powers. Chombers:

70 CHECKER. ? v. a. [from echecs, ches, Fr.] To variegate To CHEQUER. } or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night, Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light.

Shakespears. Shakespeare. The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind, And make a chequer'd shadow on the ground. Sh Shake Speare. As the snake roll'd in the flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd slough doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent: Shake Speare: The wealthy fpring yet never bore That fweet, nor dainty flower, That damask'd not the checker'd floor Of Cynthia's fummer bower. Dray:on: Many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the checker'd shade.

In the chess-board, the use of each chess man is determined only within that chequered piece of wood.

In our present condition, which is a middle state, our minds are, as it were, chequered with truth and salschood. Addison.

The ocean intermixing with the land, so as to checker it into earth and water. into earth and water. Woodward. Here waving groves a checker'd scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day.

CHE'CKER.

n. f. Work varied alternately as to its coCHE'CKER-WORK.

lours or materials. Nets of checker-work and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. I Kings. CHE'CKMATE. n. f. [echec et mat, Fr.] The movement on the ches-board, that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from Love they him called, that gave me the checkmate,
But better might they have behote him hate. Spenfer.
CHECKROL. n. f. [from check and roll.] A roll or book, containing the names of fuch as are attendants on, and in pay to, great personages, as their houshold servants. It is otherwise called the chequer-roll.

Cowel. Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's fervants in checkroll, lest it should have been too harsh to the gentlemen and other commons of the kingdom. Bacon's Henry VII. CHEEK. n. f. [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The fide of the face below the eye. And now and then an ample tear tring down.

Her delicate cheek.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear.

I shall survey and spy
Death in thy cheeks, and darkness in thy eye.
Daughter of the rose, whose cheeks unite
The diffring titles of the red and white,
Who heaven's alternate beauty well display
The blush of morning and the milky way.

2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines and instruments that are double, and perfectly alike.

Chambers. And now and then an ample tear trill'd down

CHEEK.

CHE'FKBONE. n. f. [from check and bone.]

I cut afterwards into the tumour, and felt the flug: it lay partly under the os jugale, or checklone. Wifeman. CHE'EKTOOTH. n. f. [from check and tooth.] The hinder tooth He hath the cheekteeth of a great lion. CHEER. n. f. [chere, Fr. entertainment; cara, Span. the countenance. It feems to have, in English, some relation to both thefe fenfes.] 1. Entertainment; provisions served at a scast. But though my cates be mean, take them in good part; Better cheer you may have, but not with better hear His will was never determined to any pursuit of good cheer, poignant fauces, and delicious wines. Locke. 2. Invitation to gaicty. My royal lord, You do not give the cheer; the feast is fold That is not often vouched, while 'tis making Shake speare. 'Tis given with welcome. 3. Gaicty; jollity. I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.
4. Air of the countenance. Shake Speare. Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his cheer did feem too folemn fad.
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad.
Which publick death, receiv'd with fuch a cheer,
As not a figh, a look, a fhrink bewrays
The leaft felt touch of a degenerous fear,
Cove life to prove to his courses profe. Spenfer. Gave life to envy, to his courage praise. Daniel
He ended; and his words their drooping cheer
Enlighten'd, and their languish'd hope reviv'd.
At length appear Daniel's Civil W. Milton. Her griss brethen stretch'd upon the bier: Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her cheer. Dryden's Fables. 5. Perhaps temper of mind in general. I hen were they all of good cheer, and they also took some at.

Acts xxvii. 36. meat. To CHEER. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inspirit.

He complained in vain that he was betrayed: yet, for all that, he was nothing discouraged, but cheered up the footmen.

Knolles. Knolles. He cheer'd t'e dogs to follow her who fled, And vow'd rev. the on her devoted head. Dryden. I died ere I could: it is aid;
But cheer thy heart, and be it is not difmay'd.
Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen,
They went to cheer the faction of the green.
3. To gladden.
Hart! Shakefp. Dryden. Hark! a glad voice the lonely defart cheers; Prepare the way, a God, a God appears. Pope's Meffiah. The facred fun, above the waters rais'd, The lacted lun, above the waters rais of Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd, And wide o'er earth diffus'd his cheering ray.

To Cheer. v. n. To grow gay or gladfome.

At fight of thee my gloomy foul cheers up;

My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me.

A. Phillips's Distress Mother: CHE'ERER. n. f. [from to cheer.] Gladner; giver of gaiety.

To thee alone be praife,
From whom our joy descends,
Thou cheerer of our days.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. thoughts. Walton. Saffron is the fafest and most simple cordial, the greatest reviver of the heart, and cheerer of the spirits.

Prime cheerer, light,

Of all material beings first and best.

CHE'ERFUL. adj. [from cheer and full.]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

The cheerful birds of sundry kind

Do chaunt sweet musick to delight his mind.

2. Having an appearance of gaiety. Temple. Thomfon. Spenfer. 2. Having an appearance of gaiety.

A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance: but by forrow of the heart the spirit is broken.

CHE'ERFULLY. adv. [from cheerful.] Without dejcalion; with willingness; with gaiety Pluck up thy spirits, look cheerfully upon me.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

To their known stations cheerfully they go.

Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline; and men never go on so cheerfully as when they see where they

May the man That cheerfully recounts the female's praise, Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets Enjoy with honour. CHE'ERFULNESS. n. f. [from cheerful.]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

With what resolution and cheerfulness, with what sourage and patience, did vast numbers of all forts of people, in the first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death?

Tillosson. Tillotfon. 2. Freedom from gloominefs. I remember, then I marvened to be seem with cheerfulness.

mandments with fighs, and yet do them with cheerfulness.

Sidney, b. ii. I remember, then I marvelled to fee her receive my com-CHE'ERLESS. adj. [from cheer.] Without gaiety, comfort, or For fince mine eye your joyous fight did miss, My cheerful day is turn'd to cheerless night. Fairy Queen. On a bank, beside a willow, Heav'n her covering, earth her pillow, Sad Amynta figh'd alone, From the cheerless dawn of morning,
Till the dews of night returning.

Cheerless towns, far distant, never bless'd.

Che'erly adi. [from cheer.]

1. Gay; cheerful.

They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient formations of houses and villages reflecting the houses. fituations of houses and villages, respecting the benign and cherishing sun-beams, and so rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more cheerly in winter.

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome; Cheerly their tedious travels undergo. Dryden. Not gloomy. 2. Not gloomy.

Che'erly. adv. [from cheer.] Cheerfully.

In God's name, cheerly on, courageous friends,

To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,

By this one bloody trial of sharp war.

Oft listening how the hounds and horn

Cheerly rouse the slumb'ring morn.

Che'ery. adj. [from cheer.] Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay. Come, let us hie, and quaff a cheery bowl; Let cider new wash forrow from my soul. Gay.

CHEESE. n. s. [caseus, Lat. cyre, Saxon.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry. I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh the Welchman with my cheese, than my wife with herself. Shake peare. CHE'ESECAKE. n. f. [from cheefe and cake.] A cake made of foft curds, fugar, and butter.

Effeminate he fat, and quiet; Strange product of a cheefecake diet.

Where many a man at variance with his wife, Prior: With foft'ning mead and cheefccake ends the ftrife. King's Art of Cookery.

CHE'ESEMONGER. n. f. [from cheefe and monger.] One who deals in cheese. A true owl of London, That gives out he is undone, Being a cheefemonger, By trufting. By trusting.

Che'esepress. n. f. [from cheefe and press.] The press in which the curds are pressed.

The cleanly cheefepress she could never turn,

Her aukward fist did ne'er employ the churn.

Che'esevat. n. f. [from cheefe and vat.] The wooden case in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese.

His sense occasions the careless rustick to judge the sun no bigger than a cheefenat.

Glanville. Ben. Johnson. bigger than a cheefevat.

Glanville.

CHE'ESY. adj. [from cheefe.] Having the nature or form of Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a cheefy substance.

CHE'LY. n. f. [chela, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish.

It happeneth often, I consess, that a lobster hath the chely, or great claw, of one fide longer than the other. Browne's Vulgar Errours: CHEMISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.
CHEQUER. See CHECKER.
To CHERISH. v. a. [cherir, Fr.] To support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to shelter; to Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate Upon your grace, and not with duteous love
Doth cherish you and yours, God punish me
With hate in those where I expect most love.

I would I were thy bird.

Sweet, so would I;
But I should kill thee with too much cherishing. Shakefp.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juiet.
What doth cherish weeds but gentle air? Stakespeare. Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to cherish religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life.

Tillouson. But

South.

Phillips.

But old god Saturn, which doth all devote upbraidings of Doth cherift her, and fill augments her ne have its cherift his own conscience; those who act by error Decay of Piety. ings and encouragements to consirm and anit ourager; a sup-

CHE'RISHER. n. f. [from cherish.]. An enc maintainers and One of their greatest praises it is to be the Spratt's Sermons. cherishers of a regular devotion, a reverer our agement; supand decent piety.

CHERISHMENT. N. f. [from cherifh.] En port; comfort. It is now obfolete.

The one lives, her age's ornament,

Spenfer. That with rich bounty and dear cherishme Supports the praise of noble poesie. ...at.]

Supports the praise of noble poesse.

CHE'RRY.

CHE'RRY-TREE.

In. f. [cerife, Fr. cerasus, le fruit grows on The tree hath large shining leaves: these are; 1. The long pedicles, and is roundish or heart-e Spanish cherry. common red or garden cherry.

The spanish cherry.

The spanish cherry.

The preside heart cherry.

The will ry, or mazard.

The May cherry.

The black cherr ry, or mazard.

The May cherry.

The black cherr ration cherry.

The Flanders cluster cherry.

The yellow ry 15. The start be flowered red bird or Cornish cherry.

The large black cherry.

The largest dou the cherry, red bird or Cornish cherry.

The will northern Engls. ny other with late ripe fruit.

The shock or persume corone, and the morello, which is chiessy plat of the presenting. Gascoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly plan

preferving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time wards, Mithridatick victory, by Lucullus, in the year of Rom and was brought into Britain about 120 years after which was An. Dom. 55; and was foon after fpread the most parts of Europe. It is generally esteemed for its the first tree-fruits that appears to welcon

Some devils ask but the parings of one's nail, a pin, a nua cherry stone; but she, more covetuous, would have a chain.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt.

All this done by a little spark of life, which, in its first appearance, might be inclosed in the hollow of a cherry stone.

All the ideas of all the sensible qualities of a cherry come into my mind by sensation.

CHE'RRY. adj. [from the substantive.] Resembling a cherry in colour.

in colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot, A cherry lip, a passing pleasing tongue. CHE'RRY-BAY. See LAUREL. CHE'RRYCHEEKED: adj. [from cherry and cheek.] Having ruddy

Checks.

I warrant them cherrycheek'd country girls. Cong. Old Bat.

Che'rryfit. n./. [from cherry and pit.] A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.

What! man, 'tis not for gravity to play at cherrypit.

Shake p. Twelfth Night.

Chersone'se. n. f. [χερσόνησος.] A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus.

by a narrow neck or ishmus.

CHERT. n. f. [from quartz, Germ.] A kind of slint.

Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis fometimes found in thin strata, when 'tis called chert. Woodw.

CHE'RUB. n. f. [ ] plur. [] It is fometimes writter in the plural, improperly, cherubims.]

A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed nex in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture gives us of cherubin, differ from one anothe as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, and in a composition of all these figures put together. hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the tains of the Tabernacle, were called by Moses, Exad. xxx cherubim of cunning work.

cherubim of cunning work.

The roof o' th' chamber With gold cherubims is fretted.

Heav'n's cherubin hors'd, Upon the fightless coursers of the air, Shall blow the horrid deed in ev'ry eye, That tears shall drown the wind. Some cherub finishes what you begun,

And to a miracle improves a tune. CHERU'BICK. adj. [from cherub.] Angelick; r cherubim.

Attentive, and with more delighted ear, No XXIV.

## CHE

Divine instructor! I have heard, that when Cherubick fongs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aerial musick fend.

Milton's Par. Loss.

And on the east fide of the garden place,
Where entrance up from Eden easiest climbs,
Cherubick watch.

Milton's Paradise Lo?.

CHE'RUBIN. adj. [from ch:rub.] Angelical.

This fell whore of thine,

Hath in her more destruction than thy sword,

For all her cherubin look.

Che'rell. n. f. [chærophyllum, Lat.] It is an umbelliferous plant, whose leaves are divided into many segments: the petals of whose leaves are divided into many segments: the petals of the flower are bifid and heart-shaped; and each flower is succeeded by two long sceds, not surrowed. The species are;

1. Garden chervil. 2. Wild perennial chervil, or cow-weed. The first of these species is cultivated for sallads. Miller.

To Cherrup. v. n. [from cheer; perhaps from cheer up; corrupted to cherip.] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.

The birds

Frame to thy fong their cheerful cheriping;
Or hold their peace for shame of thy sweet lays.

Che'slip. n. f. A small vermin, that lies under stones or

CHESS. n. f. [echecs, Fr.] A nice and abstruse game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other.

This game the Persian magi did invent,

The force of Eastern wisdom to expres; From thence to bufy Europeans fent.

And ftyl'd by modern Lombards pensive chefs. So have I seen a king on chefs, Denham.

(His rooks and knights withdrawn, His queen and bishops in distress)

Shifting about, grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn.

CHE'SS-APPLE. n. f. See WILD SERVICE, of which it is a species.

CHE'SS-BOARD. n. f. [from chess and board.] The board or table on which the game of chess is plaid.

And cards are dealt, and chess brought,

To ease the pain of covered thought

To ease the pain of coward thought. CHE'SSMAN. n.f. [from chefs and man.] A puppet for chefs.

A company of chefsmen, standing on the same squares of the chessboard where we left them: we say, they are all in the free chessboard. place, or unmoved.

Thus like a skilful chefsplayer, by limb and little, he draws bis rien, and makes bis raw of use to his greater per-

Ob fons, CHE'SSC Th moul if it CHE

. mellow earth is the best, being mere extremes of clay and fand; especially anding. er materials, in which things are laid up.
on my word: neither press, cheft, trunk,
han abstract for the remembrance of

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor. by avarice opprest, owded in the cheft. 1 case with boxes or drawers.

or cavity from the shoulders to the or broad chests, or shoulders, have he largeness of his chift, and Pope's Notes on the Hind. To repolite in a chest; to

y, in human body. Far. Diet.

## ichastaigne, Fr. castanea, Lat.]

cins, which are placed at remote diffruit, on the fame tree. The outer coat we rough, and has two or three nuts each usk or covering. This tree was formation in the most part, of this time which were, for the most part, of this time qual in value to the best oak, and, for many acceds it, particularly for making vessels for it is ang a property, when once thoroughly seasoned, a ntain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink swell, like other timber.

The fauit of the cheftnut-tree.

A woman's tongue, That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear,

As will a cheffuut in a farmer's fire.

October has a basket of services, mediars and chessuuts, and Peacham. fruits that ripen at the latter time. The name of a brown colour. H:s

CHICA'NER. n. f. [chicaneur, Fr.] A petty fophister; a trifling disputant; a wrangler.

This is the only way to distinguish the two most differer.

tricks.

## CHI

things I know reason.

CHICA'NERY. ... the world, a logical chicaner from a man of

Locke on Human Understanding.

wrangle.

His anger at chicanerie, Fr.] Sophistry; mean arts of greatest part discovered most h s ill fuccess, caused him to destroy the refereports; and only to preserve such as the chicanery and futility of the practice.

Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib. CHICHES. n. f. ST. CHICHLING V: C CHICKPEAS. ornamental in!
nies, and other
cultivated, and
well tasted.

In. f. [lathyrus, Lat.] The plants of
abundance of flowers, which are very
or pots of flowers to place in chimof large rooms. In Germany they are this species pro well tafted.
CHICK.
CHICKEN. iten as peas, though neither fo tender nor 1. The young of a c'cen, Sax. kiccken, Dutch.] What, all my ird, particularly of a hen, or small bird.

At one fell swore my pretty ones?

For when in etty chickens, and their dam,

Shakesp. Macbeth.

While it is a

hell is broke, out comes a chick. Danier. hell is broke, out comes a chick. Davies. i, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor e motion, yet he readily practiseth it.

Hale's Origin of Mankind. yet hath feen t' Ev'n f Was ch e was a fen-night old they fay, Nor: nd humble to her dying day; Hav nor hen, was known to disobey. Dryden. e notion that one laid the egg out of which the Dryden. other and chi latched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam Upc ainy days alone I dine, On . chick and pint of wine : ny days I dine alone, An-2. A w pick my chicken to the bone. Swift. d of tenderness. My Ariel, chick, 3. A Shakesp. Tempest. s is thy charge. for a young girl.

Then, Chloe, still go on to prate

thirty-fix and thirty-eight;

arfue your trade of scandal-picking,

Your hints, that Stella is no chicken.

CKENHEARTED. adj. [from chicken and heart.] Cowardly; Now we fet up for tilting in the pit,

Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chickenhearted,

To fright the ladies first, and then be parted. Prol. to Sp. F.

The CHI'CKENPOX. n. f. An exanthematous distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CHI'CKLING. n. f. [from chick.] A small chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS. n. f. [from chick and pea.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, succeeded by short swelling pods, like the inflated bladder of a fish: the seeds are shaped like a ram's head. It is seldom cultivated in England, where peas will do well, which are much preferable.

Miller. timorous; fearful. peas will do well, which are much preferable.

CHICKWEED. n. f. [ chick and weed.] The name of a plant.

Green mint, or chickweed, are common applications, and of good use, in all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk.
To CHIDE. v. a. preter. chid or chode, part. chid or chidden. [ciban, Sax.] To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to persons. ıd Chide him for faults, and do it reverently, re When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth. Shakesp. V: If he do fet on. The very wings of reason to his heels, And fly like chidden Mercury from Jove. 1.5. Shakesp. Those, that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;
He might have chid me so: for, in good faith, 3. I am a child to chiding.
Scylla wept, 3 Shakefp. Othello. And chid her barking waves into attention.

Above the waves as Neptune shew'd his face, Milton. To chide the winds, and fave the Trojan race.
You look, as if you ftern philosopher
Had just now chid you. Waller. Addif.n's Cato. abient from church, they were fure of a visit from him, to Swift. ide and to dine with her. drive away with reproof. Margaret my queen, and Clifford too, ave chid me from the battle. Shakesp. 2. T. irme; to reproach : applied to things. is murmur'd through the leaves your long delay, Aı Dryd. fountains, o'er the pebbles, chid your stay. . hid the folly of my thoughtless haste; For, To CHIDE Prior. he work perfected, the joy was past. r. To clan.

v. 7.

our; to fcold.

W hat

CHÍ What had he to do to chideat me. Shakefp. As you like it.
. Next morn, betimes, the bride was missing:
The mother scream'd, the father chid, Where can this idle wench be hid? To quarrel with.

The business of the state does him offence,

Shakesp. Othello. Swift. 3. To make a noise. As doth a rock against the chiding flood, Should the approach of this wild river break, And stand unshaken your Should the approach of this Shakefp. Henry
And stand unshaken yours.

Chi'ders. in. f. [from chide.] A rebuker; a reprover.

Not her that chides, fir, at any hand, I pray.

Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew. I love no chiders, fir. Shakefp. Faming of the S CHIEF. adj. [chef, the head, Fr.] m. Principal; most eminent; above the rest in any respect. These were the chief of the officers that were over Solomon's orks. I Kings, ix. 23. The hand of the princes and rulers hath been chief in this Your country, chief in arms, abroad defend;
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend. Pope's Epift. 2. Eminent; extraordinary. A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth chief friends. Proverbs, xvi. 28. Capital; of the first order; that to which other parts are inferiour, or subordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the apostle's main purpose in writing the epistle, and the chief branches of his discourse wherein he prosecuted it. Locke's Prest. to St. Paul's Ep. It is used by some writers in the superlative degree; but, I think, improperly: the comparative is never found.

We beseech you, bend you to remain Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,

Our chiefest courtier, cousin, and our son.

Doeg an Edomite, the chiefest of the herdmen.

He sometimes denied admission to the chiefest of the clarence. feriour, or subordinate. CHIEF. n. f. [from the adjective.] Clarenden. x. A commander; a leader. Is pain to them Less pain, less to be fled? or thou than they Less hardy to endure; couragious chief!
The first in flight from pain.
Mi Milton's Paradife Loft. After or before were never known Such chiefs; as each an army feem'd alone.
A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod; Dryden's Fab. An honest man's the noblest work of God. Pope. A prudent chief not always must display His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array; But with th' occasion and the place comply, Conceal his force; may feem fornetimes to fly.

2. In Chief, in law. In capite, without a superiour lord.

All sums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, or for the pardon of any such alienation already made without licence, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper.

Bacon's Off. Alienations. way to the hanaper.

I shall be proud to hold my dependance on you in chief, as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire.

In Spenser it seems to signify somewhat like atchievement; a mark of distinction.

Where be the nosegays that she dight for thee?

The coloured chaplets wrought within a chief,

The knottish rush-rings, and gilt rosemary.

Spenser.

4. In heraldry.

The chief is so called of the French word chef, the head or

The chief is fo called of the French word chef, the head or upper part: this possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon.

Peacham on Drawing.

CHI'EFLESS. adj. [from chief.] Without a head; without a

And chiefless armies doz'd out the campaign, And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. Dunciad. CHI'EFLY. adv. [from chief.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

Any man who will feriously confider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it describes, and what persons they are chiesty whom it informs, will find it a work full of disticulty.

Dryden's Juven. Preface.

Those parts of the kingdom, where the number and estates of the differences chiefty lay.

Swift. CHI'EFRIE. n. f. [from chief.] A small rent paid to the lord

paramount. They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable chiefrie, and also give a competent maintenance unto the garrifons.

Spenfer.

Would the referved rent at this day be any more than a

fmall chiefrie.

CHI'EFTAIN. n. f. [from chief, n. f. captain.] 1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their chieftoin, for his safety's sake, (Their chieftain Humber named was aright)

Unto the mighty stream him to betake; Where he an end of battle and of life did make. 2. The head of a clain.

It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords and chiestains of the Irishry. Davies on Ireland. CHIE'VANCE. n. f. [probably from achevance, Fr. purchase.]
Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount. Now obsolete.

There were good laws against usury, the bastard use of money; and against unlawful chievances and exchanges, which is bastard usury.

Chilbla'in. n. s. [from chill, cold, and blain; so that Temple seems mistaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to serve a purpose.] Sores made by frost.

I remembered the cure of childblanes when I was a boy, (which may be called the childrens gout) by burning at the

I remembered the cure of times and by burning at the (which may be called the childrens gout) by burning at the Temple.

CHILD. n. f. in the plural CHILDREN. [cilb, Sax.]

1. An infant, or very young person.

In age, to wish for youth is full as vain,

As for a youth to turn a child again. We should no more be kinder to one child than to another, than we are tender of one eye more than of the other. L'Estr. The young lad must not be ventured abroad at eight or ten,

for fear of what may happen to the tender child; though he then The strong of death is nothing: children endure it, and the eatest cowards find it no pain.

Wake's Prep. for Death. runs ten times less risque than at sixteen. greatest cowards find it no pain.

2. One in the line of filiation; opposed to the parent.

Where children have been exposed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents presence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a fecret joy, or other alteration thereupon. Bacon's Natural History.

I shall see The winged vengeance overtake such children. So unexhausted her perfections were, Sbakesp.

So unexhausted her persections were,
That for more children, she had more to spare.
He in a fruitful wise's embraces old,
A long increase of childrens children told.

Add. Ovid's Met.

In the language of Scripture.
One weak in knowledge.

Is a. x. 19. I Cor. xiii. II.

Such as are young in grace.

I fohn, ii. 13.

Such as are humble and docile.

Matt. xvii. 3, 4.

The descendants of a man, how remote soever, are called children; as the children of Edom, the children of Israel.

The children of light, the children of darkness; who follow light, who remain in darkness.

The elect, the blessed, are also called the children of God.

The elect, the bleffed, are also called the children of God.

How is he numbered among the children of God, and his lot among the faints!

Wisdom, v. 5. is among the faints! In the New Testament, believers are commonly called children of God.

Ye are all the children of God, by faith in Jesus Christe Gal. iii. 26.

4. A girl child. Mercy on's, a bearne! a very pretty bearne! A boy, or child, I wonder! Shakesp. Wi

Shakesp. Winter's Tale:

5. Any thing, the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble passion,

Child of integrity, hath from my soul

Shakefp. Macbeth.

Wip'd the black scruples.

Shake

6. To be with CHILD. To be pregnant.

If it must stand still, let wives with child,

Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,

Left that their hopes prodigiously be cross. Shakesp. K. John.
To CHILD. v. n. [from the noun.] To bring children.

The spring, the summer,

The childing autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted liveries. Shakefp. Midfummer Night's Dream.
As to childing women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with hæmorrhages. Arbuthnots
Chi' DBEARING, participial substantive. [from child and bear.]
The act of bearing children.

To thee,

Pains only in childbearing were foretold, And, bringing forth, foon recompens'd with joy,
Fruit of thy womb.

Milton's Paradife Loft. The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred 'till she is statistics.

Addison's Speciator.

past childhearing.

CHI'LDBED. n. f. [from child and bed.] The state of a woman bringing a child or being in labour.

The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen Elizabeth, who died in childhed in the Tower.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Pure, as when wash'd from spot of chi'dbed stain. Pur. Reg. Drydens Yet these, tho' poor, the pain of childbed bear. Dryden. Let no one be actually married, 'till she hath the childbed pilo Spellator.

Women in childhed are in the case of persons wounded.

Arbuthnot on Diet. Travail; labour; CHI'LDBIRTH. n. f. [from child and birth.] the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The mother of Pyrocles, shortly after her childbirth, died.

A kernel void of any taste, but not so of virtue, especially for women travailling in childlirth. Carew's Survey of Connwall. In the whole fex of women, God hath decreed the sharpest pains of childbi. th; to shew, that there is no state exempt from Taylor's Holy Living.

He to his wife, before the time affign'd For chieder th came, thus bluntly spoke his mind Chieffen. a j. [from chied.] Furnished with a child. How light and portable my pain seems now, Dryden.

When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow; He childed as I father'd. Shakesp. King Lear.

The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is folemnized, which weak and superstitious persons think an unlucky day.

So you talk not of hares, or fuch uncouth things; for that proves as ominous to the fisherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when childermas day fell, doth to the mariner.

Carew's Survey of Cornwail.

CHILDHOOD. n. f. [from child; cilbhab, Sax.]

1. The flate of infants; or, according to fome, the time in which we are children.

Now I have flain'd the childhood of our joy

With blood, remov'd but little from our own. Shakespeare. The sons of lords and gentlemen should be trained up in learning from their childhood. Spenser on Ireland.

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye Thy infancy, thy childhood, and thy youth. Milton. The fame authority that the actions of a man have with us in our childhord, the same, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our superiors.

The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and childhord demand thin, copious, nourishing aliquents.

Arbuthnot on Aliments. ment.

3. The properties of a child.
Their love in early infancy began,
And rofe as childbool ripen'd into man.

Dryden's Fables.

CHI'LDISH. adj. [from child.]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling, ignorant; fimple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almost chilaifh: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juve-

Bacon's Effays. mile. 2. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile. Mufidorus being elder by three or four years, by the dif-ference there was taken away the occasion of childip conten-

Sidney. tions. The lion's whelps she saw how he did bear,

And lell in rugged arms withouten childish fear. When I was yet a child, no chi'dish play

To me was pleasing; all my mind was fet Serious to learn and know. Paradise Regained. The fathers looked on the worship of images as the most filly and deildish thing in the world. Stilling fieet's Defence.

One that hath newly learn'd to speak and go, Loves chilliff plays.

They have spoiled the beauty of the walls with abundance of childish sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words. Addison on Italy.

By conversation the childish humours of their younger days might be worn out.

Arbuthnot's History of f. Bull.

Chil'dishly. adv. [from childish.] In a childish trifling way;

like a child. Together with his fame their infamy was fpread, who had rashly and childifuly ejected him. Hooker's Preface. fo rafhly and childifuly ejected him. It is a thick mifty error, supported by some men of excellent

judgment in their own professions, but childishly unskilful in an Hayward on Edward VI. thing besides.

CHI': DISHNESS. n. f. [from childish.]

1. Pucrility; triflingnels.
The actions of childishness, and unfashionable carriage, time and age will of itself be sure to reform.

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the super-fittion, credulity, and childishness of the Roman catholick religion. Addison on Italy.

2. Harmleffness.

Speak thou, boy;

Perhaps thy childishness will move him more Than can our reasons.

Shakefp. Coriolanus. CHI'LDLESS. adj. [from child.] Without children; without off pring.

as the fword hath made women childlefs, fo shall thy mother be childle, s among women. Samuel, xv.

A man mall fee the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from childless men; which have sought to express tie images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed: so the care of posterity is most in them that have no Bacon's Effays. posterity

Childless thou art, childless remain: so death hall be deceiv'd his glut. Milton's Paradife Loft. She can give you the reason why such a one died childless: Spectator:

CHI'LDLIKE. adj. [from child and like.] Becoming or befeeming a child.
Who can owe no less than childlike obedience to her that

hath more than motherly care. Hooker. I thought the remnant of mine age

Should have been cherish'd by her childlike duty. Shakesp:

CHI'LIAD. n. f. [from χιλιας] A thousand; a collection or fum containing a thousand.

We make cycles and periods of years; as decads, centuries. childs, &c for the use of computation in history. Holder.

CHILLASEDRON. n. f. [from χιλια.] A figure of a thousand files.

In a man, who speaks of a chiliaedron, or a body of a thoufand fides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though

fand fides, the idea of the ngure may that of the number be very distinct.

CHILIFA'CTIVE. adj. [from chile.] That which makes chile.

Whether this be not effected by some way of corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, chilifactive mutation, or aliberative conversion.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CHILIFA'CTORY, adj. [from chile.] That which has the quality of making chile.

We should rather rely upon a chilifattery menstruum, or di-

gestive preparation drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dislove lapideous bodies.

CHILIP OF TION. n. s. [from chile.] The act of making chile.

We will we affirm that iron is indigested in the stomach of the chiche; but we suspect this effect to proceed not from any the story of the chile. liquid reduction, or tendence to chylification, by the power of natural heat.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CHILL. adj. [cele, Sax.]
1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I fave from nightly ill, Of noisom winds, and blasting vapours chill.

Cold; having the sensation of cold; shivering with cold. Milton.

My heart, and my chill veins, now freezing with despair.

Rowe's Royal Convert.

3. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

CHILL. n. s. [from the adjective.] Chilness; cold.

I very well know one to have a fort of chill about his præcordia and head. Derham's Physico-theology.

To CHILL. v. o. [from the adjective.]
1. To make cold.

Fairy Qu.

So thrunk my finews, or fo chill'd my veins, But conscious virtue in my breast remains. Dryden. Heat burns his rife, frost chills his setting beams And vex the world with opposite extremes. Creech. Each changing feafon does its poison bring; Rheums chill the winter, agues blaft the spring. Prior. Now no more the drum

Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor shrill Affrights the wives, or chills the virgin's blood.
3. To depress; to deject; to discourage.

Every thought on God chills the gaiety of his spirits, and awakens terrors, which he cannot bear. Rogers's Sermons.

3. To blaft with cold. The fruits perish on the ground,

Or foon decay, by snows immod'rate chill'd,
By winds are blasted, or by lightning kill'd. Blackm. Creat.
CHI'LLINESS. n. s. [from chilly.] A sensation of shivering cold.
If the patient survives three days, the acuteness of the pain abates, and a chilliness or shivering affects the body. Arbuthnot. CHI'LLY. adj. [from chill.] Somewhat cold.

A chilly sweat bedews

My fludd'ring limbs.

CHI'LNESS. n. f. [from chil!.] Coldness; want of warmth.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into a shade, there solloweth a chilness or shivering in all the body.

This, while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A gen'rous chilness feizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortist the heart. Dryd.
CHIMB. n. s. [kime, Dut.] The end of a barrel or tub.
CHIME. n. s. [The original of this word is doubtful. Junius and Minstew suppose it corrupted from cimbal; Skinner from gamme, or gamme; Henshaw from chiamare, to call, because the chime calls to church. Perhaps it is only softened from chirme, or churme, an old word for the sound of many voices, or inframents making a noise together.] ftruments making a noife together.]

The confonant or harmonick found of many correspondent instruments.

Hang our shaggy thighs with bells; That, as we do strike a tune,

In our dance, shall make a chime The found

Of instruments, that made melodious chime, Was heard, of harp and organ. Milton's Paradife Loft. Love virtue, she alone is free;

She can teach you how to climb Higher than the sphery chime.

Milton. 2. The

Ben. Johnson.

Philips.

2. The correspondence of found. Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhime, The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the chime. Dryden.
The found of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers. In this sense it is always used in the plural, chimes. We have heard the chimes at midnight. 4. The correspondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another: in which harmonious chimes, the voice of reason is often drowned. Grew. To CHIME. v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To found in harmony or confonance.

To make the rough recital aptly chime, Or bring the fum of Gallia's loss to rhime, 'Tis mighty hard.

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and fon, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through custom, do readily chime, and answer one another, in people's memories. To agree; to fall in with.

Prior.

He not only fat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often chimed in with the discourse.

Arbutbnot. To fuit with; to agree.

Any fect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, I have been used to, will, of course, make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, feem harsh, strange and uncouth to me To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to chime,

And, wanting strength to rife, descend to rhime. Smith.

To CHIME. v. a. To move, or strike, or sound harmonically, or with just consonancy.

With listed arms they order ev'ry blow,
And chime their sounding hammers in a row:

With labour'd anvils Ætna groans below. Dryden. To strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA. n. f. [Chimæra, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the existence of the poetical chimera, a monster feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a

goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In fhort, the force of dreams is of a piece,

Chimeras all; and more abfurd, or lefs.

No body joins the voice of a fheep with the fhape of a horse, to be the complex ideas of any real substances, unless he has a mind to fill his head with chimeras, and his discourse

with unintelligible words.

Chime'rical. adj. [from chimera.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantaftically conceived; fantaftick.

Notwithstanding the fineness of this allegory may atone for it in some measure, I cannot think that persons of such a

chimerical existence are proper actors in an epic poem. Spesiat. CHIME'RICALLY. adv. [from chimerical.] Vainly; wildly; fantastically.

CHI'MINAGE. n. f. [from chimin, an old law word for a road.] A toll for passage through a forest.

CHUMNEY. n. s. [.beminée, French.]

1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house.

Chimnies, with scorn, rejecting smoke. Swift.

2. The turred raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,

shake speare. Our chimnies were blown down. 3. The fireplace.

The chimney

Ng. XXIV.

Is fouth the chamber; and the chimneypiece, Chaste Dian bathing.

The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god, is

Raleigh. Shakespeare. . The fire which the Chaideans wormap.

Raleigh.

Low offices, which some neighbours hardly think it worth firring from their chimney sides to obtain.

Swift:

CHIMNEY-CORNER. n. f. [from chimney and corner.] The fireside; the seat on each end of the firegrate; usually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet some old men

Denham.

Tell stories of you in their chimney-corner. Denham. CHI'MNEYPIECE. n. f. [from chimney and piece.] The ornamental piece of wood, or stone, that is set round the fireplace. Polish and brighten the marble hearths and chimneypieces with a clout dipt in greafe; nothing maketh them thine fo well.

CHI'MNEYSW EPER. n. f. [from chimney and fweeper.] To look like her, are dimneysweepers black:

Shakesp.

And fince her time are colliers counted bright.

The little chimney/weeper fkulks along,

And marks with footy stains the heedless throng.

Even lying Ned the chimneysweeper of Savoy, and Ton the Portugal dustman, put in their claims.

2. It is used proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation. Gay. Tom Arb.

Golden lads and girls, all must;

As chimneysweepers, come to dust.

CHIN. n s. [cinne, Sax. kinn, Germ.] The part of the race beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was wrying her waist,

and thrusting out her chin.
With his amazonian chin he drove

The briftled lips before him. Shake peare. He rais'd his hardy head, which funk again,

And, finking on his bosom, knock'd his chin. Dryden. CHI'NA. n. s. [from China, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glas. They are made by mingling two kinds of eatth, of which one easily vitrifies; the other resists a very strong hear; when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glass, they are com-

pletely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or small pox, above them all,
And mistress of herself, tho thina fall.

After supper, carry your plate and thina together in the same
Swift. Swift.

CHI'NA-ORANGE. n. f. [from China and orange.] The fweet orange; supposed originally of China.

Not many years has the China-orange been propagated in Portugal and Spain.

Mortimer. Mortimer.

CHI'NA-ROOT. n. f. f[from China and root.] A medicinal oot, brought originally rom China.

CHI'NCOUGH. n. f. [perhaps more properly kincough, from kincken, to pant, Dut. and cough.] A violent and convultive cough, to which children are subject.

I have observed a chincough, complicated with an intermitting fever. Florer on the Humours.

CHINE. n. f. [echine, Fr. schiena, Ital. spina, Lat. cein, Arm.]
1. The part of the back, in which the spine or packbone is sound. She strake him such a blow upon his chine, that she of ened all his body. Sidney.

He presents her with the tusky head,
And chine, with rising bristles roughly spread.

2. A piece of the back of an animal.
Cut out the burly boned clown in chines of beef ere thou

He had killed eight fat hogs for this scason, and he had dealt about his chines very liberally amongst his neighbours. Special.

To Chine. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut into chines.

He that in his line did chine the long rib'd Apennine. Dry.

CHINK. n f. [cinan, to gape, Sax.] A small aperture longwise; an opening r gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thisby did talk through the hink of a wall.

Shakes. Midsummer Night's Dream.

Plagues also have been raised by anointing the chinks of doors, and the like.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they so contract the

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they fo contract the chink of their larinx, as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested. Brown's Vulgar Errours. In vain she search'd each cranny of the house,

Each gaping chink, impervious to a mouse. Swift. Other inventions, false and absurd, that are like so many chinks and holes to discover the rottenness of the whole fa-

Pope.

To CHINK. v. a. [derived by Skinner from the found.] shake so as to make a sound.

He chinks his purse, and takes his seat of state:
With ready quills the dedicators wait.
To CHINK. v. n. To sound by striking each other.

Lord Strutt's money shines as bright, and chinks as well, as 'Iquire South's. Arbuthnot.

When not a guinea chink'd on Martin's boards, And Atwill's felf was drain'd of all his hoards. Swift. CHI'NKY. adj. [from chink.] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

But plaister thou the chinky hives with clay. Dryden.

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn An everlasting foe, with watchful eye Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice Sure ruin.

Philips. CHINTS. n. f. Cloath of cotton made in India, and printed

with colours.

Let a charming chints, and Bruffels lace,

Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face. Pope.

Chi'oppine. n. f. [from chapin, Span.] A high shoe, formerly

worn by ladies.
Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a chioppine.

Shakespeare.
The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in

chioppines. Cowley. CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a

market; from the Sax. cyppan, ceapan, to buy.

Gibson.

CHIP. v. a. [probably corrupted from ch.p.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a

To return to our statue in the block of marble, we see it

fometimes only begun to be chipped; fometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into an human figure.

The critick strikes out all that is not just; And 'tis ev'n so the butler chips his crust.

King's Cookery. Industry

Taught him to chip the wood, and hew the stone. Thoms. CHIP. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chaff or bips forbiddeth.

Bacon. That chip made the iron swim, not by any natural power.

Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

The straw was laid below:

Of chips and serewood was the second row.

2. A fmall piece, however made.

The manganese lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, coarse spar, and chips of stone.

Woodward on Fossils.

CHI'PPING n. f. [from to chip.] A fragment cut off.

They dung their land with the chippings of a fort of foft

The chippings and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary Felton on the Clafficks. authors.

CHIRA'GRICAL. adj. [chiragra, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

Chiragrical persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CHIRO'GRAPHER in. f. [χεὶρ, the hand, and γράφω, to write.]
He that exercises or professes the act or business of writing. Thus passeth it from this office to the chirographer's, to be grossed.

Bacon.

engroffed. CHIRO'GRAPHIST. n. f. [See CHIROGRAPHER.] This word is used in the following passage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is

chirosophis, or chiromancer.

Let the phisiognomists examine his features; let the chirographists behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity.

Chirography. n. s. [See Chirographer.] The art of

CHIRO'MANCER. n. f. [See CHIROMANCY.] One that fore-tells future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle fort, who have not much to spare,

To chiromancers' cheaper art repair,

Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair.

Dryden's fuvenal, fat. vi.

Chiro'Mancy. n. f. [xele, the hand, and walles, a prophet.]

The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the

There is not much confiderable in that doctrine of chiromancy, that spots in the top of the nails do signify things past; in the middle, things present; and at the bottom, events to come.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To CHIRP. v. n. [perhaps contracted from cheer up. The Dutch have circken.] To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.

She chirping ran, he peeping flew away, 'Till hard by them both he and the did flay. Came he right now to fing a raven's note;

And thinks he, that the chirping of a wren Can chase away the first conceived sound. Shakespearc. Gay. No chirping lark the welkin sheen invokes.

The careful hen

Calls all her chirping family around.

To CHIRP. v. a. [This feems apparently corrupted from cheer up.] To make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a fin,

To push on the chirping and moderate bottle. Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks; Johnson.

Pope.

He takes his chirping pint, he cracks his jokes.

Chirp. [from the verb.] The voice of birds or infects.

Winds over us whifper'd, flocks by us did bleat,

And chirp went the grashopper under our feet. Spellat. CHI'RPER. n. f. [from chirp.] One that chirps; one that is chearful.

To CHIRRE. v. n. [ceonian, Sax.] See Churme.

To coo as a pigeon.

CHIRU'RGEON: n. f. [xeigougy ; from xeig, the hand, and egyov, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, furgeon.
When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has

lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not feeing

his need of a chirurgeon.

CHIRU'RGERY. n. f. [from chirurgeon.] The art of curing by external applications.

Gynecia having skill in chirurgery, an art in those days much esteemed.

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of chirurgery, in drying up the luxurious flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones.

Wiseman.

CHIRU'RGICAL. } udj. See CHIRURGEON.

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the chirurgical or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold.

Mortimer. Mortimer.

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.
3. Manual in general, confifting in operations of the hand.
This sense, though the first, according to etymology; is now fcarce found.

The chirurgical or manual, doth refer to the making infruments, and exercifing particular experiments. Wilkins. CHI'SEL. n. f. [cifeau, r. of fciffum, Lat.] An inftrument with which wood or ftone is pared away.

What fine chife!

Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kiss her.

Shakespeare.
There is such a seeming fostness in the limbs, as if not a chisel had hewed them out of stone, but a pericil had drawn and stroked them in oil.

Wotton. Wotton.

Wotton.

Imperfect shapes: in marble such are seen,
When the rude chisel does the man begin.

To Chi'sel. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.
CHIT. n. s. [according to Dr. Hickes, from kind, Germ. child;
perhaps from chico, little, Span.]

I. A child: a haby. Generally used of recommends. I. A child; a baby. Generally used of young persons in con-

These will appear such chits in story,

"Twill turn all politicks to jeft. Anonymous 2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltsters.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to shew the chit or fprit at the root-end.

3. A freckle. [from chick peafe.] In this fense it is feldom used.
To Chit. v. n. [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain.

I have known barley chit in seven hours after it had been

thrown forth. . CHIT-CHAT. n. f. [corrupted by reduplication from chat.]

Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of a female fociety, who call ourselves the chit-chat club. [from fcbyter lingb,

CHI'TTERLINGS. n. f. without fingular. [from fcbyter lingb, Dut. Minshew; from kutteln, Germ. Skinner.] The guts; the bowels. Skinner.

CHI'TTY. adj. [from chit.] Childish; like a baby.

CHI'VALROUS. adj. [from chivalry.] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. A word now out of use.

And noble minds of yore allied were

In brave pursuit of chivalrous emprise.

CHIVALRY. n. f. [chevalerie, Fr. knighthood, from cheval, a horse; as eques in Latin.]

Sidney.

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, fome degrees and orders of chivalry; which nevertheless, are conferred promiseuously upon soldiers and no soldiers.

Bacon. The qualifications of a knight; as valour; dexterity in arms.

Thou haft flain

The flow'r of Europe for his chivalry.

· Shake [peare. I may speak it to my shame, I have a truant been to chivalry. Shake Speare.

3. The general fystem of knighthood. Solemnly he swore,

That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore, And whate'er else to chivalry belongs,

He would not cease 'till he reveng'd their wrongs. Dryden.

4. An adventure; an exploit.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private chivalries.
5. The body or order of knights. Sidney.

And by this light

Did all the chivalry of England move To do brave acts.

Shake Speare.

6. In law. In law.

Servitium militare, of the French, chevalier; a tenure of land by knights fervice. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called feuda, sees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parcelled out their lands, so received, for rents and services as they thought good: and those services are by Littleton divided into chivalry and socage. those services are by Littleton divided into chivalry and socage. The one is martial and military; the other, clownish and rustick. Chivalry, therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord, and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only of the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king is properly called serve and is again. hold only of the king is properly called fergeantry, and is again divided into grand or petit, i. e. great or imall. Chivalry that

may hold of a common person, as well as of the king, is called scutagium.

7. It ought properly to be written chevalry. It is a word not much used, but in old poems or romances.

CHI \*ES. n. s. [cive, Fr. Skinner.]

1. The threads or filamants rising in flowers, with seeds at the

The masculine or prolifick seed contained in the chives, or apices of the stamina. Ray on the Creation. A species of small onion. Skinner:

A species of small onion. Skinner:
 CHLORO'SIS. n. f. [from χλώρας, green.] The green-sickness.
 CHO'COLATE. n. f. [shocolate, Span.]
 The nut of the cacao-tree.
 The tree hath a rose flower, of a great number of petals, from whose empalement arises the pointal, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained several seeds, collected into an oblong heap, and sit down, somewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in several places between the tropicks, and grows wild. See Cocoa.

 The cake or mass, made by grinding the kernel of the cacaonut with other substances, to be dissolved in hot water.
 The Spaniards were the first who brought chocolate into use in Europe, to promote the consumption of their cacaonuts, achiot, and other drugs, which their West Indies surnish, and which enter the composition of chocolate. Chambers.

nifh, and which enter the composition of chocolate. Chambers.

The liquor, made by a folution of chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the best of these three exotick liquors: its oil seems to be both rich, alimentary, and ano-Arbutbnot.

In fumes of burning chocolate shall glow, And tremble at the sea that froths below! Pope. CHO'COLATE-HOUSE. n. f. [chocolate and house.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate.

Ever fince that time, Lysander has been twice a day at the occlute-house.

Tatler.

chocolate-house.
CHODE. [the old preterite, from chide.] See CHIDE. And Jacob was wroth, and chode with Laban. Gen. xxxi.

CHOICE. n. f. [choix, French.]

1. The act of chooling; determination between different things

Dryden.

Dryden.

The act of chooling; determination between proposed; election.

If you oblige me suddenly to chuse,
The choice is made; for I must both resuse.

Soft elocution doth thy style renown,
Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice.

2. The power of choosing; election.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take to be so in our power, that we might have refused it. If fire consume the stuble, it chooseth not so to do, because the nature thereof

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own choice, whether I will live to the world, or to myfelf. L'E/r.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice. Whereall moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the un-

derstanding will.

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice.

Locke.

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction.

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms: it is pity

his book is loft; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and boice. The thing chosen; the thing taken or approved, in preference

to others.

Your choice is not so rich in birth as beauty: Shake Speare.

That you might well enjoy her.

Take to thee, from among the cherubin,

Thy choice of flaming warriors.
Now Mars, she said, let fame exalt her voice; Milton.

Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. Prior.

The best part of any thing, that is more properly the object

of choice.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the pfalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly Hooker. also express.

Thou art a mighty prince: in the choice of our fepulchres bury thy dead. .Gen. xxiii. 6.

Their riders, the flow'r and choice Of many provinces, from bound to bound. 6. Several things proposed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits Did never float upon the swelling tide.
7. To make Choice of. To choose; to take from several things proposed.

Wisdom, of what herself approves, makes choice.

Nor is let captive by the common voice. Denham.

CHOICE. adj. [choisi, French.]
1. Select : of extraordinary value.

After having fet before the king the choicest of wines and

fruits, told him the best part of his entertainment was to Thus in a fea of folly tos:'d,

My choicest hours of life are lost.

2. Chary; frugal; careful. Used of persons:

He that is choice of his actions.

Taylor's Holy Living.

Charter are a feet from choice of Without the power of Guardian.

pany, and choice of his actions.

Cho'ICELESS. adf. [from choice.] Without the power of choosing; without right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter, of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead choiceless creature, than the first motion of it was supposed to be; and, therefore, it cannot be a fit refemblance to shew the reconcileableness of sate with choice

Hammond on Fundamenta's.

Сно'ісецу. adj. [from choice.]
1. Curioufly; with exact choice.

A band of men,

Collected choicely from each county to ....

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is choicely good.

Cho'iceness. n. f. [from choice.] Nicety; particular value.

Carry into the shade such auriculas, seedlings or plants, as are of their choiceness reserved in pots.

Evelyn:

CHOIR. n. f. [chorus, Latin.]

I. An assembly or band of singers.

They now affist the choir

Of angels, who their songs admire.

The shoir,

The choir,

Shakespeare.

Together fung Te Deum.

Shakespeare.

The part of the church where the choristers or singers are placed

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the choir, feil off
At diffance from her.

To CHOKE. v. a. [aceocan, Sax. from ceoca, the cheek or mouth. According to Minshew, from 77; from whence, probably, the Spanish, abogar.]

1. To suffocate; to kill by stopping the passage of respiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue,

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

While you thunder'd, clouds of dust did choke Waller.

Contending troops.

2. To ftop up; to obstruct; to block up a passage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,

Whose portico's were chok'd with the resort.

Chapm. They are at a continu l expence to cleanse the ports, and keep them from being choked up, by the help of several en-While prayers and tears his deftin'd progress stay,
And crouds of mourners choke their sov'reign's way. Tickell.

3. To hinder by obstruction. As two spent swimmers, that do cling together,

And choke their art. Shakefp.

She cannot lose her persect pow'r to see,
Tho' mists and clouds do choke her window-light. Davies.
It seemeth the fire is so choked, as not to be able to remove Bacon.

You must make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greatest; for else you will choke the spreading of the fruit.

The fire, which chok'd in ashes lay,

A load too heavy for his soul to move,

Was upward blown below, and brush'd away by love. Dryd.

4. To suppress.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd Chok'd the respect of likely peril fear'd.

Shakefp. Confess thee freely of thy sin:
For to deny each article with oath,

Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception
That I do groan withal.

Shakespeare.

To overpower; to suppress.
And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are choked with cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection.

Luke, viii, 14. fection. Luke, viii. 14. No fruitful crop the fickly fields return;

But oats and darnel choke the rising corn.

Choke. n. f. [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an antichoke. A cant word.

Choke-pear. n. f. [from choke and pear.]

1. A rough, harth, unpalatable pear.

2. Any aspersion or farcasm, by which another is put to silence.

A low term.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving chokepears.
A Cho'KER. n. f. [from choke.]
1. One that chokes or suffocates another. Glariffa.

2. One that puts another to filence.
3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHO'KY. adj. [from choke.] That which has the power of fuffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES. n. f. [χόλ, bile.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler. CHO'LER. n. f. [cholera, Lat. from χολή.]

I. The bile.

Marsilius Ficinus increases these proportions, adding two Wotton on Education.

There would be a main defect, if such a feeding animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler. Brown's Vulgar Errours. The humour, which, by its fuperabundance, is supposed to produce irascibility.

It engenders choler, planteth anger; And better 'twere that both of us did faft, Since, of ourselves, ourselves are cholerick, Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh.

Shakespeare.

3. Anger; rage.
Put him to choler straight: he hath been used

Ever to conquer, and to have his word Of contradiction. Shakespeare.

He, methinks, is no great scholar, Who can mistake desire for choler.

Prior.

CHO'LERICK. adj. [choleri.us, Latin.]
1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one cholerick and fanguine, the other phlegmatick and me-Dryden. lancholick.

Angry; irascible: of persons.
 Bull, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, cholerick, bold, and of a very unconstant temper. Arbuthnet.
 Angry; offensive: of words or actions.
 There came in cholerick haste towards me about seven or sink bush to the constant.

eight knights. Becanus threatneth all that read him, using his confident, or rather cholerick speech. Raleigh.

Cho'LERICKNESS. n. f. [from cholerick.] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

To CHOOSE. v. a. pret. Ichofe, I have chosen or chose. [choisir, Fr. ceoran, Sax. ki. sen, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not

to reject. Did I choose him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my prieft. I Sam. ii. 28.

I may neither choose whom I would, nor refuse whom I Shakespeare.

If he should offer to choose, and choose the right casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should re-Shakespeare. fuse to accept him.

2. To take; not to refuse.

Let us hoose to us judgment; let us know among ourselves What is good. Job, xxxiv. 4. The will has still so much freedom left us to enable it to

choose any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil.

To select; to pick out of a number.

Choose you a man for you, and let him come down to me I Sam. xvii. 8.

How much less shall I answer him, and choose out my words to reason with him?

Job, ix. 14.

To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life. A to reason with him?

term of theologians.

To CHOOSE. v. n. To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and fignifies must necessarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity function things their

Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their annihilation could not choose but follow.

Hooker. utter annihilation could not choose but follow.

Knaves abroad,

Who having by their own importunate fuit, Convinced or supplied them, they cannot choose

But they must blab.

When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not choose but prosper.

Threw down a golden apple in her way;

For all her haste, she could not choose but stay.

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for every Shakespeare.

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot choose but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. duration.

CHO'OSER. n. f. [from choose.] He that has the power or office of choosing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth she;

Come closely in, be rul'd by me;

Each one may here a chooser be, For room you need not wrestle. For room you need not wrette.

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my

Hamm.nd. own choo, er.

This generality is not sufficient to make a good chooser, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. Wett. To CHOP. v. a. [kappen, Dut. couper, French.]

I. To cut with a quick blow.

What shall we do, if we perceive Lord Hastings will not yield to our complets?

-Chop off his head, man. Shake Speare. Within these three days his head is to be choft off. Shakeji. And where the cleaver chops the heifer's spoil, Gay.

Thy breathing nostril hold. 2. To devour eagerly, with up.

You are for making a hasty meal, and for chapping up your entertainment, like an hungry clown. Dryden. Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently chopp'd up.

L'Estrange.

3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and chop them in pieces, as for Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, chopped straw, mulch, and such like. Mortimer's Hisbandry.

By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are so chopped and minced, and fland to broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms.

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty chapt hands had milked. Shakespeare.

To CHOP. v. n.

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion like that of a blow: as we fay, the wind chops about, that is changes suddenly.

If the body repercussing be near, and not so near as to make a concurrent echoe, it chappeth with you upon the fudden.

Out of greediness to get both, he chops at the shadow, and loses the substance.

L'Estrange. L'Estrange.

2. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly, with upon. Yo Chop. v. a. [ceapan, Sax. koopen, Dut. to buy.]

1. To purchase generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The chopping of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to fell again, grindeth upon the feller and the buyer. Bacon. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and senfes,

To chop and change intelligencies. Hudibras.

Affirm the Trigons chopp'd and chang'd,

The watry with the fiery rang'd.

We go on chopping and changing our friends, as well as our horfes. L'Estrange. 3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for

another. Let not the council at the bar chop with the judge, nor wind

himself into the handling of the cause a-new, after the judge th declared his sentence.
You'll never leave off your chopping of logick, 'till your L'Estrange. hath declared his fentence.

fkin is turned over your ears for prating.

CHOP. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See Chip.

Sir William Capel compounded for fixteen hundred pounds, vet Empson would have cut another chop out of him, if the king had not died. Bacon.

2. A small piece of meat, commonly of mutton.
Old Cross condemns all persons to be sops,

That can't regale themselves with mutton chors. King's Cook.

3. A crack, or cleft.

An infusion in water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the chops of bowls, by laying them in water.

Bacon's Natural History.

Chop-house. n. f. [chop and house.] A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold.

I lost my place at the chop-house, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. Special. CHO'PIN. n. f. [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart, of wine measure.

Cho'PPING. participial adj. [In this fense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by Skinner to signify lusty, from car, Sax. by others to mean a child that would bring money to a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild . Would own the fair and chopping child. Fenten.

Chopping-block n. f. [chop and block.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The strait smooth elms are good for axel-trees, boards,

Mortimer's Husbandry. chopping-blocks. CHOPPING-KNIFE. n. f. [chop and knife.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a fword by his fide, a forrestbill on his neck, and a chopping-knife under his girdle. Sidney. CHO'PPY. adj. [from chop.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks. You feem to understand me,

By each at once her ch-ppy finger laying

1. The mouth of a beaft.

Upon her skinny lips. Shake Speare. CHOPS. n. f. without a lingular. [corrupted probably from CHAPS, which fee.]

So foon as my chaps begin to walk, yours must be walking too, for company.

2. The mouth of a man, used in contempt.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewel to him,

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewel to him,

Shakesp. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river; CHO'RAL. adj. [from chorus, Lat.] 1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert.

Charal symphonies. Milton. 2. Singing in a choir.

And choral teraphs fung the fecond day.

CHORD. n. f. [chorda, Lat. When it fignifies a rope or firing in general, it is is written cord: when its primitive fignification is preserved, the b is retained.] 1. The string of a musical instrument. Who mov'd Their stops and chords, was seen; his volunt touch Instinct through all proportions, low and high, Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant sugue. Milton. 2. In geometry a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle. To CHORD. v. a. [from the noun.] To furnish with strings or chords; to firing.

What passion cannot musick raise and quell?

When Jubal struck the chorded shell,

His list ning brethren stood around.

Chorde's. n.f. [from chorda, Lat.] A contraction of the frænum. CHO'RION. n. f. [xoesso, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the feetus.

CHO'RISTER. n. f. [from chorus.] 1. A finger in cathedrals; usually a finger of the lower order; a finging boy.
2. A finger in a concert. This fense is, for the most part, And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praises of the Lord in lively notes;
The whiles, with hollow throats,
The charifters the joyous anthem fing.
The new-born phoenix takes his way; Spenfer. Of airy charifters a numerous train Attends his progress.

The musical voices and accents of the aerial charifters. Ray. Choro'grapher. n. f. [from χορη, a region, and γράφω, to describe.] He that describes particular regions or countries. Chorographical. adj. [See Choro'grapher.] Descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries. I have added a chorographical description of this terrestrial paradife. CHOROGRA'PHICALLY. adv. [from chorographical.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHY. n. f. [See CHOROGRAPHER.] The art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than tenography. object than geography, and greater than topography. Cho'Rus. n. f. [chorus, Latin.]

1. A number of fingers; a concert. The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of fingers; afterwards one actor was introduced. Dryden. Never did a more full and unspotted charus of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion.

In praise so just let every voice be join'd,

And fill the gen'ral chorus of mankind!

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and fings their sentiments between the acts.

For supply,

Admit me chorus to this history.

Shakespeare. 3. The long between the acts of a tragedy.
4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.
CHOSE. [the preser tense, from To choose.] Our fovereign here above the rest might stand,
And here be chose again to rule the land.
Cho'sen. [the participle passive, from To choose.]
If king Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us Dryden. With some few bands of cho, en soldiers, I'll undertake to land them on our coaft. Shake speare. CHOUGH. n. f. [cco, Sax. choucas, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the fea fi.ie, like a jackdaw, but bigger. Hanner. In birds, kites and kettrels have a refemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and choughs.
To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And choughs and daws, and fuch republick birds.

The chade or crop, adhering unto the lower fide of the bill, and so descending by the throat, is a bag or sachel. Br. Vul. Er. To Chouse. v. a. [The original of this word is much doubted by Skinner, who tries to deduce it from the French soffer, to laugh at; or joncher, to wheedle; and from the Teutonick

CHR kofer, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word; without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impose upon: Freedom and zeal have chous'd you o'er and o'er; Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. From London they came, filly people to chouse, Their lands and their faces unknown. Dryden. Swift. 2. It has of before the thing taken away by fraud.
When geese and pullen are seduc'd, And sows of sucking pigs are chous'd.

A Chouse. n. s. [from the verb. This word is derived by Henshaw from kiaus, or chiaus, a messenger of the Turkish court; who, says he, is little better than a fool.] 1: A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated. A fottifh chouse, Who, when a thief has robb'd his house, Hudibras. Applies himself to cunning men. A trick or sham. To Cho'wter. v.n. To grumble or mutter like a froward child. CHRISMI. n. f. [χρίσμα, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction: it is only applied to facred ceremonies.

One act never to be repeated, is not the thing that Christ's eternal priesthood, denoted especially by his unction or chrism, Hammond. refers to. CHRISOM. n. f. [See CHRISM:] A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chrisom-cloath, a cloath anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were christened.

When the convulsions were but few, the number of chrisoms and infants was greater. To CHRISTEN. adj. [chrirznian, Sax.]
1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water. 2. To name; to denominate.

Where fuch evils as these reign, christen the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium. Burnet. CHRI'STENDOM. n. f. [from Christ and dom.] The collective body of christianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion. What hath been done, the parts of Christendom most afflicted can best testify. Hooker: An older and a better foldier, none That Christendom gives out.

Shakespeare.

His computation is universally received over all Christen-Holder. dom. CHRISTENING. n. f. [from the verb.] The ceremony of the The queen was with great folemnity crowned at West-minster, about two years after the marriage; like an old christening, that had staid long for godfathers.

We shall insert the causes, why the account of christenings hath been neglected more than that of burials.

The day of the christening being come, the house was filled with gossips.

Arbuthnet and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.

CHRI'STIAN. n. s. [Christianus, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ. first initiation into christianity. ligion of Christ. We christians have certainly the best and the holiest, the wisest and most reasonable religion in the world.

Chri'stian. adj. Professing the religion of Christ.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,

To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield Shakespeare: To christian intercessors.

Shakespeare:
CHRISTIAN-NAME. n. s. The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or furname.

CHRI'STIANISM. n. f. [christiani, mus, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.

2. The nations professing christianity.

CHRISTIANITY. n. f. [chrétienté, French.] The religion of christians christians. God doth will that couples, which are married, both infi-dels, if either party be converted unto christianity, this should not make separation. Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary fin, cuts himself off from christianity.

Addison.

To Christianize. v. a. [from christian.] To make christian; to convert to christianity.

The principles of platonick philosophy, as it is now christianity. Dryden. tianized. CHRI'STIANLY. adv. [from christian.] Like a christian; as becomes one who professes the holy religion of Christ.

CHRI'STMAS. n. s. [from Christ and majs.] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church.

A CHRISTMAS-BOX. n. f. [from christmas and box.] A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. n. f. See HELLEBORE.

CHRIST'S-THORN. n. f. [So called, as Skinner fancies, because the thorns have some likeness to a cross.]

4 N

When time comes round, a Christmus-box they bear, And one day makes them rich for all the year. G

It hath long sharp spines: the flower has five leaves, in form

Gay.

Dryden.

of a rose: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into several fegments, rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a bonnet, having a shell almost globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundish feed. This is by many persons supposed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed. Miller. CHROMA'TICK. adj. [χεωμα, colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the chromatick, or colouring.

2. Relating to a certain species of antient music, now unknown.

It was observed he never touched his lyre in such a truly chromatick and enharmonick manner, as upon that occasion.

Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.

CHRO'NICK. } adj. [from xeoves, time.]

A chronical diftemper is of length; as dropfies, afthma's, and the like.

Of discases some are chronical, and of long duration; as quartane agues, scurvy, Sc. wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous seasons.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The lady's use of all these excellencies is to divert the old man, when he is out of the pangs of a chronical distemper.

Spectator.

CHRO'NICLE. n. f. [chronique, Fr. from xeous, time.]
1. A register or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;

For 'tis a chronicle of day by day, Not a relation for a breakfait.

Shakefpeare.

2. A history.
You lean too confidently on those Irish chronicles, which
Spenser.

are most fabulous and forged.

If from the field I should return once more,

Shakespeare. I and my fword will earn my chronicle. Sha.
I'm traduced by tongues, which neither knows

My faculties nor person, yet will be The chronicles of my doing. Shakefpeare. I give up to historians the generals and heroes which crowd their annals, together with those which you are to produce for the British chronicle.

Dryden.

To CHRO'NICLE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to chronicle times than to search into reformation of abuses in that realm. Spenser.

2. To register; to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well,

Says that this deed is chronicled in hell.

Shakespeare.

Love is your mafter; for he mafters you: And he that is so yoked by a fool, Methinks, should not be chronicled for wise. Shakefpeare.

Methinks, should not be chronicled for wise. Shakespeare. I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two days I expect to be chronicled in ditty, and fung in woeful ballad. Congreve. Chro'NICLER. n. f. [from chronicle.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time. Here gathering chroniclers, and by them stand Giddy fantastick poets of each land.

2. A historian; one that keeps up the memory of things past. I do herein rely upon these bards, or Irish chroniclers. Spens. This custom was held by the druids and bards of our antient Britons, and of later times by the Irish chroniclers. calltient Britons, and of later times by the Irish chroniclers, called rimers.

Raleigh.

Chro'nogram. n. f. [χεόνος, time, and γεάφω, to write.] An infeription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:
Gloria laufque Deo, fæCLorVM in fæcVla funt.

A chronogrammatical verse, which includes not only this year 1660, but numeral letters enough to reach above a thousand years further, until the year 2867.

Chronogrammatical. adj. [from chronogram.] Belonging to a chronogram. See the last example.

Chronograms.

Chronograms.

There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man

in England for being an excellent philosopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great chronogrammatif. Addison.

Chrono Loger. n. s. [xio os, time, and hopes, doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time, or of ranging past events according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themselves about most great epocha's.

Holder

Holder. epocha's. CHRONOLO'GICAL. adj. [from chronology.] Relating to the

doctrine of time. Thus much touching the chronological account of fome times

and things past, without confining myself to the exactness of

CHRONOLO'GICALLY. adv. [from chronological.] In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronelogy;

according to the exact feries of time.

CHRONO'LOGIST. n. f. [See CHRONOLOGER.] One that fludies or explains time; one that ranges past events according to the order of time; a chronologer.

According to these chronologists, the prophecy of the Rabin

that the world should last but fix thousand years, has been long

Brown's Vulgar Errours, All that learned noise and dust of the chronologist is wholly to be avoided.

to be avoided.

Locke.

Chrono'Logy. n. f. [χεονος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] The fcience of computing and adjusting the periods of time; as the revolution of the sun and moon; and of computing time past, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the measure of the year not being so perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to transmit a true chronology to succeeding ages.

The chronology to fucceeding ages.

Where I allude to the customs of the Greeks, I believe I may be justified by the strictest chronology; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an historian.

CHRONO'METER. n. f. [Xeóvos and péreov.] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

According to observation made with a pendulum chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, slies five hundred and ten yards in five half feconds.

Derham.

Chry'salis. n. f. [from Xeves, gold, because of the golden colour in the nymphæ of some infects.]

A term used by some naturalists for aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. Chamb. Chry'solite. n. s. [Xeisos, gold, and Aisos, a stone.]

A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow.

Woodward's Meth. Fost.

Such another world,

Of one intire and perfect chrysolite,

I'd not have fold her for. Shakespeare.

If not have fold her for.

If metal, part feem'd gold, part filver clear:

If flone, carbuncle most, or chrysolite.

Chryso'prasus. n. s. [Xevos, gold, and prasmus, green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a chrysoprasus. Rev. xxi. 20.

CHUB. n. s. [from cop, a great head, Skinner.] A river sith.

The chevin.

The chub is in prime from Midmay to Candlemas, but best in winter. He is full of small bones: he cats waterish; not firm, but limp and tasteles: nevertheles, he may be so dressed

as to mke him very good meat.

Chu'bbed. adj. [from chub.] Big-headed like a chub.

To CHUCK. v. u. [A word probably formed in imitation of the found that it expresses; or perhaps corrupted from chick.] To make a noise like a hen, when she calls her chickens.

To Chuck v. a.

1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,

To chuck his wives together in the hall.

Diyden.

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, fo as to make the mouth ftrike together.

Come, chuck the infant under the chin, force a fmile, and

cry, ay, the boy takes after his mother's relations. Congreve.

cry, ay, the boy takes after his mother's relations.

Chuck. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He made the chuck four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them.

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promise.—What promise, chuck? Shakespeare.

3. A sudden small noise.

Chuck-farthing. n. f. [chuck and farthing.] A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

He lost his money at chuck-farthing, shuffle-cap, and allfours.

Arbutlingt.

To CHU'CKLE. v. n. [f.haecken, Dut.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulfively.

What tale fhall I to my old father tell? 'Twill make him chuckle thou'rt bestow'd so well. Dryden.
She to intrigues was e'en hard hearted;
She chuckl'd when a bawd was carted.

To Chu'ckle. v. a. [from chuck.]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the womens apartment, I am fure; and if these birds are within distance, here's that will chuckle 'em together. Dryden.

To cocker; to fondle.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he must chuckle you, and moan you.

Dryden.

Chuet. n. s. [probably from To chew.] An old word, as it seems, for forced meat.

As for chuets, which are likewise minced meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to moisten them partly with cream, or almond or pistacho milk.

CHUFF. n. s. [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from chub, or derived from kus, Welsh, a stock.] A coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat chuss, I would your stote were here.

A less generous chuss that in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the last.

CHUFFILY. adv. [from chuss.] Surlily; stomachfully.

John answered chussis.] Clownishoes; surliness.

CHU'FFINESS. n. f. [from chuffy.] Clownishuess; furliness.

CHU'FFY. adj. [from chuff.] Blunt; furly; fat. CHUM. n. f. [chom, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow; a term used in the universities.

CHUMP. n. f. A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.
When one is battered to shivers, they can quickly, of a chump of wood, accommodate themselves with another.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.

CHURCH. n. f. [cince, Sax. κυριακή.]
1. The collective body of christians, usually termed the catho-

lick church.

The church being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this; that the persons unto whom we associate ourselves in the one, are men, simply considered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other; are God, angels,

Hooker.

The body of christians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worship.

The church is a religious assembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and sometimes the same word means a synod of bishops, or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council.

Watts.

The place which christians consecrate to the worship of

3. God.

That churches were confecrated unto none but the Lord only the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently shew: church doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house.

Tho' you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare. 4. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words; as church-member, the member of a church; church-power, spi-ritual or ecclesiastical authority.

To Church. v. a. [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any fignal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

Church-ale. n. f. [from church and ale.] A wake, or feaft, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

For the church ale, two young men of the parish are yearly

chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow. Carew. HURCH-ATTIRE. n. s. The habit in which men officiate at

CHURCH-ATTIRE. n. f: divine service.

These and such like were their discourses, touching that

church-attire, which with us for the most part is used in publick prayer.

Church-Authority. n. f. Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of church-authority, I have fifted all the little scraps alledged.

CHURCH-BURIAL. n. f. Barial according to the rites of the

Church-Burial. n. f. Durial according to the lites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied church-burial, according to the usage and custom of the place.

Church-founder. n. f. He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or bishops in those days were church-founders, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitious.

Hooker.

Churchman. n. f. [church and man.]

1. An ecclesiastick; a ciergyman; one that ministers in sacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and churchmen, or church-government, rely not only upon your-felf.

Bacan. felf.

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been fo long neglected, and that was fo ill filled by many weak and more wilful churchmen. Clarendon. Patience in want, and poverty of mind,

These marks of church and churchmen he design'd,

And living taught, and dying left behind.

2. An adherent to the church of England.

Church-wardens. n. f. [See Warden.] Are officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, and such the place as belong to both; and to the custom of the custom of each place. cording to the cultom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to obferve the behaviour of the parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or centure of the ecclesistical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish. Cowel.
There should likewise church-wardens, of the gravest men

in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England. Spenser.

Our church-wardens

Cur church-wardens

Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. Gay.

Churchyard. n. f. The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost assaid to stand alone

Here in the churchyard, yet I will adventure. Shakespeare.

In churchyards, where they bury much, the earth will confume the corps in far shorter time than other earth will. Bacon.

No place so sucred from such fore is barred.

No place to facred from fuch fops is barr'd; Nor is Paul's church more fare than Paul's churchyard. Pope. CHURL. n. f. [ceopl, Sax. carl, in German, is strong, rusticks being always observed to be strong bodied.]

i. A rustick; a countryman; a labourer.

One of the baser sort, which they call churls, being reproved for his oath, answered considently, that his lord conmanded him. Spenfer.

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw
All the pow'r this charm doth owe.
From this light cause th' infernal maid prepares
The country churls to mischief, hate, and wars.

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. Shakespeare. Dryden.

A churl's courtefy rarely comes, but either for gain or falfhood. Sidney.

3. A mifer; a niggard; a felfish or greedy wretch.

Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end!

O charl, drink all, and leave no friendly drop

To help me after.

Chu'rlish. adj. [from charl.]

1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; sour; merciles; unkind; uncivil.

uncivil.

A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears, Those at her father's churlish feet she tender'd. Shakespeare. The interruption of their churlish drums

Cuts off more circumstance: they are at hand

To parly, or to fight.

A lion in love with a lass, desired her father's consent. Shakespeare: answer was churlish enough, He'd never marry his daughter to a brute. L'Estrange.

He the pursuit of churlish beasts,

Preferr'd to fleeping on her breafts. Waller's

Samuel.

2. Selfish; avaritious.

The man was churlish and evil in his doings.

This fullen churlish thief,

Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef. King. 3. [Of things.] Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be emission of spirit, the body of the metal will be

hard and churlish.

The Cornish men were become, like metal often fired and quenched, churlish, and that would sooner break than bow.

Bacon's Henry VII.

In the hundreds of Effex they have a very churlish blue clay. Mortimer:

4. Intractable; vexatious.

Will you again unknit

This churlish knot of all abhorred war.

Spain found the war so churlish and longsome, as they found they should consume themselves in an endless war.

Spreads a path clear as the day.

they should consume themselves in an endless war.

Spreads a path clear as the day,

Where no churlish rub says nay.

Chu'rlishly. adv. [from churlish.] Rudely; brutally.

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did churlishly put over the son for a reward of the service of his sire.

Howel.

Chu'rlishness. n. s. [from churlish; cyplincherre, Saxon.]

Brutality; ruggedness of manner.

Better is the churlishness of a man than a courteous woman.

Ecclus. xlii. 14.

In the churlishness of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in L'Estrange. this world.

CHURME. n. f. [more properly chirm, from the Saxon cynme, a clamour or noise; as to chirre is to coo as a turtle.] A confused sound; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower with the churme of a thou-

fand taunts and reproaches.

A CHURN. n. f. [properly chern, from kern, Dut. cenene, Sax.]

The vessel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and separated from the serous parts of the milk.

Gay.

Her aukward fist did ne'er employ the churn.

To CHURN. v. a. [kernen, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he spoke not; but

Like a full acorn'd boar, a churning on,

Cried Oh. Shakespeare.

Froth fills his chaps, he fends a grunting found,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. Dryden.
Churn'd in his teeth, the foamy venom rose. Addison.
The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment, confists in mixing with it animal juices, and, in the action of the solid parts, churring them together.

Arbuthnot.

To make butter by agitating the milk.

The churning of milk bringeth forth butter.

You may try the force of imagination, upon flaying the coming of butter after churning.

Bacon.

CHU'RRWORM. n. f. [from cýnnan, Sax.] An infect that turns about nimbly; called alfo a fancricket.

Skinner. Philips.
To Chuse. See To Choose.

CHYLACEOUS. adj. [from chyle.] Belonging to chyle; confifting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the chy-

laceous mass, it has the state of drink, not ripened by fermen-

tation.

CHYLE. n. f. [χύλ.] The white juice formed in the fformach by digestion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into This

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts, The leven'd mass to milky chyle converts.

Blackm.

The chyle itself cannot pass through the smallest vessels.

Arbuthnot on Aliments. CHYLIFA'CTION. n. f. [from chyle.] The act or process of making chyle in the body.

Drinking excessively during the time of chylifaction, stops perspiration.

Peripiration.

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. adj. [from chylus, and facio, to make, Lat.]

Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK. adj. [χύλος and ποιέω.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the chylopoetick organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. A buthnot. CHY'LOUS. adj. [from chyle.] Consisting of chyle; partaking of chyle. of chyle.

Milk is the ch, lous part of an animal, already prepared. Arb.

CHY'MICK. } adj. [chymicus, Lat.]

I'm tir'd with waiting for this chymick gold, Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. Dryden.
The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their distinct natures, whether chymical or Galenical preparations.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

2. Relating to chymistry. Methinks already, from this chymick flame,

I see a city of more precious mold.

With hymick art exalts the min'ral pow'rs, Dryden.

And draws the aromatick fouls of flow'rs.

CHYMICALLY. adv. [from chymical.] In a chymical manner.

CHYMIST. n f. [See CHYMISTRY.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.

The starving chymist, in his golden views

Supremely blest.

Pope.

CHYMISTRY. n. f. [derived by fome from xupos, juice, or xux, to melt; by others from an oriental word, kema, black. Ac-

cording to the etymology, it is written with y or e.]

An art whereby fentible bodies contained in veffels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed, by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their feveral powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy, or medicine. Boerbaave.

philosophy, or medicine.

Operations of chymistry fall short of vital force: no chymistry can make milk or blood of grass.

CIBA'RIOUS. adj. [cibarius, Lat. from cilus, food.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

CI'BOL. n. f. [ciboule, Fr.] A small fort of onion used in sallads. See Onion. This word is common in the Scotch dialoct: but the list not propounced. dialect; but the / is not pronounced.

Ciboules, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. Mort. CI'CATRICE. \ n. f. [cicatrix, Lat.]

1. The scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his finister cheek. Shakespeare. 2. A mark; an impressure: so used by Shakespeare less properly.

The citatrice and capable impressure

Thy palm some moment keeps. Shakespeare. CICA'TRISANT. n. s. [from cicatrice.] In application that induces a cicatrice.

duces a cicatrice.

CICA'TRISIVE. adj. [from cicatrice.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. n. f. [from cicatrice.]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein bursted, or corroded in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the continual motion and coughing of the lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and cicatrization of the vein.

Harvey on Consumptions.

Harvey on Consumptions.

2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

To CICATRIZE. v. a. [from cicatrix.]

1. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and skin them over.

To heal and induce the skin over a fore.
We incarned, and in a few days cicatrized it with a smooth CICELY. n. f. A fort of herb. See SWEET CICELY.

CICHORA CEOUS. adj. [from cichorium, Lat.] Having the qualities of fuccory.

Diureticks plentifully evacuate the falt ferum; as all acid diureticks, and the testaceous and bitter cichoraceous plants.

Floyer on the Humours. To CI'CURATE. v. a. [cicuro, Lat.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tame and tractable.

After carnal conversation poisons may yet retain some portion of their natures; yet are so refracted, cicurated, and subducd, as not to make good their destructive malignities.

CICURA'TION. n. f. [from circurate.] Brown's Vulgar Errours. The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

This holds not only in domestick and mansuete birds; for then it might be the effect of cicuration or institution; but in the wild.

CI'DER. n. f. [cidre, Fr. fidra, Ital. ficera, Lat. סוצוֹפָע, בער .]

1. All kind of strong liquors, except wine. This sense is now wholly obsolete.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.

We had also drink, wholsome and good wine of the grape, a kind of cider made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink.

3. The juice of apples expressed and fermented.

To the utmost bounds of this

Wide universe Silurian cider born,

Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine. Phillips: Ci'dirist. n. f. [from cider.] A maker of cider.

When the ciderists have taken care for the best fruit, and

ordered them after the best manner they could, yet hath their cider generally proved pale, sharp, and ill tasted. Mortimer.

CI'DERKIN. n. s. [from cider.]

A low word used for the liquor made of the murk or gross

matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infusing

for about forty-eight hours.

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and supplies the Mortimer.

place of imali beer.

Cr'eling. n. f. See Ceiling.

CIERGE. n. f. [French.] A candle carried in processions.

Ciliary. adj. [cilium, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The ciliary processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotick tunicles of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the

CILI'CIOUS. adj. [from cilicium, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of fome texture
of that hair, a coarse garment, a cilicious or sackcloth habit,
suitable to the austerity of his life. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CI'MA. See CYMATIUM.

CI'MAR. See S.MAR.

CIMELIARCH. n. f. [from κειμηλιαοχης.] The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value belonging to a church; a church-warden.

Dief.

CIMETER. n. f. [cimitarra, Span. and Portug. from chimeteir,
Turkish. Bl. teau's Portuguese Distinary.] A fort of sword
used by the Turks; short, heavy, and recurvated or bent
backward. This word is sometimes erroneously spelt s. imitar, and scymeter; as in the following examples.

By this fcimitar,

By this fcimitar,

That flew the fophy and a Persian prince,

That won three fields of fultan Solyman.

Our armours now may rust, our idle fcymiters Shake Spearc.

Hang by our fides for ornament, not use. CINCTURE. n. f. [cinctura, Latin.]
1. Something worn round the body. Dryden.

Now happy he, whose cloak and cincture Hold out this tempest.

Shake Speare. Columbus found th' American fo girt With feather'd cincture, naked else, and wild. Milton.

He binds the facred cineture round his breaft. An inclosure.

The court and prison being within the cincture of one wall.

Bacon's Henry VII.

3. [In architecture.] A ring or lift at the top and bottom of the fhaft of a column; feparating the fhaft at one end from the bale, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used, to strengthen

and preserve the primitive wood-columns. Chambers. Cl'NDER. n. f. [ceindre, Fr. from cineres, Lat.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes.

I should make very forges of my cheeks, That would to cinders burn up modesty,

Did but I speak thy deeds. Shakespeare. There is in smiths cinders, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation. Brown's Vul. Err. So snow on Ætna does unmelted lie,

Whose rolling flames and scatter'd cinders sly.
2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame. Waller.

If from adown the hopeful chops

The fat upon a cinder drops, To flinking smoke it turns the flame. CI'NDER-WENCH. ] n. f. [cinder and woman.] A woman CI'NDER-WOMAN. ] whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

'Tis under so much nasty rubbish laid, To find it out's the cinder-woman's trade. Essay on Satire.

She had above five hundred fuits of fine cloaths, and yet went abroad like a cinder-wench.

Arbuthnot. In the black form of cinder-wench she came,

When love, the hour, the place had banish'd shame. Gay. CINERA'TION. n. f. [from cineres, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chymistry.

CINERI'TIOUS. adj. [cinericius, Lat.] Having the form or state

of ashes.

The nerves arise from the glands of the cincritious part of

CINCLE. n. f. [from cineres, Lat.] Full of afthes. Diet. Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quickfilver is drawn, and confifts partly of a mercurial, and partly of a fulphurco-ochreous Woodward.

The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of fulphur, compose cinnabar. Newt. Opt. CINABAR of Antimony, is made of mercury, fulphur, and

CINNABAR of Antimony, is made of mercury, fulphur, and crude antimony.

CINNAMON. n. f. [cinnamonum, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon, possessed by the Dutch, in the East Indies. Its leaves resemble those of the olive, both as to substance and colour. The fruit resembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the smell nor taste of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the smell of which is agreeable in candles. The trees are chiefly propagated by a fort of pigeons which feed on the fruit, and, carrying it to their young, drop it where it takes root. Cinnamon is chiefly used in medicine as an astringent. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours.

Chambers. cients was different from ours. Let Araby extol her happy coast,

Her cinnamon and sweet amomum boast. Dryden. CINNAMON Water is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley water, in spirit of wine or white wine. Chambers. CINQUE. n. j. [Fr.] A Five. It is used in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.

CINQUE-FOIL. n. f. [cinque feuille, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. n. f. [cinque pas, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting is a Scotch jig, a meafure, and a cinque pace. The first suit is hot and hasty, like a
Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly and
modest, as a measure, full of state and gravity; and then
comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the cinque
pace faster and faster, 'till he sinks into his grave. Shakesp.

Cinque ports. n. f. [cinque ports, Fr.]

Those havens that lie towards France, and therefore have
been thought by our kings to be such as ought most vigilantly

to be navens that he towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be such as ought most vigilantly to be observed against invasion. In which respect, the places where they are have a special governour or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the cinque ports; and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular jurisdiction, their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and fending out writs in his own name. The cinque ports are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rumney, and Hithe; fome of which, as the number exceeds five, must either be added to the first institution by some later grant, or Cowel.

accounted as appendants to some of the rest.
They, that bear The cloth of state above her, are four barons of the cinque ports. Shakespeare.

CINQUE-SPOTTED. adj. Having five spots.
On her left breaft

A mole cinque s; otted, like crimson drops

I' th' bottom of a cowslip.

I' th' bottom or a cowing.

CI'ON. n. f. [fion, or fcion, Fr.]

1. A fprout; a shoot from a plant.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal strings, our unbitted lusts; whereof I take this that you call love to be a sect or cion.

Shakespeare.

love, to be a fect or cion.

Shakespeare.

The stately Caledonian oak, newly settled in his triumphant throne, begirt with cions of his own royal stem.

Howel's Vocal Forest.

Shake Speare.

2. The shoot engrafted or inserted on a stock. The cion over-ruleth the stock quite; and the stock is but passive only, and give haliment, but no motion to the graft.

Bacon's Natural History.

CI'PHER. n. f. [chifre, Fr. zifra, Ital. cifra, low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which some numbe; is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, in-

creases the value of the other figures.

Mine were the very cipher of a function,

To find the faults, whose fine stands in record,

And let go by the actor.

If the people be somewhat in the election, Shake Speare. If the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or ciphers in the privation or translation. Bac. As, in accounts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so

names pass for things.

3. An intertexture of letters engraved usually on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burnish'd gold; and o'er the throne,

Pope.

Pope.

Some mingling stir the melted tar, and some N' XXV.

Deep on the new-shorn vagrant's heaving side, To stamp the master's cipher, ready stand.

4. A character in general.

In succeeding times this wisdom began to be written in ciphers and characters, and letters bearing the form of crea-Ralcigh.

Thomfon.

Thomfon.

5. A fecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,

In cipher writ, or new made idioms. Danne. He was pleased to command me to stay at London, to send and receive all his letters; and I was furnished with mine feveral ciphers, in order to it.

Denham. Denham.

To CI'PHER. v. n. [from the noun.] To practice arithmetick.

You have been bred to business; you can cipher: I wonder you never used your pen and ink.
To CIPHER. v. a. To write in occult characters.

He frequented fermons, and penned notes: his notes he He frequented fermons, and penned notes: his notes he ciphered with Greek characters.

To CI'RCINATE. v. a. [circino, Lat.] To make a circle; to compass round, or turn round.

CIRCINA'TION. n. f. [circinatio, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round; a measuring with the compasses.

Bailey.

CI'RCLE. n. f. [circulus, Latin.]

1. A line continued 'till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidificant from a common center.

parts equidiftant from a common center.

Any thing, that moves round about in a circle, in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but seems to be a perfect intire circle of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a circle in motion. Locke-

Then a deeper still,

In circle following circle gathers round
To close the face of things.

2. The space included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that fitteth upon the circle of the earth. Isaiah.

4. Compass; inclosure.

A great magician, Obscured in the circle of the forest. Shakespeare.

5. An assembly surrounding the principal person.

To have a box where eunuchs sing, And, foremost in the circle, eye a king.

Pope. 6. A company; an affembly. I will call over to him the whole circle of beauties that are

disposed among the boxes.

Addison.

Ever fince that time, Lisander visits in every circle. Tatler.

7. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be divers fruit-trees in the hot countries, which have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding one another; but this circle of riperior cannot be but in succeeding plants, and hot countries. ripening cannot be but in succulent plants, and hot countries. Bacon's Natural History.

Thus in a circle runs the peasant's pain, And the year rolls within itself again.

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following pro-

polition inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body descends, is an impertinent circle, and teacheth nothing.

Glanville.

That fallacy called a circle, is when one of the premisses in a fyllogism is questioned and opposed, and we intend to prove it by the conclusion. Watts.

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lie

In circle or oblique, or femicircle,
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him. Fleetwood.

10. CIRCLES of the German Empire. Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets. They are in They are in Trevoux. number ten.

To CI'RCLE. v. a. [from the noun.]

I. To move round any thing.

The lords that were appointed to circle the hill, had some days before planted themselves in places convenient. Bacon.

Another Cynthia her new journey runs, Pope.

2. To inclose; to surround.
What stern ungentle hands

What itern ungentle hands

What itern ungentle hands

Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare

Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments,

Whose circling shadows kings have sought to sleep in. Shak.

While these fond arms, thus circling you, may prove

More heavy chains than those of hopeless love. Prior.

Unseen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,

With darkness circled, and an ambient cloud. Pope.

3. To CIRCLE in. To confine; to keep together.

We term those things dry which have a consistence within

themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and Digby. To Cr'RCLE. v. n. To move circularly; to end where is begins.

The circle them in.

4 0

The well fraught bowl

Circles inceffant; whilft the humble cell

With quavering laugh, and rural jefts, refounds. Philips.

Now the circling years difclofe

The day predefin'd to reward his woes. Pope.

Ci'rcled. adj. [from circle.] Having the form of a circle; round.

Th' inconftant moon, The inconstant moon,

That monthly changes in her circled orb.

Ci'rclet. n. j. [from circle.] A circle; an orb.

Then take repait, 'till Hesperus display'd

His golden circlet in the western shade.

Ci'rcling. participial adj. [from To circle.] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood

So high above the circling canopy

Of night's extended shade.

Milton. Of night's extended thade.

CIRCUII. n. f. [circuit, Fr. circuitus, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

The circuits, in former times, went but round about the pale; as the circuit of the cynofura about the pole.

There are four moons also perpetually rolling round the latest latest and carried along with him in his periodical. planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical circuit round the fun. The space inclosed in a circle. He led me up A woody mountain, whose high top was plain A circuit wide inclos'd. Milton. 3. Space; extent; measured by travelling round. He attributeth unto it smallness, in respect of circuit Hooker. The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one and twenty miles in Addison. 4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage, Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. Shakefpeare.

5. The vifitations of the judges for holding affiles.

6. The tract of country vifited by the judges.

7. CIRCUIT of Action. In law, is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for than is needful. Cowel.

To Circuit. v. n. [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep. The cordial cup perpetual motion keep, Quick circuiting.

Quick circuiting.

CIRCUITE'ER. n. f. [from circuit.] One that travels a circuit.

Like your fellow circuiteer the fun: you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. Pope. CIRCUITION. n. f. [circuitio, Lat.] CIRCULTION. n. J. [circuitio, Lat.]
 The act of going round any thing.
 Compass; maze of argument; comprehension.
 To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things infhow, though not indeed repugnant one to another, requireth more sharpness of wit, more intricate circuitions of discourse, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. Hooker.
 Circular. adj. [circularis, Latin.]

 Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle. The frame thereof feem'd partly circular, And part triangular. Fairy Queen. He first inclos'd for lists a level ground; The form was circular.

Nero's port, composed of huge moles running round it, in a kind of circular figure.

2. Succeffive in order; always returning.

From whence th' innumerable race of things,

By circular successive order springs.

Roscommon. 3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.
Had Virgil been a circular poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? . CIRCULAR Letter. A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair; as in the con-

vocation of affemblies.

5. CIRCULAR Lines. Such strait lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of fines, tangents, and fecants on the plain scale and sector.

6. CIRCULAR Sailing, is that performed on the arch of a great

circle.

CIRCULARITY. n. f. [from circular.] A circular form:
The heavens have no divertity or difference, but a fimplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeed-ing each other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole circularity. Brown. CIRCULARLY. adj. [from circular.]

1. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it confifts of feveral regions, involving one another like orbs about the fame centre, or of the Burnet.

feverel elements cast circularly about each other.

2. With a circular motion.

Trade, which, like blood, should circularly flow,
Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost.

Dryden. Every body moved circularly about any center, recede, or deavour to recede, from the center of its motion. Ray. endeavour to recede, from the center of its motion. Ray. To CI'RCULATE. v. n. [from circulus.] To move in a circle;

to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in 2 constant course.

If our lives motions theirs must imitate,

Our knowledge, like our blood, must cir. ulate. Denham.
Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the universe circulates without any interval or repose. L'Estranze.
In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was circulated at home; no publick debts contracted.

To Circulate. v. a. To put about.
Circulation. n. s. [from circulate.]

1. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the circulation of the blood, unknown till the last age?

Burnet.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. Arbuthnot.

A feries in which the fame order is always observed, and things always return to the fame flate.

As for the fins of peace, thou hast brought upon us the miseries of war; fo for the fins of war, thou seefs fit to deny us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a circulation of miseries.

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual circulation of human things.

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apostle faith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the fon of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the fon of man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in these two speeches that mutual circulation before mentioned.

CI'RCULATORY. n. f. [from circulate.] A chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CI'RCULATORY. n. f. [from circulate.] Circulatory letters are the same with CIRCULAR Letters.

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY. n. f. [from circumambient.] The act of encompassing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto the furface whereof it concreteth, or the circumambiency which conformeth it.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT. adj. [circum and ambio, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing.

The circumambient coldness towards the sides of the vessel, like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. It is like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. It is like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. It is like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. It is like the second region. [attention of the second region of the second region of the second region.]

To walk round about.

To circumcide, Latin.] To care the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the law.

They came to circumcise the children.

Lake.

One is alarmed at the industry of the whigh, in seming to

One is alarmed at the industry of the whigh in timing to strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the circumcifed.

CIRCUMCI'SION. n. f. [from circumcife.] The rite or act of cutting off the foreikin.

They left a race behind

Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce

From Gentiles, but by circumson vain.

Milton.

To CIRCUMDUCT. v. a. [circumduco, Lat.] To contra-

vene; to nullify.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and circumdwsted by the will and direction of the judge; as also by the confent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given Ayliffe's Parergon.

CIRCUMDU'CTION. n. f. [from circumduct.]
1. Nullification; cancellation.

The citation may be circumducted, though the defendant should not appear; and the defendant must be cited, as a cir-

fhould not appear; and the determination for cumduction requires.

2. A leading about.

CIRCU'MFERENCE. n. f. [circumferentia, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and furrounding any thing.

Extend thus far thy bounds,

This be thy just circumference, O world!

Because the hero is the center of the main action, all the lines from the circumference tend to him alone.

Dryden. A coal of fire, moved nimbly in the circumference of a circle, makes the whole circumference appear like a circle of fire. Newton's Opticks.

2. The space inclosed in a circle.

So was his will Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath, That shook heav'n's whole circumference, confirm'd. Milt. He first inclos'd for lists a level ground,

The whole circumference a mile around. 3. The external part of an orbicular body

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, scemed red as its apparent circumference. If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its circumference would be blue. Newton.

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

Dryden.

CIR His pond'rous shield, large and round, Behind him cast; the broad circumference Hung on his shoulders like the moon. Milton. CIRCUM'FERENCE. v. a. [from the noun.] To include in a circular space. Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, or circumferenced by its surface; but diffused at indeterminate distances.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. An inftrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, confishing of a brass circle, an index with fights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket. Chambers.

CI'RCUMFLEX. n. f. [circumflexus, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave. pating the acute and grave. The circumflex keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. Holder. CIRCU MFLUENCE. n. f. [from circumfluent.] An inclosure of CIRCU'MFLUENT. adj. [circumfluens, Lat.] Flowing round any thing. Whose bounds the deep circumfluent waves embrace, I rule the Paphian race, A duteous people, and industrious isle. Pope. CIRCU'MFLUOUS. adj. [circumflaus, Lat.] Environing with waters. He the world Built on circumfluous waters calm, in wide Crystalline ocean.

Laertes' fon girt with circumfluous tides. Milton's Paradife Loft. CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS. adj. [circumforaneus, Lat.] Wandering from house to house. As a circumforaneous fidler; one that To CIRCUMFU'SE. v. a. [circumfusus, Lat.] To pour round; to spread every way. Men see better, when their eyes are against the sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring fun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light circumfused, is enough for the perception.

His army, circumfus'd on either wing.

Earth, with her nether ocean, circumfus'd

This percent dualling here. Milton. Their pleasant dwelling-house.
This nymph the god Cephisus had abus'd, Milton. This nymph the god Cephilus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters circumfus'd.
CIRCUMFU'SILE. adj. [circum and fufilis, Lat.] That which
may be poured or spread round any thing.
Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold
The victim's horn with circumfusile gold.
CIRCUMFU'SION. n. f. [from circumfuse.] The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.
To CIRCUMGYRATE. v. a. [circum and gyrus, Lat.] To roll round. roll round. All the glands of the body be congeries of various forts of vessels, curled, circumgrated, and complicated together. Ray on Creation. CIRCUMGYRA'TION. n. f. [from circumgyrate.] The fun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, which arises from his first being put into such a circumgyration.

Cheyne's Philosophical Prin.

CIECUMJA'CENT. adj. [circumjacens, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every side.

CIRCUMINCE'ssion. n. f. [from circum and incedo, Lat.]

A term used by the school-divines to express the existence of three divine persons in one another. in the mystery of the of three divine persons in one another, in the mystery of the trinity.

Chambers. trinity. CIRCUMI'TION. n. f. [ from circumeo, circumitum, Latin. ] The act of going round. CIRCUMLIGATION. n. f. [circumligo, Latin.] Diet, 1. The act of binding round,
2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.
CIRCUMLOCU'TION. n. f. [circumsecutio, Latin.]
1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrass.
Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a franslator cannot render without circumlocutions

Dryden. I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lest by circumscution.

Swift's Miscellanies.

2. The use of indirect expressions. These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of ystery and circumlocution.

L'Estrange. mystery and circumlocution. CIRCUMMU'RED. adj. [circum and murus, Lat.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden circummur'd with bricks. CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE. adj. [ from circumnavigate.] which may be failed round. That

The being of Antipodes, the habitableness of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe circum-navigable. Ray on the Creation. To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE. v. a. [circum and navigo, Lat.] To

fail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION. n. f. [from circumnavigate.] The aft of failing round.
What he says concerning the circumnavigation, of Africa,

from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable.

Arbuthnot on Goins.

able.

CIRCUMPLICA'TION. n. f. [circumplico, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every fide.

2. The flate of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR. adj. [from circum and polar.] Stars near the North pole, which move round it, and never fet in the Northern latitudes, are faid to be circump lar flors.

CIRCUMPOSITION. n. f. [from circum and foficion.] The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your feafon for circumposition, by tiles or basilests of earth.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

CIRCUMRA'SION. n. f. [circumrafio, Latin.] The act of having or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION. n. f. [circum and rete, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel. Circumvolution.

2. The state of being whirled round.
To CIR UMS RIBE. v. a. [circum and scribe, Latin.]
1. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries.

To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus,

With honour and with fortune is return'd;

From whence he circumscribed with his sword, And brought to yoke th' enemies of Rome.

Therefore must his choice be circumscrib'd Unto the voice and yielding of that body, Whereof he's head. Shakefpeare.

And form'd the pow'rs of heav'n Such as he pleas'd, and arcumferib'd their being!
The action great, yet arcumferib'd by time;
The words not forc'd, but fliding into rhime. Millons

Shakesp.

Dryden. We see that the external circumstances which do accompany mens acts, are those which do circumscribe and limit them. Stilling fleet.

You are above

The little forms which circumferibs your fex.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION. n. f. [circumferibio, Latin.]

I. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the circumfeription of many leaves, flowers, fruits and feeds, nature affects a regular figure.

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unhoused free condition,

Put into sircumscription and confine.

Shakestars.

Put into circumscription and confine. Shake Speare:

CIRCUMSCRIFTIVE. adj. [from circumscribe.] Inclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones regular, are distinguished by their external forms: such as is circumscriptive, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone; and this is properly called the figure. Grew's Mufaum.

CIRCUMSPECT. adj. [circumspellum, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all fides. None are for me,

That look into me with confiderate eyes.

That look into me with confiderate eyes.

High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect. Shakespl Men of their own nature cir.umspect and flow, but at the time discountenanced and discontent.

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and circumspect, to keep himself from being imposed upon.

Boyles, CIRCUMSPE'CTION. n. s. [from circumspect.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of care and circumspection in the first impressions.

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,

But with sly circumspection.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE. adj. [circumspicio, circumspectum, Lat.]

Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No less assiste the politick and wise,

All sy sow things; with circumspective eyes.

Pope.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY. adv. [from circumspective.] Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watchfully.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY. adv. [from circumspective] With watchfull-

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY. adv: [from circumspect] With watchfulness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent suffrages of a thousand eyes, who never examined the thing so carefully and circumspectly.

CIRCUMSPE'CTNESS. n. s. [from circumspect.] Caution; vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces circumspection those abroad, who at home

Travel forces circumspetiness on those abroad, who at home

are nursed in security.

CIRCUMSTANCE. n. s. [circumstantia, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance.

When men are ingenious in picking out circumstances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. Our confessing or concealing persecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different circumstances of time, place and persons. .2. The

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave,

By circumstance, but to acquit myself.

Shakespeare.

Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing confidered. Sense outside knows, the soul thro' all things sees:

Sense, circumstance; she doth the substance view. 4. Incident; event; generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

He defended Carlisle with very remarkable circumstances of

Clarendon.
The sculptor had in his thoughts the conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or some other the like circumstance in history.

Addition on Italy. The poet has gathered those circumstances which most ter-rify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of Addison's Spectator. a tempest.

5. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty; as good or ill circumstances.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all circumstances.

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the circumstances of our world. Bentley. When men are easy in their circumstances, they are natural-

Addison. ly enemies to innovations.

To CI'RCUMSTANCE. v. a. [from the noun.] To place in particular fituation, or relation to the things.

To worthiest things,

Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I fee,
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings,
And such as they are circumstanc'd, they be.

CI'RCUMSTANT. adj. [circumstans, Lat.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all circumstant bodies. Digby on the Soul. CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. adj. [circumstantialis, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not effential.

This fierce abridgment

Hath to it circumstantial branches, which

Distinction should be rich in.

Shakespeare.

This jurisdiction in the essentials of it, is as old as christianity; and those circumstantial additions of secular encourage-

ment, christian princes thought necessary.

Who would not preser a religion that differs from our own in the circumstantials, before one that differs from it in the Addison's Freeholder. effentials.

2. Incidental; happening by chance; casual.

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,

By occasion wak'd, and circumstantial.

Donne.

3. Full of small events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and circumstantial recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied questions about

his own.

Prior's Dedication.

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY. n. f. [from circumftantial.] The appendage of circumftances; the flate of any thing as modified by circumstances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY. adv. [from circumstantial.]

1. Accordingly to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only circum-Stantially different. Glanv. Scepf.

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular. Lucian agrees with Homer in every point circumstantially.

B. come's Notes on the Odyssey.

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE. v. a. [from circumstance.]

1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular circumstances. cular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwise circumstantiated, it might will that freely, which now it wills freely.

Bramball.

To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely superiour, and the best circumstantiated imaginable, are for the succession in the house of Hanover.

Swift's Miscellanies.

To CIRCUMVA LLATE. v. a. [circumvallo, Lat.] To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION. n. f. [from circumvallate, Lat.]

I. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia.

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place belieged.
This gave respite to finish those stupendious circumvallations and barricadoes, reared up by fea and land to begirt Petrina. Howel's Vocal Forest.

CIRCUMVECTION. n. f. [circumvectio, Latin.]

1. The act of carrying round.
2. The flate of being carried round.
To (IRCUMVENT. v. a. [circumvenio, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed, or circumvented by his cruel bro-

Knolles's History of the Turks. ther, fled to Barbaroffa. As his malice is vigilant, he resteth not to circumvent the ns of the first deceived.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. fons of the first deceived.

Should man Fall circumvented thus by fraud. Milton.

Obstinately bent

To die undaunted, and to circumvent.

CIRCUMVE'NTION. n. f. [from circumvent.]

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion.

The inequality of the match between him and the subtless of us, would quickly appear by a fatal circumvention: there must be a wisdom from above to over-reach this hellish South's Sermons. wildom. If he is in the city, he must avoid haranguing against

circumvention in commerce.

2. Prevention; pre-occupation: this fense is now out of use.
Whatever hath been thought on in this state,

That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome Had circumvention. ShakeSpeare.

To CIRCUMVEST. v. a. [circumvestio, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.
Who on this base the earth did'st firmly found,

And mad'st the deep to circumvest it round. Wotton. CIRCUMVOLATION. n. s. [from circumvolo, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVO LVE. v. a. [circumvolvo, Lat.] To roll round; to give a circular motion.

Could folid orbs be accommodated to phænomena, yet to

ascribe each sphere an intelligence to circumvolve it were unphilosophical. Glanville.

CIRCUMVOLUTION. n. f. [circumvolutus, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.
2. The flate of being rolled round.

The state of being rolled round.
 The twisting of the guts is really either a circumvolution, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. Arbuthnot.
 The thing rolled round another.
 Consider the obliquity or closeness of these circumvolutions; the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument. Wilk. CPRCUS. In. s. [circus, Latin.] An open space or area for Cirque. Sports, with seats round for the spectators.
 A pleasant valley, like one of those circuses, which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses.

horfes.

The one was about the cirque of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain. Stillingfleet.

See the cirque falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods;

Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber choak'd with gods. Pope.

CIST. n. f. [ciffa, Latin.] A case; a tegument; commonly used in medicinal language for the coat or inclosure of a tumour.

Cr'sted. adj. [from cift.] Inclosed in a cift, or bag.
Cr'stern. n. f. [cisterna, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own ciffern, that must relieve him. South.
2. A reservoir; an inclosed fountain.

Had no part as kindly staid behind, In the wide cisterns of the lakes confin'd; Did not the springs and rivers drench the land,

Our globe would grow a wilderness of fand.

3. Any watry receptacle or repository.

So half my Egypt were submerg'd, and made A cistern for scal'd snakes. Shakespeare

But there's no bottom; none

In my voluptuousness; your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons and your maids, could not fill up
The ciftern of my lust.

CISTUS. n. s. [Lat.] The name of a plant. The same with
Rockrose.

Rockrose.

CIT. n. s. [contracted from citizen.] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill sense. A pert low townsman; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to show what different things,

The cits or clowns are from the courts of kings. Johnson.

Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into cits or squires, or run up into wits or madmen. Tatler.

Barnard, thou art a cit, with all thy worth;

But Bug and D—1, their honours, and so forth. Page.

CITADEL. n. s. [citade:le, French.] A fortres; a castle, or place of arms in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjust means, as unjustly he kept it; by force of stranger soldiers in citadels, the nests of tyranny and murderers of liberty.

Sidney.

tyranny and murderers of liberty. Sidney. Dryden.

I'll to my charge, the citadel, repair. Ci'TAL. n. f [from cite.]
1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a blushing cital of himself,

And chid his truant youth. 2. Summons; citation; call into a court.

Quotation; citation.

3. Quotation; citation.
CITA'TION. n. f. [citatio, Latin.]
The calling a person before the judge, for the sake of trying

Shakespeare.

Blackmore.

trying the cause of action commenced against him. All Te. 2. ( notation; the adduction of any paffage from another authour; or of another man's words.

The paffage or words quoted; a quotation. The letter-writer cannot read these citations without blushing, eafter the charge he hath advanced.

Atterbury.

View the principles of parties reprefented in their own authors, and not in the citations of those who would consute

4. Enumeration; mention.

These causes effect a consumption, endemick to this island: there remains a citation of fuch as may produce it in any Harv.y.

CITATORY. adj. [from To cite.] Maving the power or form of citation:

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with fafety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters citatory. Ayliffe.

To CITE. v. a. [cito, Latin.]
1. To fummon to answer in a court.

He held a late court, to which She oft' was cited by them, but appear'd not.

Forthwith the cited dead Shake p ..

Of all past ages, to the general doom Milton. Shall haften. This power of citing, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away.

To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; fummon.

I speak to you, Sir Thurio; For Valentine, I need not cite him to it. This fad experience cites me to reveal, And what I dictate is from what I feel.

Piior.

Shakesp.

To quote. Demonstrations in scripture may not otherwise be shewed than by citing them out of the scripture. Hocker.

That passage of Plato, which I cited before. Bacon. In banishment he wrote those verses, which I cite from his Dryden. letter.

CI'TER. n. f. [from cite.]
1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I must desire the citer henceforward to inform us of his editions too.

CITE'ss. n. f. [from cit.] A city woman. A word peculiar to Dryden.

Cits and citesses raise a joyful strain;

'Tis a good omen to begin a reign. Dryden. CI'THERN. n. f. [cithara, Latin.] A kind of harp; a musical Dryden. instument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with fongs and citherns, and harps and cym-1 Maccabees. bals.

CI'TIZEN. n. f. [civis, Latin; citoyen, French.]
1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a flave.

All inhabitants within these walls are not properly citizens, but only fuch as are called freemen. Raleigh.

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he speaks not like a citizen,

You find him like a soldier. Shakespeare.

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place:

Far from noify Rome, fecure, he lives;
And one more citizen to Sibyl gives.

C'TIZEN. adj [This is only in Shakefpeare.]
qualities of a citizen; as cowardice; meannefs.
So fick I am not, yet I am not well;

But not for citizen a wanton. Dryden. Having the

But not so citizen a wanton, as Shakespeare. To seem to die ere sick. CI'TRINE. adj. [citrinus, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark

yellow. The butterfly, papilio major, has its wings painted with citrine and black, both in long streaks and spots. Grew. By citrine urine of a thicker confishence, the saltness of Floyer.

phlegm is known.

phlegm is known.

Citrrine. n. f. [from citrinus, Latin.]

A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. These crystals are of an extremely beautiful yellow, differing in degrees from that of a strong other colour to that of the peel of a lemon; and they ftrong ochre colour to that of the peel of a lemon; and they have a very elegant brightness and transparence. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned from the French and Italians to call it citrine; and often cut stones for rings out of it, which are generally mistaken for topazes.

CITRON-TREE. n. f. [from citrus, Latin.]

It hath broad stiff leaves, like those of the laurel. The slowers consist of many leaves, expanded like a rose; the cup of the flower is slender and sleshy, and is divided into five segments at the top. The pistil becomes an oblong, thick, ments at the top.

fiefly fruit, which is very full of juice, and contains feveral hard feeds. Genoa is the great nursery of Europe for these forts of trees. One fort, with a pointed fruit, is in fo great effect, that the fingle fruits are fold at Florence for two fail-lings each. This fruit is not to be had in perfection in any part of Italy, but the plain between Pifa and Leghorn. Miler. May the fun

With citron groves adorn a distant soil. Addifin. CITRON-WATER. n. f. Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

Pope. Like citron-svaters matrons cheeks inflame. CITRUL. n. f. The fame with pumpion, so named from its

yellow colour.

CPTY. n. f. [cit., French; civitas, Latin.]

1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

Men feek their fafety from number better united, and from walls and other fortifications; the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many, and this is the original of cities.

City, in a strict and proper sense, means the houses inclosed within the walls: in a larger sense it reaches to all the suburbs. Watts.

2. [In the English law.] A town corporate, that hath a bi-shop and a cathedral church.

The inhabitants of a certain city, as diffinguished from other 3. **fubjects** 

What is the city but the people ?-True, the people are the city.

I do suspect I have done some offence, Shake Speare.

That feems difgracious in the city's eye.

Cr'TY. adj. 1. Relating to the city.

Shakespeare. His enforcement of the city wives.

The city ports by this hath entered.

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens. Make not a city feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can

agree upon the first cut.

Shakespeare.

Civer. n. s. [civette, Fr. zibetta, Arabic, fignifying fcent.] A perfume from the civet cat.

The civet, or civet cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his snout is more pointed, his claws less dangerous, and his cry different. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Brasil, Guinea. The persume is formed like a kind of greafe, or thick scum, in an aperture or bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. It is much used by perfumers and consectioners; but seldom prescribed in medicine.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar: the very uncleanly flux of a cat. Shake/peare.

He rubs himself with civet : can you smell him out by that? Shake Speare.

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as civet and musk, and, as some think, ambergrease.

Cr'vick. adj. [civicus, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practifes; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully fhone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with civick crowns,
And the great father of his country owns.

CIVIL. adj. [civilis, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of civil regimen, and would not permit their commonweal to be governed by any other laws than Hooker.

Part fuch as appertain

To civil justice; part, religious rites Milton. Of facrifice. But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is your endeavour after a civil, a political union in the whole nation.

Spratt.

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your civil power. Taylor.

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudest minds with harmony were caught,

And civil life was by the muses taught. Roscommon.

4. Not foreign; intestine.

From a civil war, God of his mercy defend us, as that which is most desperate of all others. 5. Not ecclesiastical; as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled

by the civil.

6. Not natural; as, a person banished or outlawed is said to

fuffer civil, though not natural death. 7. Not military; as, the civil magistrates authority is obstructed

8. Not criminal; as, this is a civil process, not a criminal pro-

9. Civilised; not barbarous.

Shakespeare:

Shakespeare.

England was very rude and barbarous, for it is but even the other day fince England grew civil.

10. Complaifant; civilifed; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarfe.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,

Uttering fuch dulcet and harmonious breath,

That the rude sea grew civil at her song. Shakespeare. He was civil and well natured, never resusing to teach another. Dryden.

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue, Where civil speech and soft persuasion hung.

Thus night oft fee me in thy pale career,

'Till civil fuited morn appear. Milton. 12. Relating to the ancient confular or imperial government;

as, civil law.

No woman had it, but a civil doctor. Shakespeare.

CIVI'LIAN. n. f. [civilis, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The professor of that law, called civilians, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged.

Bacon. couraged.

A depending kingdom is a term of art, unknown to all ancient civilians, and writers upon government.

ancient civilians, and writers upon government.

CIVILISA'TION. n. f. [from civil.]

A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary.

CIVILITY. n. f. [from civil.]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilised.

The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that civility, that no nation in the world excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity. versation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity.

Spenfer. Divers great monarchies have rifen from barbarism to civility, and tallen again to ruin.
Wheresoe'er her conquering eagles fled, Davies.

Arts, learning, and civility were spread.

Denham. Politeness; complairance; elegance of behaviour.
 Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy diffress;

Or else a rude despiter of good manners, That in civility thou seem's so empty? Shakespeare.

He, by his great civility and affability, wrought very much upon the people.

I should be kept from a publication, did not what your civility calls a request, your greatness, command.

We, in point of civility, yield to others in our own houses. houses.

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

Love taught him shame; and shame, with love at strife, Soon taught the fweet civilities of life. Dryden. To CI'VILIZE. v. a. [from civil.] To reclaim from favageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

We fend the graces and the muses forth, Waller. To civilize and to instruct the North.

Museus first, then Orpheus civilize

Mankind, and gave the world their deities.

Amongst those who are counted the civilized part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place.

Locke.

Ofiris, or the Bacchus of the antients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two

years.

Arbuthnot.

Ci'vilizer. n. f. [from civilize.] He that reclaims others from a wild and favage life; he that teaches the rules and customs

The civilizers !- the diffurbers, fay ;-The robbers, the corrupters of mankind! Proud vagabonds!

CI'VILLY. adv. [from civil.] 1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally; not

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony amongst themselves, concur in the doing of one thing; for this is civilly to live; or should manage community of life, it is not possible.

Hooker.

That accusation, which is publick, is either civilly com-menced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. Ayliffe. 2. Politcly; complaifantly; gently; without rudeness; without

brutality I will deal civilly with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead.

I would have had Almeria and Ofmyn parted civilly; as if was not proper for lovers to do fo.

Collier. it was not proper for lovers to do fo.

He thought them folks that lost their way, And ask'd them civilly to slay.

3. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handfome and cheerful, and furnished civiliy.

CIZE. n. f. [perhaps from in ifa, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain magnitude.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form; often written fize.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some

other cize or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the cize and figure which they have.

CLACK. n. f. [klatschen, German, to rattle; to make a noise.]

1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; generally used, in contempt, for the tongue.

But still his tongue ran on,

And with its everlasting clack; Sets all mens ears upon the rack.

Hudib as. Fancy flows in, and muse flies high;

He knows not when my clack will lie.

2. The CLACK of a Mill. A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand, And mark the clack how justly it will sound. To CLACK. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To make a chinking noise. Betterton.

Prior.

Philips.

Prior.

2. To let the tongue run.

To CLACK. v. a. As to clack wool, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it to weigh less, and so yield the less

custom to the king.

CLAD. part. pret. [This participle, which is now referred to clothe, feems originally to have belonged to cloden, or some such word, like kleeden, Dutch.] Clothed; invested; garbed. He had clad himfelf with a new garment.

Beyond I Kings.

The flow'ry dale of Sibma, clad with vine. But virtue too, as well as vice, is clad

In flesh an" blood. Waller.

To her the weeping heav'ns become ferene; For her the ground is clad in cheerful green.

The courtiers were all most magnificently clad. Saist.
To CLAIM. v. a. [clamer, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can claim that obedience but he that can shew his right. Locke. We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to fucceed him in it.

Locke. Locke.

Poets have undoubted right to claim, If not the greatest, the most lasting name.

CLAIM. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,

May then make all the claim that Arthur did. Shakespeare.

orfworn thyfelf! The traitor's odious name

I first return, and then disprove thy claim.

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse the least, by submitting to a master, who hath no immediate claim upon him, rather than to another, who hath already revived several claims upon him?

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

Either there must have been but one sovereign over them
all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a claim to royalty as these. 3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own: as claim by charter, claim by descent. Cowel.

4. The phrases are commonly to make claim, or to lay claim.

The king of Prussia lays in his claim for Neuf-Chatel, as he did for the principality of Orange.

Addison.

If God, by his positive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can lay no claim to it, unless God so ordained.

Locke. CLA'IMABLE. adj. [from claim.] That which may be demanded as due.

manded as due.

CLA'IMANT. n. f. [from claim.] He that demands any thing as unjuftly detained by another.

A CLA'IMER. n. f. [from claim.] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjuftly with-held from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. n. f. See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLA'MBER. v. n. [probably corrupted from climb; as climber, clamter.] To climb with difficulty, as with both hands and feet. hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins

Her fichest lockram 'bout her reechy neck, Clamb'ring the walls to eye him.
When you hear the drum, Shake Speare.

Clamber not you up to the casements then. Shakespeare.

The men there do not without fome difficulty clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them.

They were forced to clamber over fo many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of fo many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives.

Addison.

To CLAMM. v. a. [in some provinces, to cleam, from clæmian, Sax. to glew together.] To clog with any glutinous matter, A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they

cloyed

Milton.

Dr; den.

CLA cloyed and clammed themselves, 'till there was no getting out again.
The fprigs were all dawbed with lime and the birds
L'Estrange. CLAMMINESS. n. f. [from chimmy.] Viscosity; viscidity; tenacity; ropinels. A greafy pipkin will spoil the clamminess of the glew. Moron. CLA'MMY. adj. [from clamm.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhefive; ropy. Bodies clammy and cleaving, are fuch as have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves. Bacon's Natural Hilisry. Neither the brain nor spirits can conserve motion: the former is of such a clammy consistence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. Glanville. Aghait he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweats, in clammy drops, his limbs o'erspread. Dryden.
I drop with clammy sweat. Dryden. Joyful thou'lt fee
The elammy furface all o'er ftrown with tribes Of greedy infects. Philips. There is an unctuous clammy vapour that arises from the There is an unctuous clammy vapour that arms from the flum of grapes, when they lie mashed together in the vat, which puts out a light, when dipped into it. Addison on Italy. The continuance of the sever, clammy sweats, paleness, and at last a total cessation of pain, are signs of a gangrene and approaching death.

Arbuthnot. CLA'MOROUS. adj. [from clamour.] Vociferous; noify; turbulent; loud. It is no fufficient argument to fay, that, in urging these ceremonies, none are so clamorous as Papists, and they whom Papists suborn.

Hooker. Papists suborn. He kis'd her lips With such a clamorous sinack, that at the parting All the church eccho'd. Shakespeare. At my birth The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds Were strangely clam'rous in the frighted fields.
With the clam'rous report of war,
Thus will I drown your exclamations. Shakesp: Shakesp. Then various elements against thee join'd, In one more various animal combin'd, And fram'd the clam'rous race of bufy humankind. Pope. S
A pamphlet that the lettle the wavering, instruct the igno-A pamphiet that will lettle the wavering, instruct the ignorant, and inflame the clamorous.

CLA'MOUR. n. f. [clamor, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,

Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,

I'l! tell thee, thou do'st evil.

The people grew then exorbitant in their clamours for justice.

King Charles. King Charles. justice. The maid Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd; And weeping follow me, as thou do'ft now, With idle clamours of a broken vow. With idle clamsurs of a broken vow.

2. It is used fometimes, but less fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boist'rous clamsurs cease,

That with submissive murmurs glides in peace.

Addison.

To Clamour. v. n. [from the noun.] To make outcries;

to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obscure bird clamsur'd the live-long night. Shakesp. Prior. Clampur your tongues, and not a word more. Shakespeare. Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to clamour counsels, not to inform CLAMP. n. f. [clamp, French.]
1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of ftrength. 2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a clamp of brick of fixteen thousand, they allow Mortimer.

To CLAMP. v. a. [from the noun.] When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board cross the grain, the first board is clamped. Thus the ends of tables are commonly clamped, to preferve them from warping Moxon.

CLAN. n. f. [probably of Scottish original: klaan, in the Highlands, fignifies children.] 1. A family; a race. They around the flag Of each his faction, in their feveral clans, Swarm populous, un-number'd. Milton.

Milton was the poetical fon of Spenfer, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal descents and clans as well as other families. Dryden. Patridge and the reft of his clan may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any fingle particular.

CLA'SCULAR. adj. [clancularius, Latin.] Clandefine; fecret; private; concealed; obscure; hidden. Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and not by any

fecret reserved affection give them clancular aids to maintain their rebellion.

CLANIDE'STINE. adj. [clandestinus, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private: in an ill sense.

Tho' nitrous tempests, and clandestine death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath. Blackm:
CLANDE'STINELY. adj. [from clandestine.] Secretly; privately; in private; in secret.

There have been two printed papers clandestinely spread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. Swist.

CLANG. n. s. [clanger, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise.

With such a horrid clang
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and smould'ring clouds out-brake. Milton.

And island, salt and bare,

The haunt of feals and orcs, and fea-mews clang. Milton.
What clangs were heard in German skies afar,

Of arms and armies rushing to the war. Dryden:

Guns, and trumpets clang, and folemn found
Of drums; o'ercame their groans.

To CLANG. v. n. [clango, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.

fhrill noise.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard

Loud'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets clang. Shakest.

The Libyans clad in armour, lead

The dance; and clanging swords and shields they beat. Prior.

To CLANG. v. a. To strike together with a noise.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous

Their mystick dance, and clang'd their sounding arms;

Industrious with the warlike din to quell

Thy infant cries.

Prior. Thy infant cries. CLA'NGOUR. n. f. [clanger, Lat.] A loud shrill found.
In death he cried,

Like to a difmal clangour heard from far, Warwick, revenge my death.

Warwick, revenge my death.

With joy they view the waving enfigns fly,
And hear the trumpet's clangour pierce the fky.

CLA'NGOUS. adj. [from clang.] Making a clang.

We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any musical, but harsh and clangous throats. Brown.

CLANK. n. s. [from clang.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious clank of marrow-bone and cleaver.

Spellator.

and cleaver. Spectator.

To CLAP. v. a. [clappan, Sax. klappen, Dutch.]

1. To ftrike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision.

With them he enters; who, upon the sudden,
Shakespeare. Men shall clap their hands at him, and shall his him out of his place.

Have you never feen a citizen, in a cold morning, clapping his fides; and walking before his fine?

Dryden.

He crowing clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call

Dryden. To chuck his wives together in the hall.

Each poet of the air her glory fings;

And round him the pleas'd audience dap their wings.

Dryden.

He had just time to get in and clap to the door, to avoid Locke. In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin drest

His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breast.

Glad of a quarrel, straight I clap the door,

Sir, let me see your works and you no more.

To add one thing to another, implying the idea of something hasty, unexpected, or sudden.

As summer weareth out, they clap mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and so after a sweet spring following.

to wing, and leg to leg; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down into lakes. down into lakes.

Carew.

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: clap on more fails;

Shakespeare. Smooth temptations, like the fun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which perfecution, like the northern wind, made her hold fast, and clap close about her.

Taylor.

If a man be highly commended, we think him fufficiently lessened, if we clap sin, or folly, or infirmity into his ac-

Razor-makers generally clap a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel.

Moxon.

The man clapt his singers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them.

L'Estrange.

His shield thrown by, to mitigate the smart,
He clapp'd his hand upon the wounded part.

If you leave some space empty for the air, then clap your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, and the fishes will contend

to get uppermost in the water.

It would be as absurd as to say, he clapped spurs to his horse at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague.

Addison.

By having their minds yet in their person freedom, and in-By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency, the likelier to purfue truth the better, having no biass yet clapped on to missead them.

I have observed a certain chearfulness in as bad a system of features

features as ever was clapped together, which hath appeared Let all her ways be unconfin'd, Addifon.

And clap your padlock on her mind. Prior. Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and perhaps neither wildom nor majesty would fecure Watts. them from a fneer.

3. To do any thing with a fudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead alleep,

And, how we know not, all clapt under hatches. Shakefp.

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a scambling foldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken sashion.

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole species, that his friends would have clapted him into

his whole species, that his friends would have elapted him into bedlam, and have begged his estate.

Have you observed a fitting hare,

Lift'ring and fearful of the state.

Lift'ning and fearful of the itorm

Prior. Of horns and hounds, elap back her ear. We will take our remedy at law, and clap an action upon you for old debts. Arbuthnot.

To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the stationer wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which clapped its performance on the stage.

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been formerly clapt, it will be the more difficult to cure him the second time, and worse the third. Wifeman's Surgery.

Let men and manners ev'ry dish adapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his guests are class? 6. To CLAP up. To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

On. No longer than we well could wash our hands,
No longer than we well could wash our hands,
Shakespeare.
Shakespeare.
Shakespeare. To clap this royal bargain up of peace. Was ever match clapt up to suddenly? A peace may be clapped up with that suddenness, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon Howel. his skirts.

To CLAP. v. n.

1. To move nimbly with a noise.

Every door flew open

T' admit my entrance; and then clapt behind me, Dryden. To bar my going back.

A whirlwind rofe, that, with a violent blaft, Shook all the dome: the doors around me clapt. Dryden. 2. To enter with alacrity and brifkness upon any thing. Come, a fong.

-Shall we clap into't roundly, without faying we are hourse? Shakespeare's As you like it.

3. To strike the hands together in applause All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em clap.

Epilogue to Henry VIII;

CLAP. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a clap as you go out, as will shake the

whole room, and make every thing rattle in it.
2. A fudden or unexpected act or motion. It is monstrous to me, that the South-sea should pay half their debts at one clap.

3. An explosion of thunder.

There shall be horrible claps of thunder, and flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes.

The clap is past, and now the skies are clear. Hakewill. Dryden.

4. An act of applause. The actors, in the midst of an innocent old play, are often

flartled in the midft of unexpected claps or hiffes.

5. A venercal infection. [from clapsir, Fr.]

Time, that at last matures a clap to pox.

6. [With Falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLA'PPER. n. f. [from clap.]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as found as a bell, and his tongue is the

He hath a heart as found as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. Shakesp.

I saw a young lady fall thown the other day, and she much resembled an overturned bell without a clapper.

3. The CLA'PPER of a Mill. A piece of wood for shaking the hopper.

To CLAPPERCLA'W. v. a. [from clap and claw.] To tonguebeat; to fcold.

Now they are clapperclawing one another, I'll go look on.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

They've always been at daggers-drawing, And one another elapperelawing.

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX. n. f. The fecond king at arms: fo named from the dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE. n. f. [from clarus, bright, and obscurys, Lat.]

Light and shade in painting.

As masters in the clare-obscure, With various light your eyes allure; A flaming yellow here they spread, Draw off in blue, or charge in red Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,

Your fight upon the whole is fix'd. Prior. CLA'RET. n. f. [clairet, Fr.] French wine, of a clear palered colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into claret. Boyle.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into clarer. Boyle.

The claret smooth, red as the lips we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl. Thomson.

CLATRICORD. n. f. [from clarus and chorda, Latin.]
A musical instrument in form of a spinette, but more ancient.
It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy strings. Chambers.

CLARIFICATION. n. f. [from clarify.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled; as muste, wort, &c. but to know the means of accelerating clarification, we must first know the causes of clarification.

Bacon.

cation.

To CLA'RIFY. v. a. [clarifier, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquour; to separate seculences or im-

The apothecaries clarify their fyrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would clarify; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and groffer parts of the juice to them; and after, the fyrup being fet on the fire, the whites of eggs themselves harden, and are taken forth.

To brighten, to illuminate: this sense is rare.

The will was then dustile and pliant to all the motions of right reason; it met the dustiles of a clarified understanding

right reason: it met the dictates of a clarified understanding half way The Christian religion is the only means that God has fanctified, to fet fallen man upon his legs again, to clarify his rea-

fon, and to rectify his will.

CLA'RION. n. f. [clarin, Span. from clarus, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind-inftrument of war.

And after, to his palace he them brings,

With shams, and trumpets, and with clarions sweet;

And all the way the joyous people fings. Fairy
Then strait commands, that at the warlike found Fairy Queen.

Milton.

Of trumpets loud, and clarions, be uprear'd

The mighty standard.

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,

And the loud clarion labour in your praise. Pope. CLA'RITY. n. f. [clarté, French; claritas, Latin.] Brightness;

lendour.

A light by abundant clarity invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend.

Raleigh.

CL'ARY. n. f. An herb.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whose upper lip is short and crested; but the under one is divided into three parts: the middle division is hollowed like a spoon. Out of the former cup arises the points! the flower-cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail to the hinder part of the flower, and attended with four embryo's, which turn to fo many roundish feeds, inclosed in the cup of the flower. It grows wild on dry banks.

Miller.

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture.

The weakest kind of curling is roughness; as in clary and Bacon.

To CLASH. v. a. [kletsen, Dut. to make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against. another.

Three times, as of the clashing found

Of arms, we heard.

Denham.

Those few that should happen to class, might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet, by the real conflict with other atoms, might be feparated again.

Bentley.

How many candles may fend out their light, without clashing upon one another; which argues the smallness of the parts of light, and the largeness of the interstices between particles of air and other bodies.

To act with opposite power, or contrary direction. Neither was there any queen-mother who might class with his connellors for authority.

There that will not be convinced what a help this is to the magistracy, would find it, if they should chance to class.

South's Sermons.

3. To contradict; oppose.

Wherever there are men, there will be clashing sometime or others, and a knock, or a contest, spoils all. L'Estrange.

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and yet every time that clashing metaphors are put together, this fault is committed.

To CLASH. v. a. To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noife.

The nodding statue class'd his arms,

And with a fullen found and feeble cry, Half funk, and half pronounced the word of victory. Dryd. CLASH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A noify collision of two bodies.

The class of arms and voice of men we hear. Denham: He nobly feiz'd thee in the dire alarms Pope. Of war and flaughter and the clash of arms.

2. Oppo-

2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the clushes between popes and kings,

Denbam. Debate, like sparks from flint's collition, springs. Denham. In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture, and shows there is no clush betwixt them. Atterbu y.

A CLASP. n. f. [chi/pe, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing close; as a book, or garment.

The scorpion's claws here grasp a wide extent,

And here the crabs in letter class, are bent.

Add Addifor. Hereupon he took me aside, and opening the class of the parchment cover, spoke, to my great surprize, in English.

Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.

z. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter, Transported with no worse nor better guard, But with a knave of hire, a gondalier, To the gross class of a lascivious Moor.

Shake, p.

To CLASP. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To flut with a clasp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in com-

parison, Rill clusped. There Caxton flept, with Wynkin at his fide, One class d in wood, and one in ftrong cow-hide. Pope:

2. To catch and hold by twining.

The classing ivy where to climb.

Milton:
To hold with the hands extended; to inclose between the

hands. Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to clasp. Baron.

To embrace.

Thou art a flave, whom fortune's tender arm

Shakesp. With favour never class; t, but bred a dog.
Thy suppliant Milton.

I beg, and class thy knees

He stoop'd below

The slying spear, and shun'd the promis'd blow;

I hen creeping, clasp'd the heroe's knees, and pray'd. Dryd. Now, now he cases her to his panting breast;

Smith. Now he devours her with his eager eyes.

5. To inclose.

Boys, with women's voices,

Strive to speak big, and class their female joints
In stiff unweildy arms against thy crown.

CLA'sper. n. s. [from class.] The tendrels or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for support.

The tendrels or claspers of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm stalks.

Ray.

CLASPKNIFE. n. f. [from clasp and knife.] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. n. f. [from ciaffis, Latin]
1. A rank or order of persons.

Segrais has diffinguished the readers of poetry, according to

their capacity of judging, into three classes.

Dryden.

2. A number of boys learning the same letion at the school.

We shall be seized away from this lower class in the school of knowledge, and our conve fation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits. Watts. A fet of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution;

under some common denomination. Among this herd of politicians, any one fett make a very Addijon:

confiderable class of men.
Whate'er of mungrel, no one class admits

A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits.

To CLASS. v. a. [from the noun.] To range according to fome stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I confidered that by the claffing and methodizing such pas-Arbuthnot. fages, I might instruct the reader.

CLASSICAL. { adj. [clafficu:, Latin.]

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick fields encompass me around,
And ttill I feem to tread on c.a.f.ck ground.

With them the genius of classick learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived.

2. Of the first order or rank.

From this thandard the value of the Roman weights and

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the settling of which I have tollowed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a chiffi al author on this subject.

. CLY ... CK. n. f. [classicus, Lat.] An author of the first rank:

ulanity taken for ancient authors.

CL 18818. n f. [Ladin.] Order; fort; body.

tro had declared his opinion of that el fis of men, and did

Clayendn.

L'I be coud to hinder their growth.

Clarendin.

Clarendin. No v the sprightly trumpet from afar,

Had rouz'd the neighing fleeds to fcour the fields, While the fierce riders easter'd on their fhields. Dryd. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted clattering of weapons, and of men running to and fro.

Nown funk the monster-bulk, and press'd the ground;

His arms and cattering shield on the vast body found. Dryd. Their dattering arms with the fierce shocks resound,

Helmers and broken launces spread the ground. 3. To talk fall and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter

Loft for lack of telling;

Now, fiker, I fee thou do'ft but clatter;

Spenfire Harm may come of melling.

All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and clattering of words. Decay of Piety. To CLA'TTER V. a.

1. To strike any thing so as to make it found and rattle.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,
That thou oft' she lt wish thyself at Gath.
When all the bees are gone to settle,
You clatter still your braven bards.

Millon.

You clatter still your brazen kettle. Swift.

You clatter still your brazen kettle.

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. Martin. A low word.

A CLA'TER. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of fonorous bodies. A clatter is a class often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a found sharper and shriller that rattle. [See the verb.]

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in the kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and

the kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the clatter they made in their fall.

2. It is used for any tumultuous and confused noise.

By this great clatter, one of the greatest note Shakespeare's Macbeth. Seems bruited.

Grow to be short, Throw by your clatter, And handle the matter. O Rourk's jolly boys

Ben. Johnson.

Ne'er dreamt of the matter;
'Till rous'd by the noise,

Swift. And mufical clatter.
The jumbling particles of matter,

In chaos make not fuch a clatter.

CLA'VATED. adj. [clavatus, Lat.] Knobbed; fet with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been clavated spikes of some kinds of echinus ovarius.

CLA'VATED. adj. [clavatus, Lat.] Knobbed; fet with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been clavated spikes of some kinds of echinus ovarius.

CLA'UDENT. adj. [claudens, Lat.] Shutting; inclosing; confining
To CLAUDICATE. v. n. [claudier, Lat.] To halt; to

limp. CLAUDICA'TION. n. f. [from claudicate.] The act or habit of

halting.
CLAVE. [the preterite of cleave.] See CLEAVE.

CLA'VELLATED. adj. [clavel'atus, low Latin.] burnt tartar. A chymical term. Made with Chambers. Air, transmitted through clavellated ashes into an exhausted

receiver, lofes weight as it passes through them. Arbuthnot.

CLA'VER. n. f. [clæpen pýnt, Sax.] I his is now universally written clover, though not so properly. See CLOVER.

CLA VICLE n. f. [clavicula, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore seet unto their mouths;
as most that baye the clavicies, or collar bones.

as most that have the clavicles, or collar bones.

Brown's I'ulgar Errours. A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck,
wards the clavice.

Wifeman's Surgery.

towards the clavic'e

towards the clavice.

CLAUSE. n. f. [claufu'a, Latin.]

1. A fentence; a fingle part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger fentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no special clause or sentence of scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to war-Hocker.

rant it. 2. An article, or particular stipulation.

The dauje is untrue which they add, concerning the Hooker.

bifhop. When, after his death, they were fent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this clause in their commission. South. CLA'USTRAL adj. [from claustrum, Lat.] Relating to a cloyster,

or religious house. Claustial priors are such as preside over monasteries, next

to the abbot or chief governour in fuch religious houses. Ayliffe. CLA'USURE. n. f. [claufura, Lat ] Confinement; the act of thut-

In fome monasteries the severity of the claufure is hard to

A (.I.AW. n. f. [clapan, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a heaft or hird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shell-sish. I faw her range abroad to feek her food,

T' embrue her teeth and claws with lukewarm blood.

Spenfer's Fef. of Bellay. What's

What's justice to a man, or laws, That never comes within their claws? Hudibras. He softens the harsh rigour of the laws, Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy claws. Garth.

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt. To CLAW. v. a. [clapan, Saxon.]
1. To tear with nails or claws.

Look, if the wither'd elder hath not his poll claw'd like Shake peare's Henry IV. a parrot.

2. To pull, as with the nails.

Adding to the former these many changes that have happened fince, I am afraid we shall not so easily class off that South's Sermons.

To tear or scratch in general.

But we must claw ourselves with shameful And heathen stripes, by their example. Hudibras. They for their own opinions stand fast, Hudibras.

Only to have them claw'd and canvast. 4. To scratch or tickle.

I must laugh when I am merry, and claw no man in his sumour.

Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.
To flatter: an obsolete sense. See Clawback. humour.

5. To flatter: an obsolete sense. See Charles
6. To Claw off, or away. To scold; to rail at.
You thank the place where you found money; but the jade fortune is to be elawed away for't, if you should lose it. L'Estr.
Cla'wback. n. f. [from claw and back.] A flatterer; a sycophant; a wheedler. The pope's clawbacks.. Jewel.
Cla'wed. adj. [from claw.] Furnished or armed with claws.
Among quadrupeds, of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest.

Grew's Cosmol.

CLAY. n. f. [clai, Welch; kley, Dutch.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, fuch as will mould into a certain form.

Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, fliff, viscid, and ductile to a great degree, while moist; smooth to the touch, not casily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffusible in water: and, when mixed, not readily sub-Hill on Fossils. fiding from it.

Deep Acheron,

Whose troubled eddies, thick with ooze and clay,
Are whirl'd aloft.

Dryden's Eneid. Expose the clay to the rain, to drain it from salts, that the bricks may be more durable. Whodward.

The fun, which foftens wax, will harden clay. Watts. Clover is the best way of improving clays, where manure is Mortimer's Husbandry. fcarce.

2. In pectry, earth in general; the terrestrial element.
Why should our clay,
Over our spirits so much sway.

Donne. To CLAY. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.

This manuring lasts fifty years: then the ground must be clayed again. Mortimer's Husbandry. CLAY COLD. adj. [clay and cold.] Lifeless; cold as the unani-

I wash'd his clay-cold corfe with holy drops,

And faw him laid in hallow'd ground.

CLAY-PIT. n. f. [clay and pit.] A pit where clay is dug.

'Twas found in a clay-pit.

CLAY-ES. n. f. [claye, Fr. In fortification.] Wattles made with stakes interwove with ofiers, to cover lodgments. Chambers. CLAYEY. adj. [from clay.] Confishing of clay; abounding with

Some delight in a lax or fandy, some a heavy or clayey foil: Derham's Physico-theology.

CLA'YISH. adj. [from clay.] Partaking of the nature of clay;

containing particles of clay.

mated earth.

Small beer proves an unwholfom drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddish, and clayish water, which the brewers covet.

Harvey on Consumptions CLAYMARL. n. f. [clay and marl.] A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

Claymarl resembles clay, and is near a-kin to it; but is more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalk-stones. Mortimer. CLEAN. adj. [gian, Welch; clæne, Saxon.]
J. Free from dirt or filth.

Both his hands, most filthy feculent, Above the water were on high extent, And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly; Yet nothing cleaner were for fuch intent, But rather fouler.

Fairy Queen. They make clean the outfide of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. Mat. . Free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guiltless.

Elegant; neat; not unweildly; not encumbered with any thing ufcless or disproportioned.

The timber and wood are in some trees more clean, in some more knotty. Bacon's Nat. Hift. Yet thy waist is strait and clean, As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod.

Not foul with any loathfome difease; not leprous.

If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread not in the skin,

the priest shall pronounce him chan.

Waller.

CLEAN. adv. Quite; persectly; fully; completely. This sense is now little used.

Their actions have been clean contrary unto those before mentioned.

Being seated, and domestick broils Clean overblown.

A philosopher, pressed with the same objection, shapes an Hakewell. Clean overblown. answer clean contrary.

To CLEAN. v. a. [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or

Their tribes adjusted, clean'd their vig'rous wings, And many a circle, many a fhort effay, Wheel'd round and round.

Thomfon. In a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLILY. adv. [from cleanly.] CLE'ANLINESS. n. f. [from cleanly.] 1. Freedom from dirt or filth.

I shall speak nothing of the extent of this city, the clean!ist of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazza. Addif. Italy. ness of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazza. 2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and naftiness.

The mistress thought it either not to deserve, or not to need any exquisitive decking, having no adorning but cleanliness. Sid.

From whence the tender skin assumes A fweetness above all perfumes;

From whence a cleanlinefs remains, Incapable of outward stains.

Such cleanliness from head to heel;

No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
No noisome whists, or sweaty streams.

Cle'anly. adj. [from clean.]

1. Free from dirtiness; careful to avoid filth; pure in the person.

Next that shall mountain 'sparagus be laid,

Pull'd by some plain but clearly country maid. Pull'd by fome plain but cleanly country maid. Dryd. An ant is a very cleanly infect, and throws out of her nest

all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds. Addison. 2. That which makes cleanliness.

In our fantastick climes, the fair With cleanly powder dry their hair.

Prior.

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate. Perhaps human nature meets few more fweetly relishing and cleanly joys, than those that derive from successful trials. Glanv. Scepf. Preface.

4. Nice; addressful; artful.

We can secure ourselves a retreat by some cleanly evasion. L'Estrange's Fables.

CLE'ANLY. adv. [from clean.]

If I do grow great, I'll leave fack, and live cleanly as a nobleman fhould. Shakesp. Henry IV.

CLE'ANNESS. n. f. [from clean.]
I. Neatness; freedom from filth.

2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness.

He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff; but the fine cleanness of bearing it was delightful.

He minded only the clearness of his fatyr, and the cleanness of expression.

3. Purity; innocence.

The cleanness and purity of one's mind is never better proved than in discovering its own faults at first view. Pope.

To CLEANSE. v. a. [clængian, Saxon]
1. To free from filth or dirt, by washing or rubbing. Cleanse the pale corps with a religious hand, From the polluting weed and common fand.

Prior. 2. To purify from guilt.

The blueness of a wound cleanseth away evil. Prov.

Not all her od'rous tears can cleanse her crime, The plant alone deforms the happy clime. Dryden.

3. To free from noxious tumours by purgation.

Can'ft thou not minister to a mind diseas'd, And with some sweet oblivious antidote,

Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart.

This oil, combined with its own falt and fugar, makes it faponaceous and cleansing, by which quality it often helps di-gestion, and excites appetite.

Arbuthnot.

To free from leprofy.

Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy cleansing those things which Moses commanded.

5. To feetr; to rid of all offensive things.

This river the Jews proffered the pope to cleanse, so they might have what they found. Addison on Italy. A CLE'ANSER. n. f. [clænrene, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours; or digefting a fore;

a detergent. If there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey of

roses, taken inwardly, is a good cleanser.

CLEAR. adj. [c'air, Fr. klace, Dut. clarus, Latin.]

1. Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; transparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudines; not nebulous; not opacous;

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear, That had the felf-enamour'd youth gaz'd here, Shakefp.

Swift.

Denham.

He but the bottom, not his face had seen. A tun about was ev'ry pillar there

A polish'd mi:rour shone not half so clear. Drydin.

2. Free frem clouds; ferene; as a clear day.
3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.
4. Perspicuous; not obscure; not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.

We pretend to give a clear account how thunder and lightning is produced. Many men reason exceeding clear and rightly, who know

not how to make a fyllogifm.

5. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.

Remain'd to our almighty foe

Clear victory; to our part loss, and rout

Through all the empyrean.

Alili

Milton's Paradife Loft.

6. Apparent; manifest; not hid; not dark.
Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations,

Unto God, who understanded Hooker. they are clear and manifest.

The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the chains of them Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable.

Duncan has been so clear in his great office. Shakespeare.

Think that the clearest gods, who make them honours

Of mens impossibilities, have preserved thee. Shakespeare.

Tho' the peripatetick philosophy has been most eminent in this way, yet other seeds have not been wholly clear of it. Loske.

Statesman, yet friend to truth, in soul sincere.

Statesman, yet friend to truth, in soul sincere, In action faithful, and in honour clear.

8. Unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial.

Leucippe, of whom one look, in a clear judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindness, so prodigally Sidney. bestowed.

9. Free from diffres, profecution, or imputed guilt.
The cruel corp'ral whisper'd in my ear,

Gay. Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would fet me clear.

10. Free from deductions or incumbrances.

Hope, if the success happens to fail, is clear gains, as long as lasts.

Collier against Despair.

Whatever a foreigner, who purchases land here, gives for

it, is fo much every farthing clear gain to the nation; for that money comes clear in, without carrying out any thing for it. Locke.

I often wish'd that I had clear, Swift. For life, fix hundred pounds a year. 11. Unincumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobftru Red.

If he be so far beyond his health,

Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,

Shakesp. Timon. And make a clear way to the gods.

A post-boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curses, and left the way clear for him.

A clear stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone.

Pope's Essay on Homer.

12. Out of debt.

13. Unintangled; at a fafe distance from any danger or enemy. Is inding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the instant they got clear of our ship.

Shakesp. Hamlet. It requires care for a man with a double defign to keep clear

L'Eft, ange. of clashing with his own reasonings.

14. Canorous; founding diftinctly, plainly; articulately.

I much approved of my friend's infifting upon the qualifications of a good aspect and a clear voice.

Addison's Spectator. tions of a good aspect and a clear voice.

15. With from; free; guiltless.

I am clear from the blood of this woman.

None is so fit to correct their faults, as he who is clear from by in his own writings.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication. any in his own writings.

16. Sometimes with of. The air is clearer of gross and damp exhalations. Temple.

17. Used of persons. Distinguishing; judicious; intelligible:

this is scarcely used but in convertation.

CLEAR. adv. Clean; quite; completely. A low word.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whifer, bit it clear off.

L'Estrange's Fables. per, bit it clear off.

CLEAR. n. f. A term used by builders for the inside work of a

To CLEAR. v. a. [from the adjective.]

he should door up.

1. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.
Like Borea, in his race, when rushing forth,
He sweeps the skies, and dears the cloudy North. Dryden. A savoury dish, a homely treat,

Where all is plain, where all is neat, Clear up the cloudy forehears of the great. Dryden.

2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.

To sleer up the several parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aside a great many other speculations.

Surnes Theory.

To der up the feveral parts of this discussion.

Lay aside a great many other speculations.

When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the discovery, then let a god descend, and clear the business to the Dryden's Aincid, Didication.

Dryden's Aincid, Didication. By myslical terms and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what

Loyle's Sup. C ym.

Many knotty points there are, Prior. Which all discuts, but few can clear. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindi-

cate; to defend; often with from before the thing.

Somerfet was much cleared by the death of those who were

Co clear the Deity from the imputation of tyranny, injufexecuted, to make him appear faulty. tice, and diffimulation, which none do throw upon God with more presumption than those who are the patrons of absolute necessity, is both comely and christian. To clear herself,

For fending him no aid, the came from Egypt. Dryden. I will appeal to the reader, and am ture he will clear me from Dryden's Fables, Pr. face. lion? Addijon's Cato. partiality.

How! wouldft thou clear rebellion? Before you pray, clear your foul from all those fins, which you know to be displeasing to God. Wake's Prep. for Death. To cleanse, with of.

My hands are of your colour; but I shame
To wear a heart so white:
A little water clears us of this deed.

Shakesp. Macbeth.

To discharge; to remove any incumbrance, or embarrass. ment.

A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it; from which having cleared the earth, This one mighty fum has clear'd the debt. Dryden.

A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the sta-

tuary only clears away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish. Addison's Spectator.

Multitudes will furnish a double proportion towards the c'earing of that expence. Addison's Freeholder.

6. To free from any thing offensive or noxious.

To clear the palace from the foe, succeed

The weary living, and revenge the dead. Dryden's Encis. It should be the skill and art of the teacher to clear their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they are learning of any Locke on Education.

Augustus, to establish the dominion of the seas, rigged out a powerful navy to clear it of the pirates of Malta.
7. To clarify; as to clear liquors.
8. To gain without deduction. Arbuthnot.

He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the falt. Addison. To confer judgment or knowledge.

Our common prints would clear up their understandings, and animate their minds with virtue.

Addison's Spectator.

and animate their minds with virtue.

Addison's Spectator.

10. To Clear a ship, at the custom house, is to obtain the liberty of failing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the customs customs.

To CLEAR. v. n.

1. To grow bright; to recover transparency. So foul a sky clears not without a storm. Shakespeare. 2. Sometimes with up.

The mist, that hung about my mind, clears up. Addison.

Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;

Tho' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill clear up again. No ris.

Advise him to stay till the weather clears up, for you are resid there will be rain. Swift's Directions to the Groom. afraid there will be rain. Swift's Directions to the Groom.

To be difengaged from incumbrances, diftress, or entangle-

ments. He that clears at once, will relapse: for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs: but he that cleareth by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon

his mind, as upon his effate.

CLE'ARANCE. n. f. [from clear.] A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.

CLE'ARFR. n f. [from clear.] Brightener; purifier; enlightener.
Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understanding: it disfipates every doubt and scruple in an instant. Addison-

CLE ARLY. a.w. [from clear.]

1. Brightly; luminously.

Those mysteries of grace and falvation, which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more clearly shined.

2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.

Christianity first ciearly proved this noble and important truth to the world.

3. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment, or

perplexity of mind. here is almost no man but sees clearlier and sharper the Ben. Johnson. vices in a speaker than the virtues.

4. Without entanglement, or diffraction of affairs. He that doth not divide, will never enter into business; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it cearly.

Bacon's Effays. 5. Without by-ends; without finister views; honestly.

When you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest; but deal clearly and impertially with yourselves.

Tilletson.

6. Without deduction or coft.

7. Without

7. Without referve; without evalion; without subterfuge. By a certain day they should clearly relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions.

CLE'ARNESS. n. f. [from clear.]

I. Transparency; brightness.

It may be, percolation doth not only cause clearness and splendour, but sweetness of savour.

Bacon's Natural History.

Glass in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater clearness, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intenfe.

2. Splendour; lustre.

Love, more clear than yourfelf, with the clearnef, lays a night of forrow upon mc. Sidney.

3. Distinctness; perspicuity.

If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with clearness and perspicu ty.

Addison's Spectator.

CLEARSI'GHTED. adj. [clear and fight.] Perspicuous; discerning; judicious.

Clearfighted reason, wisdom's judgment leads; And sense, her vassal, in her sootsteps treads. To CLE'ARSTARCH. v. a. [from clear and flarch.] To stiffen with starch.

He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who washes, and can clearstorch his bands. Addison. To CLEAVE. v. n. pret. I clave, part. cloven. [cleopan, Sax. kleven, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to flick; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adhesion, is effected when some cleaving body is mixed with the liquours, whereby the grosser part sticks to that cleaving body. Bacon's Nat. H. story Water, in small quantity, cleaveth to any thing that is folid.

Bacon's Natural History. When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clods cleave 7cb, xxxviii. 38.

fast together.

The thin camelion, fed with air, receives

The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours come upon him, Like our strange garments, cleave not to their mould, But with the aid of use. Shakesp. Macteth.

3. To unite in concord and interest.
The apostles did thus conform the Christians, according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them cleave the better. Hooker.

If you shall cleave to my consent, when 'tis, It shall make honour for you. Shakefp. Macbeth.
The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French ation to cleave uno. Knolles's History of the Turks. nation to cleave un'o.

4. To be concomitant to; to join with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth cleave to the one, and utterly for fake the other.

Hooker To CLEAVE. v a. preterite, I clove, I clave, I cleft; part. pass. cloven, or cleft. [cleopan, Sax. kloven, Dutch.]
1. To divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into

pieces.

And at their passing cleave th' Assyrian slood. Milton.

The fountains of it are said to have been cleve, or burst Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

The bleffed minister his wings display'd,

And, like a shooting star, he cleft the night.

Rais'd on her dusky wings, she cleaves the skies.

Dryden.

Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down, And cleft the circle of his golden crown. Or had the fun Dryden's Fables.

Elected to the earth a nearer seat, His beams had cleft the hill, the valley dry'd. B'ackmore. Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow, And cleave a giant at a random blow.

Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,

When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky. Tickell. Pope.

2. To divide.

And every beast that parteth the hoof, and chaveth the cleft into two claws. Deutr. xiv. 6.

To CLEAVE. v. n.

J. To part afunder.

Wars 'twixt you twain, would be As if the world should cleave, and that slain men
Should solder up the rift. Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra.
The ground clave as funder that was under them. Num. xvi.
He cut the cleaving sky,

And in a moment vanish'd from her eye. Pope's Ody ffey.

2. To fuffer division.

It cleaves with a gloffy polite substance, not plane, but with

fome little unevennels.

A CLEA'VER. n. f. [from cleave.]

1. A butcher's infrument to cut animals into joints.

You, gentlemen, keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzzas and hunting-horns, and ringing the about so putcher's c eavers.

Artuthnot's Hift. of J. Bull.

Though arm'd with all thy cleavers, knives And axes made to hew down lives. Fullibras.

2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER, which fee.

CLIES n. f. The two parts of the foot of beatts which are cloven footed. Skin.er. It is a country word, and probably corrupted from claves.

CLEF. n. f. [from clef, key, Fr.] In musick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a fong, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

Chamber

CLITT. part. pall. [from cleave.] Divided; parted afunder.

Fat, with incense strew'd,

On the cleft wood.

Aniston's Paradise Lo Chambers.

Milton's Paradije Loft.

I never did on dest Parnassus dream, Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream. Dryden's Perfius.

CLEFT. n. f. [from cleave.]

1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack; a crevise.

The cascades seem to break through the clests and cracks of

Addison's Guardian

Addison's Guardian. rocks.

The extremity of this cape has a long clift in it, which was enlarged and cut into shape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman sleet.

Addison on Italy The rest of it, being more gress and ponderous, does not

move far; but lodges in the cuft., craggs, and fides of the rocks, nerr the bottoms of them. Wordward's Nat. History. 2. In farriery.

Cefts appear on the bought of the pasterns, and are caused by a tharp and malignant humour, which frets the skin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noisome stench. Farr. Dier. His horse it is the heralds west;

No, 'tis a mare, and hath a c eft.

Ben. J. Infon.

To CLE'TIGRAFT. v. a. [cleft and graft.] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch.

Filberts may be cleftgrafted on the common nut. Mortimer. CLE'MENCY. n. f. [clemence, Fr. clementia, Lat.] Mercy; Mercy; remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in punishing.

I have stated the true notion of clemency, mercy, compaffion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom.

CLE'Mr.NT. adj. [c'emens, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLEFE. v. a. [clypian, Saxon.] To call. Obsolete.

Three crabbed months had fowred themselves to death, Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,

And clepe thyself my love. Shakesp. Winter's Tale. CLE'RGY. n. s. [clurge, Fr. clerus, Lat. xhneos, Greek.] The body of men set apart for the due ordination of the service of

We hold that God's c'ergy are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, necessary, by the plain word of God himself; a state whereunto the rest of God's people must be subject, as touching things that appertain to their foul's health. Hooker.

The convocation give a greater fum, Than ever, at one time, the clergy yet

Did to his predecessors part withal. Shakefp. Henry V. CLE'RGYMAN. n. f. [clergy and man.] A man in holy order a man fet apart for ministration of holy things; not a laick. A man in holy orders;

How I have sped among the clergymin, .

The sums I have collected shall express. Shakesp. K. John. It feems to be in the power of a reasonable clergyman to make the most ignorant man comprehend his duty.

CLE'RICAL. a.j. [clericus, Lat] Relating to the clergy; as, a clerical man; a man in orders.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the table-men. Bacon's Natural History.

Unless we may more properly read clarichords.

A CLERK. n. f [clenic, Sax. clericus, Latin.]

i. A clergyman.

All persons were stiled clerks that served in the church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons. Aylife.

2. A scholar; a man of letters.

I hey might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never faw more unfeaty fellows than great chrks were.

The greatest clerks being not always the honestest, any more than the wifest men.

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Baffanio gave his ring away

Unto the judge; and then the boy, his clerk,

That took fome pains in writing, he begg'd mine. Shakefp.

My friend was in doubt whether he fhould not exert the judge. tice upon such a vagrant; but not having his clerk with him, who is a necessary counsellor, he let the thought drop.

Addison.

A petty writer in publick offices; an officer of various kinds.

Take a just view, how many may remark Who's now a lord, his grandfire was a clerk. Glarville. It may feem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the suppers of Vitellius. I question not but an expert clerk of a kitchen can do it. Arbuthmet. 5. The

Mountaincers, that from Severus came,

cliff into the sea.

The Leucadians did use to precipitate a man from a high strinto the sea. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Spenfer.

Shakespeare.

Roscommon. Dryden.

> Shak. Shak.

Prior.

Prior.

CLI'MBER.

5. The laymen who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest. CLE'RKSHIP. u. f. [from clerk.] Scholarship.
The office of a clerk of any kind.
He fold the clerkship of his parish, when it became vacant. Swift's Mifcelanies. CLEVE. In composition, at the beginning or end of the pro-CLIF. CLIVE, Indeed on the fide of a rock or hill; as Gleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.

CLEVER. adj [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dextrous; fkilful. L'Efrange. It was the choverer mockery of the two. I read Dyer's letter more for the stile than the news. Addison. man has a clever pen, it must be owned. 2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 'twould found more clever,

To me, and to my heirs for ever. Pope. 3. Well-fliaped; handfome.
She called him gundy-guts, and he called her loufy Peg, the the girl was a tight ciever wench as any was. Arbuthnot.
I his is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a fettled meaning.

CLE'VERLY. adv. [from clever ] Dextroufly; fity; handfomely.

These would inveigle rate with th' scent,

And sometimes catch them with a snap,

As cleverly as th' ablest trap.

Hudibras. A rogue upon the highway may have as ffrong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner. South. CLE'VERNESS. n. f. [from clever.] Dexterity; skill; accomplishment. CLEW. n. f. [clype, Sax. klouwen, Dutch.] 1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread. Eftioons untwifting his deceitful clew; He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. Spenfer.

While guided by fome clew of heav'nly thread,

The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. Roscommon.

They see small clews draw vastest weights along,

Not in their bulk but in their order strong.

2. A guide; a direction: because men direct themselves by a clew of thread in a labyring. clew of thread in a labyrinth. This alphabet must be your own clew to guide you. Holder. Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No clew to guide me thro' this gloomy maze, To clear my honour, yet preserve my faith?

Smith.

The reasler knows not how to transport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of some clew, or connecting idea, to lay hold of. 3. CLEW. of the fail of a Ship, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and theets are Harris. fastened.
To Clew, v. a. [from clew, a fea-term.]
To Clew the sairs, is to raise them, in order to be furled, which is done by a rope fastened to the clew of a fail, called Harris. which is done by a rope fattened to the clew of a fail, caned the clew-garnet.

To CLICK. v. n. [clicken, Dut. cliqueter, French.] To make a fharp, finall, fucceffive noise.

The folemn death-watch click'd, the hour she dy'd;

And shrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd.

CLI'CKER. n. f. [from click.] A low word for the servant of a falesinan, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLI'CKET. n. f. [from click.] The knocker of a door. Skinner.

CLI'LNT. n. f. [cliens, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the dation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the client the reputation of his counsel. Advocates must deal plainly with their clients, and tell the true state of their case. 2. It may be perhaps sometimes used for a dependant in a more general fenfe. I do think they are your friends and clients,
And fearful to disturb you.

CLI'ENTED. particp adj. [from cli.nt] Supplied with clients.
This due occasion of discouragement, the worst conditioned and least cliented petivoguers, do yet, under the sweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful prosecution of actions.

CLIENTELE. n. f [clien'ela, Lat.] The condition of office of CLIENTE'LE. n. f [clien'ela, Lat.] The condition a client. A word fearcely used.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of clientele,

Vill be admitted.

CLI'ENTSHIP. n. f. [from client.] The condition of a client.
Patronage and client, hip among the Romans always defeeded, the plebian houses had recourse to the patrician line

1. A ti.cp rock; a rock, according to Skinner, broken and

Dryden.

which had formerly protected them. CLIFF. n. i. [nieus, Lat clip, chop, Saxon.]

Vill be admitted.

Nº XXV.

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy cliffs of Tetrica.

Where-ever 'tis fo found feattered upon the shores, there is it as constantly found lodged in the cliffs thereabouts. Woodw:

2. The name of a character in musick. Properly Cleft.

Clift. n. f. The same with Cliff, now disused.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree; High growing on the top of rocky clift. Spenser. CLIMA'C I'ER. n. s. [x\lambda \mu \alpha \mu \lambda \mu \rangle \mu]. A certain space of time, or progression of years, which is supposed to end in a critical and dangerous time. Elder times, settling their conceits upon climaEters, differ from one another. from one another.

CLIMACTE'RICK. 2 adj. [from climatler.] Containing a cerCLIMACTE'RICAL. 3 tain number of years, at the end of which
fome great change is supposed to befal the body.

Certain observable years are supposed to be attended with
fome considerable change in the body; as the seventh year;
the twenty-first, made up of three times seven; the fortyninth, made up of seven times seven; the fixty-third, being
nine times seven; and the eighty-first, which is nine times
nine: which two last are called the grand climastericks. Shak.

The numbers seven and nine, multiplied into themselves, do
make up sixty-three, commonly essented the great climasterimake up fixty-three, commonly efteemed the great climacteri-cal of our lives.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Your lordship being now arrived at your great climasterique, yet give no proof of the least decay of your excellent judg-My mother is fomething better, tho', at her advanced age, every day is a climacterick.

CLIMATE. n. f. [κλίμα.]

1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles climates are meafured by the encrease of a month. 2. In the common and popular sense, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air. Betwixt th' extremes, two happier cimates hold. The temper that partakes of hot and cold. On what new happy climate are we thrown?

This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great Swift. use in the northern climates. To CLI'MATE. v. n. To inhabit. A word only in Shakespeare.
The bleffed gods Purge all infection from our air, whilst you Do climate here.

CLIMATURE. n. f. The fame with climate, and not in use.

Such harbingers preceding still the fates, Have heav'n and earth to ether demonstrated Unto our climatures and countrymen. Unto our climatures and countrymen.

CLI'MAX. n. f. [κλίμαξ ] Gradation; afcent: a figure in rhetorick, by which the fentence rifes gradually; as Cicero fays to Catiline, Thou do'ft nothing, movest nothing, thinkest nothing; but I hear it, I see it, and perfectly understand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a due climax, is evermore the best.

Dryden's Juvenal. Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd, Still rifing in a climax, 'till the last,
Surpassing all, is not to be surpass.

To CLIMB. v. n. pret. clomb or climbed; part. clomb or climbed.
It is pronounced like clime. [climan, Sax. klimmen, Dutch.] To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and successive efforts.
You tempt the sury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire. Shakesp.
Things, at the worst, will cease; or else climb upward To what they were before.

Shakefp.

Jonathan climbed up upon his hands, and upon his feet. 1 Sa. Thou fun! of this great world both eye and foul, Acknowledge him thy greater; found his praise In thy eternal course, both when thou climb's, And when high noon hast gain'd, and when thou fall'st. Milton's Paradife Loft. No rebel Titan's facrilegious crime, By heaping hills on hills, can thither climb.

Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.

What controlling cause Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws, Climb up, and gain th' aspiring mountain's height. Blackm.
LIMB. v.a. To ascend.
When shall I come to th' top of that same hill?— Viter that I come to the top of that fame Int !—
You do climb up it now. Look, how we labour.
Is't not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls, in spight of me the owner?
Thy arms pursue
Paths of renown, and climb ascents of same.
Forlorn he must, and persecuted fly;
Climb the theory mustains in the caveralise. Climb the theep mountain, in the cavern lie. 4 R

CLI'MBER. n. f. [from climb.]

1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a riser.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates, Ne shoulder elimbers down the stairs.

2. A plant that creeps upon other supports. Ivy, briony, honey-fuckles, and other climbers, must be

dug up.

The name of a particular herb.

The perennial fibrose ro Mortimer.

It hath a perennial fibrose root: the leaves grow opposite upon the stalks. The flowers, mostly of four leaves, placed in form of a cross, are naked, having no calyx: in the center of the flower are many hairy stamina surrounding the pointal, which becomes a fruit; in which the seeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people old man's veard. The species are twelve, two of which grow wild.

twelve, two of which grow wild.

CLIME. n. f. [contracted from climate, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can spread thy name o'er land and seas,

Whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms. Milton. They apply the celestial description of other climes unto Biown's Vulgar Eriours.

Of beauty fing, her flining progress view,
From clime to clime the dazzling light pursue. Granville. We shall meet

In happier climes, and on a fafer shore.

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons, in temperate climes, are common and familiar blessings.

Atterbury.

To CLINCH. v. a. [clýniza, Sax. to knock, Junius. Clingo, in Festus, to encompass, Alinshew]

1. To hold in the hand with the singers bent over it.

Simois rowls the bodies and the shields Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear

The dart aloft, and clinch the pointed fpear. Dryden.

2. To contract or double the fingers. Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the tops whereof I could but just reach with my fist clinched. Swift.

whereof I could but just reach with my fit cannot be writed.

3. To bend the point of a nail in the other fide.

4. To confirm; to fix; as, to clinch an argument.

CLINCH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expression.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a clinch, luciferous, searching after the nature of light.

Pure clinches the suburbian muse affords.

Pure clinches the suburbian muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words.
Here one poor word a hundred clinches makes.

That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the

anchor. CLI'NCHER. n. f. [from clinch.] A cramp; a holds of iron bent down to fasten planks. The wimbles for the work, Calypso found; A cramp; a holdfaft; a piece

With those he pierc'd'em, and with clinchers bound. Pope. To CLING. v. n. pret. I clung; part. I have clung. [Klynger, Danish.]

To hang upon by twining round; to flick to; to hold faft upon.

The broil long doubtful flood; As two spent swimmers that uo cling together,

Shake [pcare. And choak their art.

And choak their art.

Most popular consul he is grown, methinks:

How the rout cing to him!

Ben. Johnson.

The fontanel in his neck was descried by the clinging of his Wiseman.

When they united and together clung,

When they united and together clung,
When undiffinguish'd in one heap they hung.
See in the circle, next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love, close clinging to her waist.
That they may the closer cling,
Take your blue ribbon for a string.

Z. To dry up; to consume; to waste; to pine away. [Freclungary of the consumer of

Zen treop, a withered tree.] If thou speakest false,

Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive, 'Till famine cling thee. Shakespeare.

CLI'NGY. adj. [from cling.] Apt to cling; adhesive.
CLI'NICAL. adj. [κλίνω, to lie down.] Those that keep their
CLI'NICK. beds; those that are fick, past hopes of recovery. A clinical convert, one that is converted on his death-bed.

This word occurs often in the works of Taylor. To CLINK. v. a. [perhaps foftened from clank, or corrupted from click.] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.

Five years! a long lease for the cl.nking of pewter. Shakefp.

LINK. v. n. To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.

The sever'd bars, To CLINK. v. n.

Submiffive, clink against your brazen portals.

Prior. Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed, Gay.

Shakefp.

Safe thro' the wet on clinking pattens tread.

CLINK. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A fnarp fucceffive noise; a knocking.

Theard the clink and fall of swords

2. It feems in Spenfer to have some unusual fense.

Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's clink,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink.

Spenfere
CLI'NQUANT. n.f. [Fr.] Embroidery; spangles; falle-glit-

ter; tinsel finery.

To day the French,

All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English.

To CLIP. v. a. [clippan, Saxon.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to en-Shake Speare.

Carew.

fold in the arms.

He, that before shunn'd her, to shun such harms, Now runs and takes her in his clipping arms. Sidney. Here I clip

The anvil of my sword, and do contest

Hot!y, and nobly, with thy love.

O nation, that thou couldst remove! Shakefp. That Neptune's arms, who clippeth thee about. Shakefp.

Enter the city, clip your wives; your friends, Tell them your feats. Shakespeare.

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowfy, flow, and flagging wings,

Clip dead mens graves.

Shakefp.

Shakefp.

The male resteth on the back of the female, clipping and

embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. Ray. To cut with fineers. [Kiifper, Danish; klippen, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since sheers cut by inclofing and embracing.]

Your sheers come too late to clip the bird's wings, that already is flown away.
Then let him, that my love fhall blame, Sidney.

Or clip love's wings, or quench love's flame. Suckling.

He clips hope's wings, whose airy blifs Much higher than fruition is. Denham.

But love had clipp'd his wings, and cut him fhort,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.

Dryden.

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps fome extravagant atheift may think us deficient in that, all the world must have

confented to clip them.

By this lock, this facred lock I fwear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head, where late it grew.

Pope. He spent every day ten hours dozing, clipping papers, or darning his stockings.

Swift. Swift.

3. Sometimes with off We should then have as much feeling upon the clipping off a hair, as the cutting of a nerve.

Bentley.

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring

This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of clip-

ping.
5. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth, Nor more, nor dipt, but so. Mrs. Mayores dipp'd the king's English. Shakefp. Addison.

Even in London, they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the fuburbs.

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, clipt in with the fea,

Who calls me pupil? Shakespeare. To CLIP. v. n. A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,

And with her eagerness the quarry mis'd,

Streight flies at check, and clips it down the wind. Dryd.

CLI'PPER. n. s. [from cip.] One that debases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut

French crowns, and to-morrow the king Himself will be a clipper. No coins pleased some medallists more than those which had steed through the hands of an old Portion of the hands of the old Portion of

passed through the hands of an old Roman clipper. Addison.

Clipping. n. f. [from clip.] The part cut or clipped off.

Beings purely material, without sense, perception, or thought, as the clippings of our beards, and parings of our Locke.

CLI'VER. n. f. An herb. More properly written cleaver.

It grows wild, the feeds flicking to the clothes of fuch as pass by them. It is used sometimes in medicine.

Miller. A CLOAK. n. f. [lach, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered. You may bear it,

Under a cloke that is of any length. Shakefp. Their clokes were cloth of filver, mix'd with gold. Dryd. All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his cloak, which he held only the faster. Locke.

Nimbly he rose, and cast his garment down; That instant in his cloak I wrapt me round.

2. A concealment; a cover. Not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness.

Pet. To

Pope.

Locke-

To CLOAK. v. a. [from the noun.].
1. To cover with a cloak. 2. To hide; to conceal.

Most heav'nly fair, in deed and view,

She by creation was, 'till she did fall;

Thenceforth she fought for helps to cloak her crimes withal. CLO'AKBAG. n. f. [from cloak and bag.] A portmanteau; a fluffed cloukbag of guts.

I have already fit

bag in which cloaths are carried.
Why do'ft thou converse with that trunk of humours, that Shake peare.

Tis in my cloakbag) doublet, hat, hofe, all

That answer to them. Shakespeare. CLOCK. n. f. [c.occ, Welfh, from cloch, a bell, Welch and Armorick; cloche, French.]

The instrument which, by a series of mechanical movements,

tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a clock or hour-glass than with it.

Bacon. The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is with Brown's Vulgar Errours. a c.ock hanging by.

I told the clocks, and watch'd the wasting light. Dryd. It is an usual expression to say, What is it of the clock, for What Lour is it? Or ten o'clock, for the tenth hour.

What is't o'clock?

-Upon the stroke of four. Shakefp. Macicaus fet forward about ten o'clock in the night, towards Andrussa. Kn:lles's History of the Turks. About nine of the clock at night the king marched out of the North-port. Clarendon. The clock of a stocking; the flowers or inverted work about

the ankle. His stockings with filver clocks were ravished from him.

Swift on Modern Education. CLOCK is also the name of an insect; a fort of beetle. Dict. 4. CLOCK IS Allo the name of an infect, a lot of both of CLO'CKMAKER. n. f. [clock and make.] An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious clockmakers, and equations been made and used by them. Derbam.

CLO'CKWORK. n. f. [clock and work.] Movements by weights or fprings, like those of a clock.

So if unprejudic'd you scan

The goings of this clockwork, man;

You find a hundred movements made By fine devices in his head:

That tells its being, what's a clock.
Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and Addison's Guardian.

Arbuth. clockwork. Arbuth.

You look like a puppet moved by clockwork.

CLOD. n. f. [club, Sax. a little hillock; klotte, Dutch.] 1. A lump of earth or clay; fuch a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great clad, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller clod. Bacon.

I'll cut up, as plows Do barren lands, and strike together flints And clods, th' ungrateful fenate and the people. B. Johnf n.
Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes The crumbling clods. Dryden.

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boast, that on the cl d, Where once their sultan's horse has trod,

Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. Swift.

Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man, com-

pared to his foul. And ye high heav'ns, the temple of the gods, In which a thousand torches, flaming bright, Do burn, that to us wretched earthly ciods, In dreadful darkness, lend desired light.

The spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish

With this corporeal clod. Milton. How the purer spirit is united to this clod, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie. Glanville.

In moral reflections there must be heat as well as dry rea-fon, to inspire this cold clod of clay, which we carry about Burnet's Theory.

4. A dull, gross, stupid sellow; a dolt.

The vulgar! a scarce an mated clod,

Ne'er pleas d with aught above 'em.

Dryden.

To CLOD. v. n. [from the noun.] To gather into concretions;

to congulate: for this we sometimes use clot.

• Let us go find the body, and from the stream, With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off

The clodded gore.

To CLOD. v. a. [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CL vo adj. [from clod.]

1. Confitting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean;

groß; bale.

The glorious fun,

Turning, with splendour of his precious eye, The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. Shakefpe 2. Full of clods unbroken.

These lands they sow always under surrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as coddy as they can.

\*\*Mortimer.\*\*
CLO'DPATE. n. s. [clod and pate.] A stupid sellow; a dolt; a thickfcull.

CLO'DPATED. adj. [from clodpate.] Stupid; dull; doltish; thou htlefs.

My clodpated relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick.

CLO'DPOLL. n. f. [from clod and poll.] A thickscull; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that

This letter being so excellently ignorant, ne will find that it comes from a clodpoil.

To CLOG. v. a. [It is imagined by Skinner to come from log; by Casabon derived from nhos a dog's collar, being thought to be first hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with something that may hinder motion; to encumber with shackles; to impede, by fastening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will clog the foot of a flea. I'll eat the rest of the anatomy.

Shakesp.

a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy.

Shakesp.

Let a man wean himself from these worldly impediments, that here clog his foul's flight.

The wings of birds were clog'd with ice and fnow. Dryd. Fleshly lusts do debase mens minds, and clog their spirits, make them gross and foul, listless and unactive. Tillosson. Tillot fon.

Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain, While clogg'd he beats his filken wings in vain.

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated fands, Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guildes keel. Shakefp: His majesty's ships were not so over-pestered and clogged with great ordnance as they are, whereof there is superfluity. Sir Walter Raleigh's Effays.

3. To lead; to burthen; to embarrass.

Since thou hast far to go, bear not along The clogging burthen of a guilty foul.

Shakesp. You'll rue the time

That clogs me with this answer They lane'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath;

Dryd: Shakefpe It came, but clogg'd with symptoms of his death. All the commodities that go up into the country, are clogged with impositions as soon as they leave Leghorn. Addifon.

In the following passage it is improper.

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet, if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you clog them with never fo much weight. Ray on the Greation.

To CLOG. v. n.

1. To coalesce; to adhere. In this sense, perhaps, only corruptly used for clod or clot.

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds clog not to
Evelyn's Kalendar.

To be encumbered or impeded by some extrinsick matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the faw will begin to clog.

Clog. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any incumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.

I'm glad at foul I have no other child; For thy escape would teach me tyranny,

To hang clogs on them.

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty. Shakespeare.

Miltone As a dog committed close,

For some offence, by chance breaks loose, And quits his clog; but all in vain, He still draws after him his chain.

Hudibras. An incumbrance; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.

The weariness of the flesh is an heavy clog to the will.

Hooker. Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free.

Their prince made no other step than rejecting the pope's charmen his own power and passions. Swift. They're our clogs, not their own: if a man be fupremacy, as a clog upon his own power and passions. Swift.

Slavery is, of all things, the greatest clog and obstacle to

speculation. A kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them

from wet. 4. A wooden shoe.

Spenfer.

In France the peafantry goes barefoot; and the middle fort, throughout all that kingdom, makes use of wooden clogs.

Harvey on Confumptions. CLO'GGINESS. n. f. [from cloggy.] The state of being clogged. CLO'GGY. adj. [from clog.] That which has the power of clogging up.

Pope:

By additaments of some such nature, some grosser and cloggy parts are retained; or else much subtilized, and otherwise altered.

Boyle's History of Firmness.

CLO'ISTER. n. s. [clâs, Welsh; clauren, Sax. cioster, Germ. klosser, Dut. claustro, Ital. clo str., Fr. claustrum, Lat.]

1. A religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery.

Nor in a secret cloister doth he keep

These virgin spirits, until their marriage day.

Some solitary closser will I choose,

And there with holy virgins live immur'd.

Dryden.

How could be have the leisure and retiredness of the cloister. How could he have the leifure and retiredness of the cloifler, to perform those acts of devotion.

2. A periffile; a piazza.

To CLOI'STER. v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to confine; to immure; to shut up from the

Cloister thee in some religious house. They have by commandment, though in form of courtely, cloiflered us within these walls for three days. It was of the king's first acts to deifter the queen downger in the nunnery of Bermondicy.

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are cloiplared up.

Rymer. Thomfon. The gloom of cloifter'd mouks. CLOI'STERAL. adj. [from civifer.] Solitary; retired; religi-

oully recluse. Upon this ground many cloiftera! men of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action.

CLOISTER . D. participial adj. [from cloister.]

1. Selitary; inhabiting cloifters. Ere the bat hath flown His cloister'd flight, there shall be done

A deed of dreadful note. Shake Speare. 2. Built with periftiles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two chistered open courts, one ferving for the womens fide, and the other for Wotton's Architecture. the men. CLOI'STRESS. n. f. [from cloifler.] A nun; a lady who has

vowed religious retirement.

Like a claistress she will veiled walk,

And water once a day her chamber round

With eye-offending brine.

CLOKE. n. f. See CLOAK.

CLOMB. [p-et. of To climb.]

Ask to what end they clomb that tedious height. Shakespeare.

Spenfer. So clamb this first grand thief into God's fold. Milton.

To CLOOM. v. a. [corrupted from cleam, clæmian, Sax. which is still used in some provinces.] To close or shut with glutinous or viscous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and clean up the skirts, all but the door.

To CLOSE v. o. [closa, Armorick; kluys, Dutch; clos, French; clausus, Latin.]

1. To flut; to lay together.

Sleep instantly fell on me, call'd By nature as in aid, and clos'd mine eyes. Milton. When the fad wife has clos'd her husband's eyes; Lies the pale corps, not yet intirely dead?

I foon shall visit Hector, and the shades
Of my great ancestors. Cephisa, thou
Wilt lend a hand to else thy mistress' eyes. Prior. Philips.

2. To conclude; to end; to finish.

One frugal supper did our studies close. Dryden. I close this with my earnest desires that you will seriously Wake. consider your estate.

Edward and Henry, now the boast of fame; And virtuous Alfred, a more facred name; After a life of generous toils endur'd, Clos'd their long glories with a figh, to find

Th' unwilling gratitude of base mankind.

3. To inclose; to confine; to reposite.

Every one

According to the gift which bounteous nature

Hath in him closed. Shakespeare.

4. To join; to unite fractures; to consolidate fiffures.
The armourers accomplishing the knights,

With bufy hammers closing rivets up.

Shakefb.

There being no winter yet to close up and unite its parts, and restore the earth to its former strength and compactness.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

As soon as any publick rupture happens, it is immediately

As foon as any public reptair dispersion and good offices.

All the traces drawn there are immediately closed up, as though you wrote them with your finger on the furface of a river.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

To CLOSE. v. n.

1. To coalefce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth elefed upon them.

In plants you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter fort of motions; as upon their elefing and opening.

Busing Natural History

Bucon's Natural History.

Pope.

2. 70 CLOSE upon. To agree upon; to join in.
The jealoufy of fuch a defign in us, would induce France

and Holland to close upon some measures between them to our difadvantage. Tempie.

To CLOSE with. To come to an agreement with; to To CLOSE in with. Comply with; to unite with. Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentle-

woman, to clesse with us.

It would become me better, than to clesse Shakeffeare.

In terms of friendship with thine enemies. Shak .: p. There was no fuch defect in man's understanding, but that it would close with the evidence. South.

He took the time when Richard was depos'd, And high and low with happy Harry clos'd. Dryd. Pride is so unsociable a vice, that there is no closing with

Collier of Friendfing,
This spirit, poured upon iron, unites with the body, and lets go the water: the acid spirit is more attracted by the fixed body, and lets go the water, to ciose with the fixed body.

Acuton's Opticks. Such a proof as would have been closed with certainly at the first, shall be set aside easily afterwards.

These governours bent all their thoughts and applications to close in with the people, who were now the stronger party.

Swift or the Diffensions in Athens and Rome.

4. To grapple with in wreftling. CLOSE. n. J. [from the verb.]

1. Any thing flut; without outlet.

The admirable effects of this diffillation in close, which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures.

2. A small field inclosed.

I have a tree, which grows here in my close, That mine own use invites me to cut down,

And shortly must I fell it.

Certain hedgers dividing a close, chanced upon a great cheft. Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

3. The manner of shutting. The doors of plank were; their close exquisite,

Kept with a double key. Chatman.

4. The time of shutting up.

In the close of night, Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. Dryden.

5. A grapple in wrestling.
The king went of purpose into the North, laying an open fide unto Perkin, to make him come to the ciofe, and fo to trip up his heels, having made fure in Kent beforehand.

Both fill'd with duft, but starting up, the third close they had made,

Had not Achilles' felf flood up. Chapman.

6. A paule, or cellation, or rest.

The air, such pleasure loth to lose,

With thousand echo's still prolongs each heav'nly close. Milt. At ev'ry cl fe she made, th' attending throng Reply'd, and bore the burden of the song. Dryden.

7. A conclusion or end. Speedy death,

The close of all my miseries, and the balm.
Thro' Syria, Persia, Greece she goes;
And takes the Romans in the close.

CLOSE. adj. [from the verb.] Millon.

1. Shut fast; so as to leave no part open: as, a close box, a close house.

We suppose this bag to be tied close about, towards the window.

2. Without vent; without inlet; fecret; private; not to be feen through.

Nor could his acts too close a vizard wear, To 'scape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. Dryd.

3. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation. If the rooms be low roofed, or full of windows and doors,

the one maketh the air ciole, and not fresh; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal.

Bac:n. 4. Compact; folid; without interstices or vacuities.

The inward substance of the earth is of itself an uniform mass, close and compact.

The golden globe being put into a prefs, which was driven by the extreme force of fkrews, the water made itself way thro' the pores of that very close metal.

5. Viscous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which nourishes the lamp. is supposed of so close and terracious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. Wik.

6. Concife; without exuberance or digreffion.

You lay your thoughts fo close together, that were they closer they would be crouded, and even a due connection would

Where the original is close, no version can reach it in the fame compass.

Read these instructive leaves, in which conspire Fresnoy's close art and Dryden's native fire. 7. Immediate; without any intervening diffance or space, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herfelf,

Equal to all her titles! that could stand

Close up with Atlas, and sustain her name
As strong as he doth heaven!

Ben. Johnson.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of cenfuring by the lump, and must bring things close to the test of true or falle. Burnet.

Mortimer.

Plant the spring crocuses close to a wall.

Where er my name I find,
Some dire missortune follows close behind.

Approaching nearly; joined one to another. Now fit we c.o/e about this taper here,

And call in question our necessities. Shakespeare.

9. Narrow; as a close alley.
10. Admitting small distance.

Short crooked iwords in closer fight they wear. Dryden. Undiscovered; without any token by which one may be found.

Close observe him for the sake of mockery. Close, in the Shukejpeare. name of jesting! lie you there.

12. Hidden; fecret; not revealed.

A cloje intent at last to shew me grace. Spenser. Some spagyrists, that keep their best things close, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppose their antagonists, than to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind.

Boyle.

13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty.

Constant you are,

But yet a woman; and for sectecy,

No lady closer. Shakespeare.

14. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; fly.

That close aspect of his,

Does shew the meed of a much troubled breast. Shakesp.

15. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.

I discovered no way to keep our thoughts close to their bufiness, but by frequent attention getting the habit of attention. Locke.

16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are

I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach close on either side.

17. Retired; solitary.

18. Secluded from communication; as a close prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.

Close. adv. It is used sometimes adverbially by itself; but more frequently in composition. As,

Close-banded. adj. In close order; thick ranged; or secretly leagued, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.

Nor in the house, with chamber ambushes

Close-bodied, durst attack me.

Milton.

Close-bodied. adj. Made to sit the body exactly.

If any clergy shall appear in any close-bodied coat, they shall be suspended.

be suspended. Ayliffe.

CLOSE-HANDED. adj. Covetous.

Galba was very close-handed: I have not read much of his liberalities. Arbuthnot.

CLOSE-PENT. adj. Shut close; without vent. Then in some cloje-pent room it crept along,

And, smould'ring as it went, in silence fed. Dryden.

CLO'SELY. adv. [from close.]

r. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible closely luted at the top. Boyle's Chym. Princ.

2. Without much space intervening; nearly.

My lord of Warwick, and my brother Gloster,

Follow Fluellen closely at the heels.

If we look more closely, we shall find

Most have the scale of independent in the intervenience. Shakespeare.

Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind. Pope.

3. Secretly; flily. A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some closely into the village, in the dark of the night.

Carew.

4. Without deviation.

I hope I have translated closely enough, and given them the fame turn of verse which they had in the original. Dryden.

CLO'SENESS. n. s. [from close.]

1. The state of being shut; or the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the closely round about that preserveth the

In drums, the closeness round about that preserveth the found, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more loud, than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air. Bacon.

2. Narrowness; straitness.
3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half stifled by the closeness of the Swift. room.

4. Compactness; solidity.

How could particles, so widely dispersed, combine into that closeness of texture? The haste of the spirit to put forth, and the closeness of the bark cause prickles in boughs.

5. Recluseness; folitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated

To closeness, and the bettering of my mind. Shakespeare. 6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was constant and just, but not open.

No XXVI.

Such was his enquiry, and fuch his closeness, as they flood in the light towards him, and he stood in the dark towards

A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majesty's counsellors, being carried with great closenes, liker a business of love than state.

We rise not against the piercing judgment of Augustus, nor the extreme caution or closeness of 1 iberius.

Bacon.

This prince was so very reserved, that he would impart his secrets to no body, wherevery this closest state is a secret to no body, wherevery the secrets to no body, where the secrets to no body, where the secrets to no body.

fecrets to no body: whereupon this cioleness did a little perish

Pope.

his understanding.

7. Covetousness; sly avarice.

Irus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a secret, he should not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of closeness and covetousness.

Addison.

8. Connection; dependance

The actions and proceedings of wife men run in a much greater closeness and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a casual issue, brought under no forecast or design. South's Sermons.

CLO'SER. n. f. [from close.] A finisher; a concluder. CLO'SESTOOL. n. f. [cio,e and stool.] A chamber implement. A pettle for his truncheon, led the van;

And his high helmet was a close-stool pan. Closer. n. s. [from close.] Garth.

1. A fmall room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your cooper.

He would make a step into his closet, and after a short prayer

Wotton. he was gone.

2. A private repository of curiosities and valuable things.
He should have made himself a key, wherewith to open the closet of Minerva, where those fair treasures are to be found in all abundance. Dryden. He furnishes her closet first, and fills

The crowded shelves with rarities of shells. To CLO'SET. v. a. [from the noun.] Dryden.

1. To flut up, or conceal in a closet.

The heat

Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn, Doth closet up itself. Herbert.

To take into a closet for a secret interview. About this time began the project of closeting, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechised by his majefty.

Swift.

CLOSH: n. J. A diffemper in the feet of cattle; called also the

founder.

CLO'SURE. n. f. [from close.]

1. The act of shutting up.

The chink was carefully closed up: upon which closure there appeared not any change.

2. That by which any thing is closed or shut. Boyle.

I admire your fending your last to me quite open, without a feal, waser, or any closure whatever.

The parts inclosing; inclosure.

O thou bloody prison!

Within the guilty closure of thy walls
Richard the second here was hack'd to death.

Shakespeare.

4. Conclusion; end.

We'll hand in hand all headlong cast us down,

And make a mutual closure of our house. Shake peare. CLOT. n. s. [probably, at first, the same with clod; but now always applied to different uses.] Concretion; coagulation;

grume.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into clots, as if it began to poch.

The opening itself was stopt with a clot of grumous Wiseman.

To CLOT. v. n. [from the noun, or from klotteren, Dutch.]

To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

Huge unweildy bones, lasting remains
Of that gigantick race; which as he breaks
The clotted glebe, the plowman haply finds. Philips. 2. To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions; as clotted milk, clotted blood.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,

Lie clotted.

CLOTH. n. f. plural cloths or clothes. [class, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for dress or covering, whether of animal or vegetable substance.

The Spaniards buy their linen cloths in that kingdom. Swift.

Philips.

Pope.

2. The piece of linnen spread upon a table.

Nor let, like Nævius, every error pass,

The musty wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass.

3. The canvas on which pictures are delineated.

I answer you right painted cloth, from whence you have studied your questions.

Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw,
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe.

Shakespeare.
This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the cloth, and be-

comes the original of these arts. Dryden. 4. In the plural. Dress; habit; garment; vesture; vest-4 \$

ments. Including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this fense always clothes. Pronounced clo's.

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd

In Claribellue's clothes. Spenser. Take up these clothes here, quickly: carry them to the laundress in Datchet-mead. Shakest eare. Strength grows more from the warmth of exercises than of Temple.

cloaths.

5. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes, She turn'd each way her frighted head,

Then funk it deep beneath the clothes.

Prior.

To CLOTHE. v. a. pret. I clothed, or clad; particip. I have clothed, or clad. [from coth.]

1. To invest with garments; to cover with dress, from cold and

injuries.

Care no more to clothe and eat. Shakespeare. An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was clothed, took the first opportunity of making his

where he was clothed, took the first opportunity of making his
escape into nakedness.

The Britons in Cæsar's time painted their bodies, and
elothed themselves with the skins of beasts.

With superior boon may your rich soil

Exuberant nature's better blessings pour

O'er every land, the naked nations clothe,

And be th' exhaustless granary of a world.

To adorn with dress.

2. To adorn with dress.

We clothe and adorn our bodies: indeed, too much time we bestow upon that. Our souls also are to be clothed with holy habits, and aderned with good works. Ray. Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds. Pope.

To invest; as with clothes.

They leave the shady realms of night,
And, cloth'd in bodies, breathe your upper light. Dryden. Let both use the clearest language in which they can clothe their thoughts. Watts.

The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The fpinfters, carders, fullers, weavers. Shakespeare. His commissioners should cause clothiers to take wool, pay-They shall only spoil the clothier's wool, and beggar the present spinners, at best.

Clo'Thing. n. s. [from To clothe.] Dress; vesture; garments.

Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright,
And thing with it. in heav'n's pure clothing dress.

And thine with it, in heav'n's pure clothing dreft, Through clearest skies might take united flight.

Through clearest skies might take united light of life, en-Your bread and clothing, and every necessary of life, en-Swift. tirely depend upon it.

CLOTHSHE'ARER. n. f. [from cloth and fhear.] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a cloth-Shearer. Hakewil'.

CLO'TPOLL. n. f. [from clot and poll.]

1. Thickskull; blockhead.

What says the fellow, there? call the clotpoll back. Sbakesp.

2. Head, in scorn.

I have sent Cloten's clotpoll down the stream,

Shakespeare.

In embaffy to his mother.

Shakespeare.

To CLO'TTER. v. n. [klotteren, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling fire,

Slidd'ring thro' clotter'd blood and holy mire.

CLO'TTY. adj. [from clot.] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt with thick,

clotty, bluish streaks.

Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain soaks through, you may make use of a roll to break it.

A CLOUD. n. s. [The derivation is not known. Minshew derives it from claudo, to shut; Somner from clod; Casaubon from αχλύς, darkness; Skinner from kladde, Dutch, a spot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the clouds that lower'd upon our house.

Now are the clouds that lower'd upon our house,

In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. Shakespeare. As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, 'till, by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain.

Grew.

Clouds are the greatest and most considerable of all the meteors, as surnishing water and plenty to the earth. They consist of very small drops of water, and are elevated a good distance above the surface of the earth; for a cloud is stothing but a mist slying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a

but a mist slying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a cloud here below.

How vapours, turn'd to clouds, obscure the sky; And clouds, dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. Roscommon.

2. The veins, marks, or stains in stones, or other bodies.

2. The veins, marks, or itains in itones, or other bodies.

3. Any flate of obscurity or darkness.

Tho' poets may of inspiration boast,

Their rage, ill govern'd, in the clouds is lost.

How can I see the brave and young,

Fall in the cloud of war, and fall unsung?

Addison.

4. Any thing that spreads wide; as a croud, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that amongst a cloud of witnesses, there was one of no very good reputation.

cloud of witnesses, there was one of no very good reputation.

To CLOUD. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obscure.

What sullen sury clouds his scornful brow. Pope.

2. To obscure; to make less evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to cloud and darken the

clearest truths, no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. Decay of Piety.

3. To variegate with dark veins.
The handle finooth and plain, Made of the clouded olive's easy grain.

To CLOUD. v. n. To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLO'UDBERRY. n. s. [from cloud and berry.] The name of a plant, each of allo knetherry.

It hath a perpetual flower: the fruit is composed of many acini, in form of the mulberry. This plant is found upon the tops of the highest hills in the North of England. Miler. CLO'UDCAPT. adj. [from cloud and cap.] Topped with clouds;

The cloudcapt towers, the gorgeous palaces,

The folemn temples, the group palaces,
The folemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve. Shakespeare.
CLOUDCOMPE'LLING. adj. [A word formed in imitation of vepenny seetns, ill understood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar

Health to both kings, attended with a roar Of cannons, eccho'd from th' affrighted shore; With loud resemblance of his thunder, prove Bacchus the seed of cloudcompelling Jove.

Dryden.

Waller.

Thy just complaint to cloudcompelling Jove.

CL'UDILY. adv. [from cloud,.]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obscurely; not perspicuously.

Some had rather have good discipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than cloudily enwrapped in allegories. Spenfer. He was commanded to write fo cloudily by Cornutus. Dryden.

CLO'UDINI SS. n. f. [from cloudy.]

1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness.

You have such a February face, So full of frost, of storm and cloudiness. Shakespeare. The situation of this island exposes it to a continual cloudi-Shakespeare. nefs, which in the summer renders the air cooler, and in the winter warm.

2. Want of brightness. I saw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in

a cold liquor; wherein he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the flone would lose more of its cloudiness. Boyle.

CLO'UDLESS. adj. [from cloud.] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightsome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge soon shall view in cloudless skies,
When next he looks thro' Galilæo's eyes.

Pope.

How many fuch there must be in the vast extent of space, a naked eye in a cloudless night may give us some faint glimpfe.

CLO'UDY. adj. [from cloud.]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with clouds; confisting of clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the cloudy pillar defcended, and stood at the door.

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you content yourself frequently with words instead of ideas, or with cloudy and confused notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkness be.
3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful. Watts.

So my storm-beaten heart likewise is cheer'd With that fun-shine, when cloudy looks are clear'd. Spenfer. Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up.

S

Shake Speare. Marked with spots or veins.

4. Marked with spots or veins.

CLOVE. n. f. [the preterite of cleave.] See To CLEAVE.

CLOVE. n. f. [clou, Fr. a nail, from the fimilitude of a clove to a nail.]

A valuable spice brought from Ternate in the East Indies. It is the fruit or seed of a very large tree.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit grow-g upon clove-trees.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. ing upon clove-trees. 2. Some of the parts into which garlick separates, when the outer skin is torn off.
'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;

Each clove of garlick is a facred pow'r.

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. n. f. [from its smelling like cloves.]

This

This plant hath an intire, oblong, cylindrical, smooth cup, which is indented at the top: the petals of the flower are narrow at bottom, and broad at top; and are, for the most part, cut about the edges. The feed-vessel is of a cylindrical figure, containing many flat rough seeds. This genus may be divided into three classes: 1. The clove-gillyslower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The sweet William. The carnation, or clove-gillyslower, is distinguished into four classes. The first, called flakes, having two colours only, and their stripes large, going quite through the leaves. The second, called bizars, have slowers striped, or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquettes: these slowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies: these have their petals of a red or purple cowhich is indented at the top: the petals of the flower are narpainted ladies: these have their petals of a red or purple co-lour on the upper side, and are white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true clovegillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial fyrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodnets; fome having very little fcent, when compared with the true fort. The varieties The varieties of the pink are; the damask pink; white shock, scarlet, pheasant-eyed pink, of which there are great varieties, both with fingle and double flowers; old many head; painted lady. Among the fweet Williams are, 1. The broad-leaved fweet William, with red flowers. 2. The broad-leaved fweet William, with variegated flowers. 3. The double fweet William, with red flowers, which burft their pods.

4. The rofe-coloured double fweet William. 5. The narrowleaved sweet William, called sweet John.

CLOVEN. part. pret. [from cleave.] See To CLEAVE.

There is Ausidius, list you what work he makes Among your cloven army. Shakespeare. Now, heap'd high, The cloven oaks and lofty pines do lie.
A chap-fallen beaver, loosely hanging by Waller. The cloven helm, and arch of victory. Dryden. CLOVEN-FOOTED. adj. [cloven and foot, or hoof.] Having the CLOVEN-HOOFED. foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bisulcous. There are the bifulcous or cloven-booft; as camels and bea-Brown's Vulgar Errours.
'd from us. Dryden. The cloven-footed fiend is banish'd from us.

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and cloven-footed, frequent the waters. CLOVER.

CLOVER.
CLOVER.
CLOVER-GRASS.

n. f. [more properly claver; clæyen, Saxon.]

1. A species of Trefoil, which see.
The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowssip, burnet, and green clover.
Nature shall provide

Green grass and fatt ning clover for their fare.

Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it

Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it Mortimer. maintains.

My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,

Than primrose sweeter, or the clover-grass.

2. To live in CLOVER, is to live luxuriously; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well Lowest was the night in clover spent?

Only

tremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laureat, was the night in clover spent?

CLO'VERED. adj. [from clover.] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling through the clover'd vale. Thom.

CLOUGH. n. f. [clough, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff.

In composition a hilly place.

CLOUGH. n. f. [in commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

A CLOUT. n. f. [cluz, Saxon.

1. A cloth for any mean use.

His garment, nought but many ragged clouts.

His garment, nought but many ragged clouts, With thorns together pinn'd, and patched was. A clout upon that head,

Where late the diadem itood. Shake speare. In pow'r of spittle and a clout, When e'er he please to blot it out. Swift.

Spenfer.

2. A patch on a shoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers thot.

He drew a good bow; he thot a fine thoot: he would have clapt in the clout at twelve fcore.

Shakespeare.

An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing. To CLOUT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarfely.

I thought he slept, and put

My clouted brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness Answer'd my steps too loud.

The dull swain Shakespeare.

Milton. Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon. 2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk some unhappy ewe, Whose clouted leg her hurt doth shew. Spenser. 3. To join awkwardly or coarfely together.

Many fentences of one meaning be clouted up together. Ascham's Schoolmaster.

CLO'UTED. participial adj. Congealed; coagulated: corruptly used for clotted.

I've feen her fkim the c'outed cream,

And press from spongy curds the milky stream,

Gay,

Closurerly, adj. [probably by corruption from lotterly.]

Clumsy; awkward; as, a clouterly sellow.

The single wheel plough is a very clouterly sort. Mortimer.

CLOWN. n s. [imagined by Skinner and Junius to be contracted from colonus. It seems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from loun; loen Dut. a word nearly of the same import.]

1. A rustick; a country sellow; a churl.

He came out with all his clowns, horst upon cart-jades.

Sidney.

The clowns, a boist'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew, With furious hafte to the loud fummons flew. Dryden. 2. A coarse ill-bred man.

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a c'own. S'estator. A country squire, represented with no other vice but that of being a clown, and having the provincial accent. Swift. CLOWNERY. n. f. [from clown.] Ill-breeding; churlifhness; rudeness; brutality.

The fool's conceit had both clownery and ill-nature. L'Er.

CLO WNISH. adj. [from clown.]
1. Confifting of ruffick or clowns.

Young Silvia beats her breaft, and cries aloud

For fuccour from the clownish neighbourhood. Dryden. 2. Coarse; rough; rugged.

But with his clownish hands their tender wings He brusheth off. Spenser. 3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill mannered.
What if we effay'd to fteal

The clownish fool out of your father's court. Shakespeare.

4. Clumfy; ungainly.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,

The clounish mimick traverses the stage. Prior. CLO'WNISHLY. adv. [from clownish.] Coarsely; rudely; bru-

CLO'WNISHNESS. n. f. [from clownish.]

1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rudeness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in

its cl:wnishness. Drydens If the boy should not make legs very gracefully, a dancing master will cure that defect, and wipe off that plainness which the a-la-mode people call clown floness.

2. Incivility; brutality.

CLO'WN'S MUSTARD. n. f. An herb.

To CLOY. v. a. [enclouer, Fr. to nail up, to ftop up.]

1. To fatiate; to fate; to fill beyond defire; to furfeit; to fill

The length of those speeches had not cloyed Pyrocles, tho'

The length of those speeches had not cloyed Pyrocles, tho'

Sidney. he were very impatient of long deliberations. Sidney.
The very creed of Athanafius, and that facred hymn of

glory, are now reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case pure away, lest we cloy God with too much service. Hooker.

Who can cloy the hungry edge of appetite,

By bare imagination of a feast?

Continually varying the same sense, and taking up what he had more than enough inculcated before, he sometimes cloys his readers instead of fatisfying them.

Whose little store her well-taught mind does please,

Nor pinch'd with want, nor cloy'd with wanton ease. Rosc.

Intermperance in eating and drinking, instead of delighting

Intemperance in eating and drinking, instead of delighting and satisfying nature, doth but load and cloy it. Tillotson. Tillotfon.

Settle, cloy'd with custard and with praise, Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days. Pope. 2. It feems to have, in the following passage, another sense: perhaps to strike the beak together.

His royal bird

Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak, As when his god is pleas'd. Shakespeare. 3. To nail up guns, by ftriking a spike into the touch-hole. CLO'YLESS. adj. [from cloy.] I hat of which too much cannot be had; that which cannot cause satiety.

Epicurean cooks Sharpen with cloyless fauce his appetite. Shakespeare. CLOYMENT. n. f. [from cloy.] Satiety; repletion beyond ap-

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite: No motion of the liver, but the palate,

That fuffers furfeit, cloyment, and revolt.

CLUB. n. f. [clwppa, Welfh; kluppel, Dutch.]

1. A heavy flick; a staff intended for offence.

He strove his combred club to quit Shakespeare.

Out of the earth. Spenfer. As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher flew him with the ftroak of a club. Arm'd with a knotty club another came.

2. The name of one of the fuits of cards. Dryden.

The clubs black tyrant first her victim dy'd, Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride.

3. [From cleopan, to divide, Skinner.] The shot or Pope. divi-

dend

dend of a seckoning, paid by the company in just propor-

A fuddling couple fold ale: their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid down their club, and L'Estrange. this they called forcing a trade. 4. An affembly of good fellows, meeting under certain condi-

What right has any man to meet in factious clubs to vili-Dryden. fy the government? Dryden.

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,

Tho' got b' implicite generation,
And general club of all the nation.

To Club. v.n. [from the noun.] Hudibras.

1. To contribute to a common expence in fettled proportions.
2. To join to one effect; to contribute separate powers to one

end.

'Till groffer atoms, tumbling in the stream Of fancy, madly met, and club'd into a dream. Dryden. Every part of the body seems to club and contribute to the seed, else why should parents, born blind or deaf, sometimes. generate children with the same impersections.

Swift.

King.

To make that gentle viand, fyllabub.
The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Club'd for a feather to his hat.
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wite, To CLUB. v. a.

Will club their testers now to take your life. Pope. Fibres being diffinct, and impregnated by diffinct spirits, how should they club their particular informations into a com-Collier. mon idea.

CLUBHE'ADED. a.ij. [club and head.] Having a thick head. Derham.

· Small clubbeaded anterinæ. CLUBLA'W. n. f. [club and law.] Regulation by force; the

law of arms.

The enemies of our happy establishment seem to have recourse to the laudable method of clublaw, when they find all for enforcing the absurdity of their opinions to other means for enforcing the absurdity of their opinions to Addifonbe ineffectual.

CLUBROOM n. f. [club and room.] The room in which a club or company affembles.

These ladies resolved to give the pictures of their deceased

husbands to the clutroom.

To Cluck. v. n. [cloccian, Welsh; clochat, Armorick; cloccan, Saxon; klocken, Dutch.] To call chickens; as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,

Has cluck'd thee to the wars.

Shakespeare.

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if the brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen clucks and calls to keep them out.

them out.

CLUMP. n. f. [formed from lump.] A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions.

CLUMPS. n. f. A numbscull. Skinner.

CLUMPS. n. f. A numbscull. Skinner.

CLUMSILY. adj. [from clumfy.] Awkwardly; without readiness; without nimbleness; without grace.

Upon the ground he walks very clumfiy and ridiculously.

Ray on the Creation. This lofty humour is clumfily and inartificially managed,

when affected. CLU'MSINESS. n. f. [from clumfy.] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to clumfiness and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or skill to use

them. CLU'MSY. adj. [This word, omitted in the other etymologists, is rightly derived by Bailey from lompsch, Dutch, stupid. In English, lump, clump, lumpish, clumpish, clumpis

actions, or things The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be moulded into fuch shapes and machines, even by clumfy fingers. Ray.

But thou in clumfy verse, unlick'd, unpointed,

But thou in clumfy verse, unlick'd, unpointed,
Hast shamefully defy'd.

That clumfy outside of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier?

CLUNG. The preterite and participle of cling.
To CLUNG. v. n. [clingan, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See To CLING.

CLUNG. adj. [clungu, Sax.] Wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold.

CLUSTER. n. ( [clingan, Sax. | Mider. Dutch ]

CLUSTER. n. f. [clyrzen, Sax. klister, Dutch.]
1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or join d together.

Grapes will continue fresh and most all winter, if you hang them cluster by cluster in the roof of a warm room.

A swelling knot is rais'd:

Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows,

And from earth's moisture, mixt with sun-beams, grows.

The faline corpufeles of one liquor do variously act upon the tinging corpufcles of another, to as to make many of them affociate into a clufter, whereby two transparent liquors may Newton. compose a coloured one.

An elm was near, to whose embraces led, The curling vine her swelling clu 'ers spread. Pope.

2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees

Pour forth their populous youth about the hive In clusters.

There with their clasping feet together clung, Alilton.

There with their classing seet together clung,
And a long cluster from the laurel hung.

3. A body of people collected: used in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like beasts

And coward nobles, gave way to your clusters,
Who did hoot him out o' th' city.

My friend took his station among a cluster of mob, who were making themselves merry with their betters.

To Cluster. v. n. [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather themselves into bunches; to congregate.

Forth flourish'd thick the clustering vine.

Great father Bacchus to my song repair;

Great father Bacchus to my fong repair;

For clustering grapes are thy peculiar care. Dryden. Or from the forest, falls the cluster'd snow, Myriads of gems, that in the waving gleam

Gay-twinkle as they scatter.

Ta CLUSTER. v. a. To collect any thing into bodies. Thom fon.

CLUSTER-GRAPE. r. f. [from cluster and grape.]

The small black grape is by some called the current, or cluster-grape; which I reckon the forwardest of the black

Int.

CIU'STERY adj. [from c'uster.] Growing in clusters.

To CLUTCH. v. a. [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp.

Is this a dagger I see before me,

The handle tow'rd my hand? come, let me clutch thee.

Shakespeare's Malleth.

They, Like moles within us, heave and cast about;

And, 'till they foot and clutch their prey, They never cool. A man may fet the poles together in his head, and clut.b the whole globe at one intellectual grasp.

Co lier.

2. To contract; to double the hand, to as to feize and hold

Not that I have the power to clut h my hand, When his fair angels would falute my palm. CIUTCH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.
2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons
It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the clutches of

3. Hands, in a sense of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy flav'ring to devour, Before 'twas in your clut. hes pow'r. Set up the covenant on crutches,

'Gainst those who have us in their clutches. I must have great leisure, and little care of myself, if I ever more come near the chutches of such a giant. Stillingsheet.

A CLUTTER. n. s. [See CIATTER.] A. noise; a bustle; a busty tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He saw what a clutter there was with huge, over-grown in the same and soit.

Hudilras.

King.

pots, pans, and spits.

The fav'rite child that just begins to prattle, L'Estrange.

Is very humorfome, and makes great clutter, 'Till he has windows on his bread and butter.

Prithee, Tim, why all this clutter?

Why ever in these raging fits? Swift. To CLUTTER. v. n. [from the noun.] To make a noise or buftle.

A CLY'STER. \*\*. f. [XAUSTIG.] An injection into the anus.

If nature relieves by a diarrhæa, without finking the ftrength of the patient, it is not to be ftopt, but promoted gently by emollient clysters.

Arbuthnot.

To COACERVATE. v. a. [coacervo, Latin.] To heap up

The collocation of the spirits in bodies, whether the spirits be coacervate or diffused.

Coacervate or diffuled.

Coacervate or diffuled.

Coacervate of being heaped together.

The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the tangible parts, and the close coacervation of them.

Bacon.

COACH. n.f. [coche, Fr. kotczy, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is said to have been invented. Minshew.]

A carriage of pleasure, or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other. riot by having seats fronting each other.

Basilius attended for her in a coach, to carry her abroad to

fee some sports. Sidney.

A better would you fix ? Then give humility a coach and fix. Pope-Suppose that last week my coach was within an inch of overturning turning in a smooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horses.

To COACH. v. a. [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet sticks to all he meet,

Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now loose, now fast,

And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last.

Coach-Box. n. s. [coach and box.] The seat on which the
driver of the coach fits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the coachbox, if the coach fwung but the least to one side, she used
to shriek.

Coach-hire. n. s. Money paid for the use of a hired coach.
You exclaim as loud as those that praise,
For scraps and coach-hire, a young noble's plays. Dryden.
My expences in coach-hire make no small article. Spesiator.

Coach-house. n. s. [coach and house.] The house in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the stable or the coach-house. Swist. COACH-MAKER. n. s. [coach and maker.] The artificer whose trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,

Made by the joyner, Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind, the fairies coach-makers. Shakespeare.
Take care of your wheels: get a new sett bought, and probably the coach-maker will consider you.

Swiss.

Co'ACHMAN. n. f. [coach and man.] The driver of a coach.

She commanded her trembling coachman to drive her chariot near the body of her king. South.

To COA'CT. v. n. [from con and ast.] To act together; to act in concert.

But if I tell how these two did coast,

Shall I not lie in publishing a truth? Shakespeare.

Con'ction. n. f. [coastus, Lat.] Compulsion; force, either restraining or impelling.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its

command over them was persuasive and political, yet it had the force of crassion, and despotical.

South.

Con'CTIVE. adj. [from coast.]

1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory; restrictive.

The Levitical priest, in the old law, never arrogated unto themselves any temporal or coastive power.

2. Acting in concurrence. Obsolete.

Imagination, Ruleigh.

With what's unreal thou coactive art. Shakespeare. Coadjument. n. s. [from con and adjumentum, Latin.] Mu-With what's unreal thou coullive art. tual affistance. Dia.

COADJU'TANT. n. f. [from con and adjuto, Lat.] Helping; Co-operating.
Thracius coadjutont, and the roar

Of fierce Euroclydon. Philips.

COADJUTOR. n. f. [from con and adjutor, Latin.]
1. A fellow-helper; an affifiant; an afficiate; one engaged in

the affiftance of another.

I should not succeed in a project whereof I have had no hint from my predecessors the poets, or their seconds or coadjutors the criticks. Dryden.

Away the friendly coadjuter flies.

A gownman of a different make,

Whom Palfas, once Vanessa's tutor, Had fix'd on for her coadjutor. Swift. 2. In the canon law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese ought to be de-

Bodies seem to have an intrinsick principle of, or corruption

from, the ccadunition of particles endued with contrary qua-

To COAGME'NT. v. a. [from con and agmen, Latin.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle

Had the world been coagmented from that supposed in jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable. Glanville.

Coagmenta'tion. n. s. [from coagment.] Collection, or coacervation into one mass; union; conjunction.

The third part rests in the well joining, cementing, and coagmentation of words, when it is smooth, gentle, and sweet.

Ben. Johnson.

COA'GULABLE. adj. [from coagulate.] That which is capable

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain water, the liquor will then extract a fine and transparent substance, coagulable into vitriol.

\*\*Royle\*\*

\*\*Roy

To COA'GULATE. v. a. [congulo, Latin.] To force into concretions; as, by the affusion of some other substance, to turn milk.

Roasted in wrath and fire,

And thus o'erfized with coardate gore.

Vivincation ever confisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. L'acon. Bitumen is found in lumps, or coagulated masses, in some Woodward.

The milk in the stomach of calves, which is coagulated by the runnet, is again dissolved and rendered sluid by the gall in

A. butbnot. To COA'GULATE. v. n. To run into concretions, or conge-

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, coagulateth little, but mingleth;

and the spirit swims not above.

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there coagulate into a whitish body, alBoyle:

COAGULA'TION. n. f. [from coagulate.]
1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

The body formed by coagulation.
As the fubstance of coagulations is not merely saline, nothing diffolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the fame time. Artuthnot:

COA'GULATIVE. adj. [from coagulate] That which has the

power of causing concretion, or coagulation

And to manifest yet further the coasulative power of them, we have sometimes in a minute arrested the sluidity of new milk, and turn d it into a curdled substance, only by dexterously mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol.

Loyle's Ilinory of Firmne, s.

Coagulation

Coagulation

agulation.

Garth.

Ccaguiators of the humours are those things which expel the most sluid parts, as in the case of inerassating, or thickening; and by those things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as absorbents. COAL. n. f. [col, Sax. kol, Germ. kole, Dutch; kul, Danish.]

1. The common f ffil fewel.

Coal is a black, fulphurous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, ferving for fewel. It is ranked among the minerals, and is common in Europe, though the English cial is of most repute. One species of pit-coal is called cannel, or canole coal, which is found in the northern counties; and is hard, glossy and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze till it be burnt out.

Coals are folid, dry, opake, inflammable substances, sound in large strata, splitting horizontally more casily than in any other direction; of a glossy hue, soft and fria le, not fusible, but easily infiammable, and leaving a large residuum of ashes. Hill on Follis.

But age, enforc'd, falls by her own confent;
As coals to ashes, when the spirit's spent.

We shall meet with the same mineral lodged in coals, that elsewhere we found in marle.

11 codward.

The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.

Whatfoever doth to alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteratio major; as when cheefe is made of curds, or ceals of wood, or bricks of earth. Bacon.

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.
You are no furer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,

Or hailstones in the sun.
The rage of jealousy then fir'd his soul, And his face kindled like a burning coal.
You

Dryden.

Have blown this coal betwixt my lord and me. Shake Speare. To COAL. v. n. [from the noun.]

To burn wood to charcoa'.

Add the tinner's care and cost, in buying the wood for this fervice, felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the fame when it is cealed, through fuch far, foul, and cumbersome ways.

2. To delineate with a coal.

Marvailing, he cealed out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture. COAL-BLACK. adj: [cool and black.] Black in the highest degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning Ætna, from his boiling stew,

Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke, And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,

Enwrapt in coal-bl.ck c uds and filthy impak. Spenfer. Ethiopians and negroes become coal-black from fuliginous

efflorescencies, and complectional tinctures.

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it shone;

His legs and sowing tail were white alone. Vulgar Err.

COAL-BOX. n. f. [coal and box.] A box to carry coals to the

Shakespeare.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a coal-box, a bottle, a broom, and fuch other unlightly things.

COAL-MINE. n. f. [coal and mine.] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit

Springs are injurious to land, that flow from coal mines.

COAL-PIT. n. f. [from coal and pit.] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the finking of a

coalpit. Woodward.

COAL-STONE. n. f. [coal and flone.] A fort of cannel coal. See COAL.

Coal-flone flames eafily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. Woodward. COAL-WORK. n. f. [coal and work.] A coalery; a place where

coals are found. There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the coal-works and the mines.

Felton.

Co'ALERY. n. f. [from coal.] A place where coals are dug. Two fine stalactitæ were found hanging from a black stone,

at a deferted vault in Benwell cealery.

1 Ivoodward.

To COALE'SCE. v. n. [co.slefco, Latin.]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to coalesce, and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient fize to reflect fome colours.

2. To grow together; to join.

Coale'scence. n. f. [from coalefce.] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

COALITION. n. f. [from coalef o, coalitum, Latin ] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one

The world's a mass of heterogeneous consistences, and every part thereof a coalition of distinguishable varieties. In the first coalition of a people, their prospect is not great:

they provide laws for their present exigence and convenience. 'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses: without such a coalition the chaos

and unite into great malles: without luch a coalition must have reigned to all eternity.

Coa'LY. adj. [from coa!.] Containing coal.

Or coaly I ine, or ancient hallow'd Dee.

Coapta'Tion. n. s. [from con and apto, Latin.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is ftruck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the fize, shape, bigness, and coaptation of the several parts.

Boyle. the feveral parts.

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, The fame method makes both prote and ranging of the which confifts in the judicious coaptation and ranging of the Browne.

To COA'RCT. v. a. [coarGo, Lat.]
1. To straiten; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract power.

If a man coarets himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus coartled or ftraitened himself so far.

COARCTA'TION. n. s. [from coars].

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no coarstation, or blow

not hollow, give an interiour found.

 Contraction of any space.
 Straighten the artery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue to beat below, or beyond the coarctation.

3. Restraint of liberty.

Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to coar Clation, or determination to one. COARSE adj.

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

Of what coarse metal ye are molded. Shakespeare.
2. Not soft or sine: used of cloth, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Gross; not delicate.
'Tis not the coarfer tye of human law

Thomson. That binds their peace.

5. Inelegant: rude; unpolified.
Praise of Virgil is a sainst mysel, for presuming to copy, in my coarse English, his beautiful expressions.

Dryden.

6. Unaccomplished; unfinished by art or education.

Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from

advice, and to coarje practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of. Arbuthnet.

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Ill confort, and a course perfume, Difgrace the delicacy of a feath.

Roscommon.

A coarse and useless dunghill weed, Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows.

From this coarse mixture of terrestrial parts, Otrozy. Dryain.

Defire and fear by turns possess their hearts.

Co'ARSELY. adv. [from coarse.]

1. Without fineness; without refinement.

z. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared coarfely, and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. Vulgar Errours.

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the had too coarfely used. Dryden.

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, coarsely translated; but which yet retains some beauties of the

Co'ARSENESS. n. f. [from coarfe.]
1. Impurity; unrefined state.

First know the materials whereof the glass is made; then confider what the reason is of the coarfeness or dearness. Bacsis

 Roughness; want of fineness.
 Groffness; want of delicacy.
 'Tis with friends (pardon the coarfeness of the illustration) as with dogs in couples; they should be of the same size. L'Estrange.

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.

A base wild olive he remains;

The shrub the coarfeness of the clown retains.

5. Meanness; want of nicety.

Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the coarse-Gartl.

nels of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleafure.

COAST. n. f. [cofle, Fr. cofla, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the fea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of less waters.

He sees in English ships the Holland ccass. Dryden.

2. It feems to be taken by Newton for fide, like the French coffe. Some kind of virtue, lodged in some fides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards the coaft, of unufual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that coast rather than any other coast, both at their incidence and at their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary situation. ation of the coaft. Newton.

The COAST is clear. A proverbial expression. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and feeing that the coast was clear, Zelmane dismissed Musidorus. Sidney.

The royal spy, when now the coast was clear, Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen. Dryden. To Coast. v. n. [from the noun.] To sail close by the coast;

to fail within fight of land.

But fleer my veffel with a fleady hand,
And coast along the shore in fight of land. Dryden. The ancients coasted only in their navigation, seldom taking Arbuthnot. the open fea.

To Coast. v. a. To fail by; to fail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compass. was fain to coast that shore. Brown's Vulgar Errours. The greatest entertainment we found in coasting it, were the feveral prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields which lie on the borders of it.

Addison.

Co'ASTER. n. f. [from coaft.] He that fails timorously near the

In our small skiff we must not launch too far; We here but coasters, not discoverers are. COAT. n. f. [cotte, Fr. cotta, Italian.]
1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a coat of mail, and the weight of the coat was five thousand shekels of brass.

I Samuel.

The coat of many colours they brought to their father, and faid, this have we found: know now whether it be thy fon's Gen. xxxvii. 30. coat or no.

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part

of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger fon, a child in coats, was not easily brought to his book.

Locke.

The habit, or vesture, as demonstrative of the office. For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excuseable, became many of his coat, in those times, are not only martial

directors, but commanders. Men of his coat should be minding their pray'rs,

And not among ladies, to give themselves airs.

4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of any animal. Swift. He clad

Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain, Or, as the fnake, with youthful coat repaid; And thought not much to clothe his enemies. Milton. Give your horse some powder of brimstone in his oats, and it will make his coat lie fine. Mortimer.

You have given us milk In luscious streams, and lent us your own coat Against the winter's cold.

Thomfon. 5. Any

Any tegument tunick, or covering.

The eye is defended with four coats or fkins. The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the coats of the Amber is a nodule, invested with a coat, called rock-amber. 6. That on which the enfigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king,
In whose coat armour richly are display'd
All forts of flowers the which on earth do spring. Spenser. Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;

Shakespeare. Of England's coat one half is cut away. At each trumpet was a banner bound, Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large Their master's coat of arms and knightly charge. Dryden. To COAT. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover; to invest; to overspread: as, to coat a retort; to coat a ceiling.
To COAX. v. a. To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word. The nurse had changed her note; for she was then muzzling and coaxing the child; that's a good dear, fays she.

L'Estrange. I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it. I coax / I wheedle! I'm above it.

Co'AXER. n. f. [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

Cob. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. kopf, Germ. the head or top.

Cob. n. f. A fort of sea-fowl; called also sea-cob.

Co'BALT. n. f. A marcasite frequent in Saxony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some filver. Being sublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: these German mineralists call zass.

Woodward. colour: these German mineralists call zaffir. Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From cobalt are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as also zaffre and imait.

To CO'BBLE. v. a. [kobler, Danish.]

1. To mend any thing coarsely: used generally of shoes.

If you be out, sir, I can mend you.—Why, sir, cobble Shakespeare. They'll fit by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i' th' Capitol; making parties strong,
And seeble such as stand not in their liking, Below their cobbled shoes. Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raifed themselves from cobbling to fluxing. L'Estr. 2. To do or make any thing clumfily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauseous praises of the times:

Give thy base poets back their cobbled rhimes. Believe not that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill favouredly cobbled and jumbled together.

Co'ebler. n. f. [from cobble.]

1. A mender of old shoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a cobble had the Not many years ago it happened that a cobbler had the casting vote for the life of a criminal.

Addison on Italy. 2. A clumfy workman in general.

What trade are you?— Truly, fir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a cobbler.

3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.

Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race;
As if what we esteem in cobblers base, Would the high family of Brutus grace. Dryden. S Co'BIRONS. n. f. [cob and iron.] Irons with a knob at the upper end.
The implements of the kitchen; as spits, ranges, cobirons, Cobi'shop. n. f. [con and bishop.] A coadjutant bishop. Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a cobifhop, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. Co'BNUT. n. f. [cob and nut.]

1. See HAZEL, of which it is a species. 2. A boy's game; the conquering nut. Co'sswan. n. f. [cob, head, and fwan.] I'm not taken With a cohfwan, or a high-mounting bull,
As foolish Leda and Europa were.
Co'BWEB. n. f. [kopweb, Dutch.]

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewed, and

The spider went into the house of a burgher, and fell pre-

cobwebs fwept.

Peacham. As tough as learned Sorbonist; Derham. And weave fine cobruchs fit for fcull, Woodward on Follis. let wasps and hornets break through. trees are fo called that have berries. binated form. Farquhar. gallantry, pride, and courage. True cocks o' th' game, Calls all her chirping family around, Fed and defended by the fearless cock. Hill. 2. The male of any small birds. You cataracts and hurricanoes spout, Shakefpeare. I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock, And fet mine eyes at flow. The notch of an arrow. the action, like that of a cock pecking.]
With hafty rage he fnatch'd His gunshot, that in holfters watch'd, And bending cock, he levell'd full Against th' outside of Talgol's skull. Dryden. S Ayliffe. The head or leading hovering on the coast. Ben. Johnson. The web or net of a spider.

The luckless Clarion, With violent swift flight, forth carried Into the curied cobweb, which his foe Had framed for his final overthrow. Spenfer.

Shakespeare.

sently to her net-work of drawing cobwebs up and down-L'Estrange's Fables. 2. Any fnare, or trap; implying infidiousness and weakness.

For he a rope of fand could twist, That's empty, when the moon is full. Hudibras. Chronology at best is but a cobweb law, and he broke through it with his weight.

Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small slies; but a cobweb. Cocci'Ferous. adj. [from xoxxòs, and fero, Lat.] All plants or Quincy. CO'CHINEAL. n. f. [cochinilla, Span. a woodlouse.]

An insect gathered upon the opuntia, and dried; from which a beautiful red colour is extracted.

Co'CHLEARY. adj. [from cochlea, Lat. a screw.] Screwsform; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and cochleary turnings about it, which agreeth with the description of the unicorn's horn in Ælian.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Co'CHLEATED. adj. [from cochlea, Lat.] Of a screwed or tur-Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing: they are of a cochleated figure.

Woodward. COCK. n. f. [cocc, Saxon; coq, French.]

1. The male to the hen; a domestick fowl, remarkable for his Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or none.

Bacon's Natural History. That never ask for what, or whom, they fight; But turn 'em out, and shew 'em but a foe, Cry liberty, and that's a cause of quarrel.

The careful hen Dryden. Thomfor. He was confirmed in this by observing, that calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen, cock sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one another in the formation of the pineal The weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind by 'Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the cocks!

Shakespeare's King Lear. 4. A fpout to let out water at will, by turning the ftop.

When every room

Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsy, Shake speare. It were good there were a little cock made in the belly of the upper glass.

Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock,

Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock.

Pope. 6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the slint. [From cocca, Ital. the notch of an arrow. Skinner. Perhaps from A feven-shot gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. Grew. 7. A conqueror; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is grown the cock of the club fince he left us. Addison's Spectator. My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool; But at cuffs I was always the cock of the school. Swift. 8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in a morning. We were caroufing 'till the fecond cock.

He begins at curfew, and goes 'till the first cock.

Shakesp.

9. A cockboat; a small boat.

They take view of all fized cocks, barges, and fisherboats The fishermen that walk upon the beach, Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark, Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy, Almost too small for fight.

Shakespeare.

10. A small heap of hay. [Properly cop.]

As soon as the dew is off the ground, spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other fide: then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into cocks. Mortimer's Husbandry. You may see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat

in his hands, moulding it into feveral different cocks. Addison's Spectator. Chambers. The style or gnomon of a dial. 13. The needle of a balance.

14. Gock on the hoop. Triumphant; exulting.

Now I am a frifker, all men on me look;

What should I do but fet cock on the hoop? Camden. You'll make a mutiny among my guests! You will fet cock a hoop! Shakespeare. For Hudibras, who thought h' had won The field, as certain as a gun, And having routed the whole troop, With victory was cock a hoop.

To Cock. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fet erect; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head.

This is that muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's cocking his nofe, or playing the rhinoceros.

Our Lightfoot barks, and cocks his ears;

O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears.

Gay. Dick would cock his nose in fcorn,
But Tom was kind and loving.

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness.
Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his chin and cock'd his hat. Swift. An alert young fellow cock'd his hat upon a friend of his who entered. Addison's Spectator. To mould the form of the hat. 4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge.

Some of them holding up their pistols cocked, near the door of the house, which they kept open.

Dryden.

To raise hay in small heaps. Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make, Or fummer shade, under the cocked hay. Spenfer. To Cock. v. n. 1. To firut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert. Sir Fopling is a fool fo nicely writ, The ladies would mistake him for a wit; And when he fings, talks loud, and cocks, would cry,
I vow, methinks, he's pretty company.

Dryden. Every one cooks and struts upon it, and pretends to over-Addison. look us. 2. To train or use fighting cocks.

Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot bet. B. Johnson. COCK, in composition, fignifies small or little.

COCKA'DE. n. f. [from cock.] A ribband worn in the hat. A CO'CKATRICE. n. f. [from cock and accep, Sax. a ferpent.]

A ferpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like cockatrices. This was the end of this little cockutrice of a king, that This was the end of this little coccan, was able to destroy those that did not espy him first. Bacon.

This cockatrice is soonest crushed in the shell; but, if it Taylor. grows, it turns to a ferpent and a dragon.

My wife! 'tis she, the very cockatrice! Congreve.

Co'ckboat. n.f. [cock and boat.] A small boat belonging to a fhip.

That invincible armada, which having not fo much as fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taking a cockboat of ours at land, the wilderness of the northern seas. sea, wandcred through the wilderness of the northern seas. Bacon on the War with Spain. Did they, indeed, think it less dishonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a cockboat, than to be like a man?

Stillingfleet's Defence of Difc. on Rom. Idolatry.

Co'ckbroath. n. f. Broath made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or cockbroaths, prepared with French barley. Co'ckcrowing. n. f. [cock and crow.] The time at which cocks crow; the morning.
Ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the cockerozving, or in the morn-Mark. ing.
To Co'cker. v. a. [coqueliner, Fr.] To cade; to fondle; to indulge. Most children's constitutions are spoiled by cockering and tenderness. He that will give his fon fugar-plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure, and cocker up that propenfity which he ought to fubdue. Bred a fondling and an heirefs; Cocker'd by the servants round, Was too good to touch the ground.

Swift.

Co'cker. n. f. [from cack.] One who follows the fport of cockfighting.

Co'ckerel. n. f. [from cock.] A young cock.
Which of them first begins to crow?—
The old cock?—The cockerel.

What wilt thou be, young cockerel, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness?

Co'cker. n. f. [Of uncertain derivation.]

A seal belonging to the king's customhouse; likewise a

Shakespeare.

C O Cfcroll of parchment, fealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. Cowel. The greatest profit did arise by the cacket of hides; for wood and woolfells were ever of little value in this kingdom. Davies. Co'ckfight. n. f. [cock and fight.] A battle or match of cocks. In cockfights, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. At the seasons of football and cockfighting, these little re-publicks reassume their national hatred to each other. Addison. Co'ckhorse. [cock and borfe.] On horseback; triumphant; exulting. Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits cockhorse on her throne the brain.

CO'CKLE. n. s. [coquille, French.] A small testaceous sish.

It is a cockle, or a walnut-shell.

We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or cockle,
reasonably conclude that it has not so many nor so quiete reasonably conclude, that it has not so many, nor so quick fenfes, as a man. Locke. Three common cockle shells, out of gravel pits. Woodward. Co'ckle-stairs. n. f. Winding or spiral stairs. Chambers. Co'ckle. n. f. [coccel, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn. The same with corn-rose; a species of Poppy. In foothing them we nourifh, 'gainff our fenate,
The cockle of rebellion, infolence, fedition.
Good feed degenerates, and oft' obeys
The foil's difease, and into cockle strays. Shake, p. Donne-To Co'CKLE. v. a. [from cockle.] like the shell of a cockle. To contract into wrinkles Show'rs foon drench the camblet's cockled grain. Gay. Co'CKLED. adj. [from cockle.] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated. Love's feeling is more foft and fenfible, Than are the tender horns of cockied finals.

Co'CKLOFT. n. f. [cock and loft.] The room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to rooft.

If the lowest floors already burn,

Cocklofts and garrets soon will take their turn.

Dryden.

My garrets. or rather my cocklosts indeed, are very indifferent. My garrets, or rather my cocklofts indeed, are very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. Swift.

Co'CKMASTER. n. f. [co.k and master.] One that breeds game cocks. A cockmaster bought a patridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. L'Eftrange. Cockmatch. n. f. [cock and match.] Cockfight for a prize. At the same time that the heads of parties preserve towards one another an outward shew of good breeding, their tools will not fo much as mingle together at a cockmatch. Addison's Spectator: Though quail-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doubtless cockmatches also.

Arbuthnet.

Co'ckney. n. f. [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French use an expression, Pais de cocaigne, for a country of dainties.

Paris est pour un riche un pais de cocaigne.

Boileau.

Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem: Far in fee by west Spaying, Is a lond yhore Cocaying. On which Dr. Hickes has his remark:
Nunc coquin, coquine. Quæ olim apud Gallos otio, gulæ & ventri deditos, ignavum, ignavam, desidiosum, desidiosam, segnem significabant. Hinc urbanos utpote à rusticis laboribus ad vitam sedentariam, & quasi desidiosam avocatos pagani nostri olim cokaignes, quod nunc scribitur cockneys, vocabant. Et poëta hic noster in monachos & moniales, ut segne genus hominum, qui desidiæ dediti, ventri indulgebant, & coquinæ amatores erant, malevolentissime invehitur, monasteria & mo-nasticam witam in descriptione terræ cockaineæ, parabolice perstringens.]
1. A native of London, by way of contempt. So the cockney did to the eels, when the put them i' th' pasty Shakespeare. For who is fuch a cockney in his heart, Proud of the plenty of the fouthern part, To fcorn that union, by which we may Boast 'twas his countryman that writ this play. The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprized at many common practices of rural affairs.

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a cockney.

Shatespeare.

Co'ckpir. n. f. [cock and pit.]
1. The area where cocks fight. Can this cockpit hold The vafty field of France? Shakespeare. And now have I gained the cockpit of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years.

Howel.

A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are subdivisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates. Harris. Co'ckscomb.

Co'ck'scomb. n. f. [cock and comb.] A plant. The fame with Lonsewort, which fee.

C: ck'shead. n. f. A plant, named also fainfoin.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pointal; which afterwards becomes a crested pod, fometimes rough and full of feeds, fhaped like a kidney. The flowers grow in a thick spike. It is an abiding plant, and esteemed one of the best forts of fodder for cattle. Miller. Co'ckshut. n.f. [from cock and shut.] The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to rooft.

Surrey and himfelf,

Much about cocks ut time, from troop to troop,

Shakespeare. Went through the army.

Co'ckspur. n. f. [cock and fpur.] Virginian hawthorn. A fpecies of Medlar, which fee.

Its large and beautiful flowers are produced in great bunches

at the extremities of the branches; and its fruit, which is ripe in autumn, makes a fine appearance, growing in great clusters; and is esteemed good food for deer.

Co'CKSURE. [from cock and fure.] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We steal, as in a castle, cockfure.

I thought myself cockfure of his horse, which he readily promised me.

promised me.

Co'ckswain. n. f. [cozzpaine, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly Coxon.

Cockweed. n. f. [from cock and weed.] The name of a plant, called also Dittander, or Pepperwort, which see.

Cocoa. n. f. [cacaotal, Span. and therefore more properly

written cacao.]

A species of palm-tree, cultivated in most of the inhabited parts of the East and West Indies; but thought a native of the Maldives. It is one of the most useful trees to the inhabitants of America. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are used for thatching their houses, and are also wrought into baskets, and most other things that are made of ofiers in

The cacas or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure, The caess or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong ngure, much resembling a large olive in fize and shape. It is composed of a thin but hard and woody coat or skin, of a dark blackish colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, sleshy, dry, firm, and fattish to the touch, of a dusky colour, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peculiar taste. It was unknown to us 'till the discovery of America, where the natives not only drank the liquor made from the nuts, in the manner we do chocolate, but also used them as money. The tree is not very tall, but grows regularly, and is of a beautiful form, especially when loaded with its fruit. Its stem is of the thickness of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves fix or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers stand on the branches, and even on the ends. The flowers stand on the branches, and even on the trunk of the tree, in clusters, each having its own pedicle, an inch and sometimes less in length: they are small, of a yellowish colour, and are succeeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, resembling a cucumber, five, six, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickness; and, when fully ripe, it is of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the cocoa nuts, usually about thirty in number. This tree sowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many feries of fruits. Hill.

Amid' those orchards of the fun,

Amid' those orchards of the lun,
Give me to drain the co.oa's milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its freshening wine. Thomson.
Co'ctile adj. [codilis, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.
Co'ction. n. s. [codio, Lat.] The act of boiling.
The disease is sometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a codion and resolution of the severish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gandrene.

Arbuthnot. grene.

Co'drish. \ n. f. A sca fish.

COD. n. f. coobe, Saxon.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

Thy corn thou there may'st safely sow,

Where in full cods last year rich pease did grow.

They let pease lie in small because or they are record.

They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, till they find the hawm and cod dry.

To Cod. v. n. [from the noun.] To inclose in a cod.

All codded grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops.

Co'dden n. f. [from cod.] Gatherers of pease.

Code. n. f. [codex, Latin.]

1. A book.

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodofian and Justinian code the interest Arbuthnot. of trade very well provided for.

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw, Nº XXVI.

Large as the fields themselves; and larger far
Than civil codes with all their glosses are.

Co'dicil. n. f. [codicillus, Latin.] An appendage to a will.

The man suspects his lady's crying,
Was but to gain him to appoint her,
By codicil, a larger jointure.

Cod'lle. n. f. [codille, Fr. codillo, Span.] A term at ombre,
when the game is won against the planer.

when the game is won against the player.

She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,

Just in the jaws of ruin, and codille.

To CO'DLE. v. a. [coquo, costulo, Lat. Skinner. To parboil;

to soften by the heat of water.

Codling. n. s. [from To codle.] An apple generally codled,

to be mixed with milk.

In July come cillisowers of all varieties, early pears and

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and

plums in fruit, gennitings, and codlings.

Their entertainment at the height,
In cream and codlings rev'ling with delight.

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, fouth of a codling Mortimer.

hedge.

A codling, e're it went his lip in,
Wou'd strait become a golden pippin.

Coe'fficacy. n. s. [con and efficacia, Lat.] The
feveral things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those Swift. The power of

feveral things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those stars, or coefficary particular in medications. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

COEFFICI'ENCY. n. f. [con and efficio, Latin.] Cooperation; the state of acting together to some single end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirit's instrumental coefficiency, requires, that they be kept together, without distinction or dissipation.

Coefficient. n. f. [con and efficiens, Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.

2. In algebra.

2. In algebra.
Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are fupposed to be multiplied, and so do make a rectangle, or product with the letters; as 4 a, b x, c xx; where 4 is the coefficient of 4 a; b of b x, and c of c xx.

Chambers.

3. In fluxions.

The coefficient of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity arising by the division of that term, by the generat
Chambers.

ed quantity.

Chambers.

Co'eliack Passion. A diarrhæa, or flux, that arises from the indigestion or putrefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted stinking Quincy.

COE MPTION. n. f. [coemptio, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and coemption of wares for refale, where they

are not reftrained, are great means to enrich Bacon. Coe'qual. adj. [from con and equalis, Lat.] Equal; being in the same state with another.

Henry the fifth did sometime prophecy,

If once he came to be a cardinal,

He'll make his cap coequal with the crown. Shakespeare. Coequa'LITY. n. s. [from coequal j The state of being equal. To COE'RCE. v. a. [coercio, Latin.] To restrain; to keep in

order by force.

Punishments are manifold, that they may coerce this pro-Ayliffe.

fligate fort. COE'RCIBLE. adj. [from coerce.]

1. That may be reftrained.

2. That ought to be reftrained.

COE RCION. n. f. [from coerce.] Penal restraint; check.

The coercion or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contuma-

Government has coercion and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothless and precarious.

That which has the power of laying reftraint.

All things on the furface fpread, are bound

By their coercive vigour to the ground!

Blackmore.

That which has the authority of restraining by punishment.

For ministers to seek that themselves might have coercive power over the church, would have been hardly construed. Hooker.

The virtues of a magistrate or general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, e.ercive power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity, as well as justice.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Co: SSE'NTIAL. adj. [con and essentia, Latin.] Participating of

the fame effence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indivisible unity we adore the father, as being altogether of himself; we glorify that consubstantial word which is the son; we bless and magnify that coeffential spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the holy ghost.

Hooker. COESSENTIA'LITY.

COESSENTIA'LITY. n. f. [from coeffential.] Participation of the

COETA'NEOUS. adj. [con and arms,

1. Of the fame age with another. Sometimes with to.

Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their fon coetaneous unto
both.

Brown's Fulgar Errours.

Every fault hath fome penal effects, coetaneous to the act.

Government of the Tongue.

2. Sometimes with.

Through the body every member fustains another; and all are coctaneous, because none can subsist alone. Bentley. Coete'RNAL. adj. [con and atternus, Lat.] Equally eternal with another. with another.

Or of the eternal cocternal beam ! COETERNALLY. adv. [from cocternal. In a state of equal eternity with another.

Arius had already dishonoured his coeternally begotten son.

Having existence from COETE'RNITY. n. f. [from cocternal.] eternity equal with another eternal being.

The cternity of the fon's generation, and his coeternity and consubstantiality with the father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. COE'VAL. adj. [coævus, Latin.] Hammond.

1. Of the same age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock, Coeval, and new shorn, from the clear brook

Prior. Recent.

2. Of the same age with another, followed by with.

This religion cannot pretend to be covval with mankind.

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of

the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypothesis are coequal Bentley. with the former.

Silence! coeval with eternity;

Thou wert, e're nature first began to be: 'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee. Pope.

3. Sometimes by to.

Although we had no monuments of religion ancienter than idelatry, we have no reason to conclude, that idolatrous religion was coeval to mankind. Hale.

Coe VAL. n. f. [from the adjective.] A contemporary.
As it were not enough to have outdone all your coevals in wit, you will excel them in good nature. Pope. Coe'vous. adj. [coævus, Lat.] Of the same age.

Then it should not have been the first, as supposing some

other thing coevens to it.
To COEXI'ST. v. n. [con and existo, Latin.]

1. To exist at the same time.

The three stars that coexist in heavenly constellations, are a multitude of stars. Hale. Of fubstances no one has any clear idea, farther than of

certain simple ideas coexisting together.

2. I'cllowed by with.

It is sufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, with which the motion or appearance never coexisted.

Locke.

COENISTENCE. n. f. [from coexist.]
1. Having existence at the same time with another.

The measuring of any duration, by some motion, depends not on the real coexistence of that thing to that motion, or any other periods of revolution.

Locke.

2. More commonly followed by with.

We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their coexistence with him.

COEXI'STENT. adj. [from coexist.]
1. Having existence at the same time with another, with to. To the measuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requifite that that thing should be coexistent to the motion we measure by, or any other periodical revolution.
2. Sometimes with.

This proves no antecedent necessity, but coexistent with the Bramb. Answ. to Hobbs.

Time is taken for so much of infinite duration as is coexissent with the motions of the great bodies of the universe

Locke. All that one point is either future or past, and no parts are coexistent or contemporary with it.

To COEXTE'ND. v. a. [con and extende, Lat.] To extend to Bentley.

the fame space or duration with another.

Every motion is, in some fort, coextended with the body

COENTE'NSION. n. f. [from coextend.] The act or state of ex-And though it be a spirit, yet I find it is no inconveni-ence to have some analogy, at least of coextension, with my

CO'FFEE. n. f. [It is originally Arabick, pronounced caheu by the Turks, and cabuah by the Arabs.] The tree is a species of Arabick Jessamine, which see.

It is found to fucceed as well in the Caribbee islands as in

their native place of growth: but whether the coffee produced in the West Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will discover. The berry brought the Levant is most esseemed; and the berry, when ripe, is found as hard as horn.

COFFEE also denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for these eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Some refer the invention of coffee to the Persians; from whom it was learned, in the fifteenth century, by a musti of Aden, a city near the mouth of the Red Sea, where it soon came in vogue, and passed from thence to Mecca, and from Arabia Felix to Cairo. From Egypt the use of coffee advanced to Syria and Constantinople. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France; and a Greek servant, called Pasqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turky merchant, in 1652, to make his coffee, first set up the profession of coffeeman, and introduced the drink among us; though some say Dr. Harvey had used it before.

Chambers.

They have in Turky a drink called coffee, made of a berry of the tame name, as black as foot, and of a strong scent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comfortcth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion.
To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,

Or o'er cold coffice trifle with the spoon.

Co'ffeehouse. n. j. [coffee and house.] A house of entertainment where cossee is sold, and the guests are supplied with news papers.

At ten, from coffeehouse or play, Returning, finishes the day. It is a point they do not concern themselves about, farther than perhaps as a subject in a coffeehouse.

Swift. Co'ffeeman. n. f. [coffee and man.] One that keeps a coffee-

Consider your enemies the Lacedemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a coffeeman to Agesilaus? Addison. Coffee and pot. The covered pot in which coffee is boiled coffee is boiled.

COFFER. n. f. coppe, Saxon.]

1. A cheft generally for keeping money.

Two iron coffers hung on either fide, With precious metal full as they could hold.
The lining of his coffers shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. Spenfer:

Shakespeare. If you destroy your governour that is wealthy, you must chuse another, who will fill his coffers out of what is left. L'Est. 2. Treasure.

He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's coffers, for honour sake.

3. [In architecture.] A square depressure in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, usually filled

with fome enrichment.

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from fix to seven foot deep, and from fixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raised two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has broadled before with earth for its covering, and serves as a has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and ferves as a parapet with embrafures.

To Co'ffer. v. a. [from the noun.] To treasure up in chests.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding

might coffer up. Co'fferer of the King's Houshold. n. s. A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the comptinghouse and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers or the houshold, for their good demeanour in their

COFFIN. n. f. [cofin, French.]

1. The box or cheft in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the coffin that carried himself to his sepulchre.

Not a flower fweet

On my black coffin let there be ftrown. One fate they have, Shakefpeare.

The ship their coffin, and the sea their grave. Waller. The joiner is fitting screws to your coffin. Swift.

2. A mould of paste for a pye.
3.44 paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.

4. In farriery. COFFIN of a barfe, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone. The coffin bone is a small frongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the foot of t

the whole form of the foot.

To CO'FFIN. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclose in a coffin.

Would'st thou have laugh'd, had I come coffin's home, That weep'st to see me triumph?

Let me lie Shaker beare.

In prison, and here be coffin'd, when I die. C'OFFINMAKER. n. f. [coffin and mater.] One whose trade is to make coffins. Where will be your fextons, co Jinmakers and plummers! Tat.

To COG. v. a. [A word of uncertain original, derived by Skinner from coqueliner, French.]

To flatter; to wheedle; to footh by adulatory speeches.

I'll mountebank their loves,

Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd

Of all the trades in Rome. Shakespeare.

To obtrude by falsehood.

The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by cogging in the word.

I have cogged in the word to serve my turn.

Stillingsleet. Tillotfon.

Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have, by concerted applauses, been cogged upon the town for masterpieces. Dennis.

3. To Cog a die. To secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify.

But then my study was to cog the dice, And dext'rously to throw the lucky sice. Dryden.

For guineas in other men's breeches, Your gamesters will palm and will ex-Ye gallants of Newgate, whose largers were nice 'Swift.

In diving in pockets, or cogging of dice. To Cog. v. n. To lye; to wheedle. Swift.

Mrs. Ford, I cannot cog; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford: now shall I fin in my wish.

OG. n. f. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon ancog. n. f. 7 other wheel.

To Cog. v. a. [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

Co'GENCY. n. f. [from cogent.] Force; strength; power of

compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are Maxims and axioms, principles of icience, because they are felf-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever showed the soundation of their clearness and cogency. Locke. COGENT. adj. [cogens, Latin.] Forcible; resistles; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction. Such is the cogent force of nature. Prior. They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if possible, this most cogent proof of a Deity.

Deity. Bentley.

Deity.

COGENTLY. adv. [from cogent.] With refiftless force; forcibly; so as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as being weak or fallacious, which our own existence, and the sensible parts of the universe, offer so clearly and cogently to our thoughts.

Locke.

Co'GGER. n. f. [from To cog.] A flatterer; a wheedler. Co'GGLESTONE. n. f. [cuogolo, Ital.] A little stone; a small Skinner.

pebble.

Co'GITABLE. adj. [from cogito, Lat.] That which may be thought on; what may be the subject of thought.

To CO'GITATE. v. n. [cogito, Lat.] To think.

COGITATION. n. f. [cogitatio, Lat.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their cogitations darkened, and being strangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. Hooker.

A picture puts me in mind of a friend: the intention of

A picture puts me in mind of a friend: the intention of the mind in feeing, is carried to the object represented, which is no more than simple cogitation, or apprehension of the per-Stilling fleet.

This Descartes proves, that brutes have no cogitation, because they could never be brought to fignify their thoughts by

any artificial figns.

These powers of cogitation, and volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it.

Bentley.

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his cogitations vast and irregular, began not to brook him Bacon. well.

3. Meditation.
On fome great charge employ'd He scem'd, or fixt in cogitation deep.
COGITATIVE. adj. [from cogito, Lat.]
1. Having the power of thought and reflection. Milton.

If these powers of cogitation and sensation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from fome cogitative substance, which we call spirit and soul. Bentley. 2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The carl had the closer and more reserved countenance, being by nature more cogitative.

COGNA'TION. n. f. [cognatio, Lat.]

1. Kindred; descent from the same original. Wotton.

Two vices I shall mention, as being of near cognation to ingratitude, pride and hard-heartedness, or want of com-South.

Let the criticks tell me what certain sense they could put upon either of these four words, by their mere cognation with Watts. each other.

2. Relation; participation of the same nature.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no cogna-Brown's Vulgar Errours. COGNISE'E. n. f. [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or

tenements is acknowledged.

Co'GNISOUR. n. f. [In law.] Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another.

Cowel.

COGNITION. n. f. [cognitio, Lat.] Knowledge; complete

I will not be myself nor have cognition Of what I feel: I am all patience. Shakespeare: God, as he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, not only in power, as under his subjection, or in his prefence, as in his cognition; but in their very effence, as in the foul of their cafualties.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Co'GNITIVE. adj. [from cognitus, Latin.] Having the power

of knowing.

Unless the understanding employ and exercise its cognitive or apprehensive power about these terms, there can be no

or apprehensive power about these terms, there can see actual apprehension of them.

Co'gn:zable. adj. [cognoisable, French.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognizance, others of a mixed nature, such as are cognizable both in the ecclesiastical and focular courts.

Aylistic. and fecular courts.

Co'GNIZANCE. n. f. [connoifance, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to confider how we may discountenance and prevent those evils which the law can take no cognizance of. L'Eftrange.

Happiness or misery, in converse with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no cognizan e of. South.

The moral crime is completed, and there are only circumstances wanting to work it up for the cognizance of the law.

Addison's Freeholder. 2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's fervants flood, in a feemly manner, in their livery coats, with cognizances, ranged on both fides, and made the king a bow.

These were the proper cognizances and coat-arms of the Brown's Vulgar Errours. COGNO'MINAL. adj. [cognomen, Latin.] Having the fame name.

Nor do those animals more resemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the constellations which pass under animal names in heaven; nor the dogfish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his cognominal or namesake in the heavens.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

the heavens.

Cognomination, m. f. [cognomen, Lat.]

1. A furname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deserved the name great: Alexander, of the same cognomination, was generalissimo of Greece. Brown's Vul. Err.

COGNO'SCENCE. n. f. [cognosco, Latin.] Knowledge; the state or act of knowing.

Diet.

Cogno'scible. adj. [cognosco, Latin.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The same that is said for the redundance of matters intelli-

gible and cognoscible in things natural, may be applied to things artificial.

To COHA BIT. v. n. [cohabito, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the fame place.

The victorious Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to cohalit with that holy thing. South's Sermons.

2. To live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a defign to cohabit with her as fuch.

Coha'BITANT. n. f. [from cohabit.] An inhabitant of the

The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their cohabitants.

Cohabita'tion. n. s. [from cohabit.]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.

2. The state of living together as married persons.

Which desect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after cohabitation, and actual consummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract.

Bacon. make void a contract. Bacon.

Monsieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after feventy years cohabitation:

Cohe'ir. n. f. [cohæres, Lat.] One of feveral among whom

an inheritance is divided.

Married persons, and widows and virgins, are all coheirs in the inheritance of Jesus, if they live within the laws of their Taylor.

COHE'IRESS. n. s. [from coheir.] A woman who has an equal fhare of an inheritance with other women.

To COHE'RE. v. n. [cohæreo, Latin.]

1. To flick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of

Two pieces of marble, having their furface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in fuch a manner as to intercept the air, do cohere firmly together as one. Woodward. We find that the force, whereby bodies cohere, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when

they are at ever so small a finite distance. Cheyne.

None

None want a place for all their center found,

Hung to the goddess, and coher'd around; Not closer, orb in orb conglob'd, are seen The buzzing bees about their dusky queen.

Pope. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of

3. To fuit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time coher'd with place, or place with wishing. Shakes. To agree.

COHE'RENCE. n. f. [coharentia, Lat.] COHE'RENCY.

That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they result divulfion and separation; nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved, or being only laid upon one another, might be parted again.

The weight or pressure of the air will not explain, nor can

be a cause of the coherence of the particles of air themselves.

Matter is either fluid or folid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion.

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It shall be no trouble to find each controversy's resting place, and the coherence it hath with things, either on which it dependent, or which depend on it.

Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily

that coherence, which causes have with their usual effects? Hooker. 3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another

regularly and naturally.

4. Confishency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts

of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him. Locke.

Cohe'Rent. adj. [cohærens, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, fo as to refift feparation.

By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or less coherent. Arbuthnot.

Where all must full, or not coherent be; And all that rifes, rise in due degree.

2. Suitable to fomething else; regularly adapted.
Inftruct my daughter,

That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,

Shakespeare.

3. Confistent; not contradictory to itself.

A coherent thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a fet of rules. Watts.

COHE'SION. n. f. [from cohere.]
1. The act of flicking together.

Hard particles, heaped together, touch in a few points, and must be separable by less force than breaks a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the space between them, without any pores or interstices to weaken their cohesion.

Newton. Solids and fluids differ in the degree of cohefion, which, being

increased, turns a fluid into a solid. Arbuthnot.

2. The state of union or inseparability.
What cruse of their cohesion can you find?

What props support, what chains the fabrick bind. Blackm. 3. Connection ; dependence.

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural cohefion, come to be united in their heads.

Cohestive. adj. [from cohere.] That has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.

Cohestiveness. n. f. [from cohefive.] The quality of being cohesive; the quality of resisting separation.

To Cohist. v. a [cohibeo, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder. Diet.

To COHOBATE. v. a. To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distill it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, cohobated, being exercted and admitted again into the blood with the

being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. Arbuthnot.

COHOBA'TION. n. f [from cohobate.] A returning any diffilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues.

Quincy.

Cohobation is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter and distilling it again. Locke.

This oil, dulcified by cohehation with an aromatized spirit, is of use to reffere the digestive faculty.

CO HORT. n. s. [cohors, Latin.]

1. A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about

five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many cohorts, companies, and enfigns from hence as from any of their provinces.

In poetical language, a body of warriours.

Th' arch-angelic pow'r prepar'd

For fwift descent; with him the cohort bright

Of watchful cherubim.

Here Churchill, not fo prompt

To vaunt as fight, his hardy cohorts join'd

With Eugene. Phillips. COHORTA'TION. n. f. [cohortatio, Lat.] Encouragement by

words; incitement.

COIF. n. f. [ coeffe, French, from cofea, for cucufa, low Latin.] The head-dress; a lady's cap; the sericant's cap.

The judges of the sour circuits in Wales, although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of Bacon.

are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the coif, yet are they considerable.

No less a man than a brother of the coif began his suit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple.

Addijon.

Co'IFED. adj. [from coif.] Wearing a coif.

Co'IFFURE. n. s. [coeffure, French.] Head-dress.

I am highly pleased with the coiffure now in fashion, and think it shews the good sense of the valuable part of the sex.

Addijon's Spectator.

Coigne. n. f. [An Irish term, as it seems.]

Fitz Thomas of Desmond began that extortion of coigne and livery, and pays that is, he and his army took horsemeat and man's meat, and money, at pleasure.

Davies. COIGNE. n. f. [French.]

1. A corner.

Pope.

Milton.

2. A wooden wedge used by printers.

To COIL. wear [cueiller, French.] To gather into a narrow compass; as to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

The lurking particles of air so expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them turgid, until the pressure of the air, that at first coiled them, be re-admitted to do the same thing again.

COULD TO Second Second 1

Coil. n. f. [kolleren, Germ.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; buftle; ftir; hurry; confusion.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this coil

Would not infect his reason. Shakespeare. You, mistress, all this coil is 'long of you. Shakespeare. In that sleep of death what dreams may come,

When we have shuffleed off this mortal coil, Must give us pause. Shakespeare.

2. A rope wound into a ring.

Coin. n. f. [coigne, French.] A corner; any thing standing out angularly; a square brick cut diagonally; called often quoin, or quine.

No jutting frieze, Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird Hath made his pendant bed. Shakespeare. Shakespeare.
See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond' corner ftone? Shakes.
COIN. n. s. [by some imagined to come from cuneus, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.

He gave Dametas a good sum of gold in ready coin, which Menalcas had bequeathed.

Sidney.

You have made Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's coin. Shake Speare. I cannot tell how the poets will succeed in the explication of coins, to which they are generally very great strangers. Addison.

She now contracts her vast design,

And all her triumphs shrink into a coin.

Pope.

2. Payment of any kind.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood, is repaid in a nobler coin. Hammond.

To COIN. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To mint or ftamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for coining: I am the king himself.

They never put in practice a thing so necessary as coined Peacham. money is.

Peacham.

Tenants cannot coin rent just at quarter-day, but must ga-

ther it by degrees. Can we be fure that this medal was really coincd by an artificer, or is but a product of the foil from whence it was taken.

Bentley's Sermons.

2. To make or forge any thing, in an ill fense.

My lungs

Coin words 'till their decay, against those measles,

Which we disdain should tetter us. Shake Speare. Never coin a formal lye on't,

To make the knight o'ercome the giant. Hudibras. Those metives induced Virgil to coin his fable. Dryden. Some tale, fome new pretence, he daily coin'd, o footh his fifter, and delude her mind.

Dryden.

A term is coined to make the conveyance easy.

Coinage. n. f. [from coin.]

The act or practice of coining money.

The care of the coinage was committed to the inferior magistrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial as w. solemnly practise in this country.

Arbuthnot.

2. Coin; money; stamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a coinage of some Jews, in derision

of Christians, who first began that portrait. The charges of coining money. Brown.

4. Forgery; invention.
This is the very coinage of your brain;

COL This bodiless creation ecflacy Is very cunning in.
To COINCI'DE. v. n. [coincido, Latin ] Shakespeare. I. To fall upon the fame point; to meet in the fame point.

If the equator and ecliptick had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth quite useles. Cheyne's Phil. Prin. 2. To concur; to be confishent with.

The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often coincide with each other.

Watts.

Coi'ncidence. n. f. [from coincide.]

1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same

An univerfal equilibrium, ariting from the coincidence of in-finite centers, can never be naturally acquired. Bentley. Concurrence; confiftency; tendency of many things to the

fame end. The very concurrence and coincidence of fo many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries with it a great weight.

3. It is followed by with.

The coincidence of the planes of this rotation with one another, and with the plane of the coliptick, is very near the

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Coi'ncident. adj. [from coincide.]

1. Falling upon the same point.

These circles I viewed through a prism; and as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became coincident.

2. Concurrent; confistent; equivalent; tantamount.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to and coincident with the ruling principles of a virtuous and South well inclined man.

These words of our apostle are exactly coincident with that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians. Bentley. Coindication. n. s. [from con and indico, Latin.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

Co'INER. n. f. [from coin.]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a ftamper of coin.

My father was I know not where

When I was stampt: some coiner with his tools

Shakespeare. Made me a counterfeit. It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts

of the sculptor or the coiner.

There are only two parents referred to, both less advantageous to the coiner than this of wood.

A counterfeiter of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.

3. An inventor.

Dionysius, a Greek coiner of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus.

To Cojo'in. v. n. [conjungo, Lat.] To join with another in

the same office. Thou may'ft cojoin with fomething, and thou dost,

And that beyond commission.

Co'istril. n. f. A coward cock; a runaway. Shakespeare.

He's a coward and a coiftril, that will not drink to my

Coit. n. f. [kote, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See Quoit. The time they wear out at coits, kayles, or the like idle

exercises.

COI'TION. n. f. [coitio, Latin.]
1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philosophers should imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, confidering how openly they act their coition, produce spawn, tadpoles and frogs.

Ray.

He is not made productive of his kind, but by coition with

Grew. a female.

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed coition, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a fyndrome and concourse of

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Coke. n. f. [Perhaps from coquo, Skinner.] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently used in drying malt.

CO'LANDER. n. f. [colo, to strain, Lat.] A sieve either of hair, twigs or metal, through which a mixture to be separated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

Take a thick woven ofier colander, Through which the pressed wines are strained clear. May. All the viscera of the body are but as so many colarders to separate several juices from the blood. Ray.

The brains from nose and mouth, and either ear,

Came iffuing forth, as through a colander The curdled milk.

Dryden. COLA'TION. n.f. [from colo, Lat.] The art of filtering or · Straining.

CO'LATURE. n. f. [from colo, Latin.]

1. The art of ftraining; filtration.

2. The matter ftrained.

N° XXVII.

Co'LBERTINE. n.f. A kind of lace worn by women.
Go, hang out an old friftneer gorget, with a yard of yellow colbertine again.

Colcothar is the dry fubitance which remains after diffillation, but commonly meant of the caput mortuum of vitriol.

Colcothar, or vitriol burnt, though under a redness, containing the fixed falt, will make good ink. Brown's Fuig. Errours. COLD. adj. [colb, Saxon; kat, German.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; without warmth; without

heat.
The diet in the state of manhood ought to be solid; and their chief drink water cold, because in such a state it has its own natural spirit.

Arbuthnot.

2. Chill; fhivering; having fense of cold.

O noble English, that could entertain,
With half their force, the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,

All out of work, and cold for action.

Shale feare

3. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the fun than the hot herbs; as a told hand will fooner find a little warmth there are here. warmth than an hot. Bacon.

4. Unaffected; frigid; without passion; without zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned.

There fprung up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being compared, were thought to be marvellous cold and dull. Hooker.

Infinite shall be made cold in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. Ajcham.

Temp'rately proceed to what you would 'Thus violently redrefs.——Sir, these cold ways, That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous. Shakesp.

That feem like prudent helps, are very poisonous. Shakefp.

New dated letters these,

Their cold intent, tenour and substance thus;

Here doth he wish his person, and his power,

The which he could not levy.

We should not, when the blood was cold, have threatned

Our prisoners with the sword.

To see a world i.. slames, and an host of angels in the clouds, one must be much of a stoick to be a cold and unconcerned speciator.

Burnet.

Burnet.

Shake Speare.

cerned spectator.

No drum or trumpet needs T' inspire the coward, or to warm the cold,

His voice, his fole appearance, makes them bold. Dryden.
O, thou haft touch'd me with thy facred theme,

And my coli heart is kindled at thy flame. A man must te of a very cold or degenerate temper, whose heart doth not burn within him in the midft of praise and adoration.

5. Unaffecting; unable to move the passions.

The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a disguise; but the jest grows cold even with them too, when it comes on in a fecond fcene. Addison.

6. Reserved; coy; not assectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let is knights have colder looks

Among you. Shakespeare. The commissioners grew more reserved and celder towards ch other.

Clarender. each other.

7. Chaste. You may

Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty, And yet feem cold, the time you may so hoodwink: We've willing dames enough.

Shak

Shakeffeare. 8. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

Shakespeare.

My mafter's fuit will be but cold,
Since she respects my mistress' love.

9. Not hasty; not violent.

10. Not affecting the scent strongly.
She made it good
At the hedge corner, in the coldest fault.

11. Not having the scent strongly affected.
Smell this business with a sense as cold
As is a dead man's nose. As is a dead man's nose.

Shakespeares Cold. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat;

the frigorifick power.
Fair lined flippers for the cold.

Shake [peare. Heat and cold are nature's two hands, whereby she chiefly Heat and cold are nature's two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readines, in respect of the sire; but for cold we must say 'till it cometh, or seek it in deep caves, or high mountains; and when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree.

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chilness.

When she saw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly cold ran shiv'ring to her heart.

Dryden.

3 A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration.

What disease hast thou?

A'whorson cold, sir; a cough.

Shakespeare.

Let no ungentle cold destroy

Rascommon. All taste we have of heav'nly joy. Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the difruption of it, by stopping all the pores, and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within flruggle violently, as we get a fever by a cold. Co'LDLY. adv. [from cold.]

Without heat.
 Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.
 What England says, say briefly, gentle lord; Shakespeare.

We coldly pause for thee.

Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,

Nor would believe my lord had fent;

So never offer'd once to ftir,

But coldly faid, your fervant, fir.

Co'ldness. n. f. [from cold.]

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to miner.

Royle.

Such was the discord, which did first disperse

Form, order, beauty through the universe;

While driness moisture, erldness heat resists,

All that we have, and that we are subsists.

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence;

disregard

difregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, because in region all men presume themselves interested; but they are also, for the most part, hotlier prosecuted: for as much as codons, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in these so favourably construed. Hooker.

If upon reading the admired passages in such authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himself wants the faculty of discovering

It betrayed itself at first in a fort of indifference and carelessines in all her actions, and coldness to her best friends.

Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy coldness raise
Tempers and storms in his afflicted bosom!

Addison. Let ev'ry torque its various censures chuse, Prior.

Absolve with coldneys, or with spite accuse.
4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.

The filver stream her virgin coldness keeps, For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps.

Pope. COLF. n. f. [capl, Saxon.] A general name for all forts of

CAEBAGE, which fee.

Co'LESEED. n. f. [from cole and feed.]

Where land is rank, it is not good to fow wheat after a fallow; but coiefeed or barley, or both, and then wheat.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Co'LEWORT. n. f. [caplpyne, Sax.] See CABBAGE, of which

it is a species.

The decoction of coleworts is also commended to bathe

Next took the coleworts, which her husband got From his own ground (a fmall well-water'd spot);

She flripp'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best She culi'd, and then with handy care she dress'd. Dryden.

How turnips hide their fwelling heads below,

And how the closing coleworts upwards grow.

Collick. n. f. [colicus, Latin.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain.
There are four forts: 1. A bilious colick, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, fo as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. flatuent colick, which is pain in the bowels from flatufes and wind, which diftend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hysterical colick, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by confent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous colick, which is from convulfive spasms and contertions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the their capacities are in many places freightened, and fometimes fo as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remed by brisk catharticks, joined with opiates and emollient determinents. There is also a species of this distemper which is constant.

monly called the stone colick, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kids. and this is most commonly to be treated by nephritick oily diureticks, and is greatly assisted with the carminative

turpentine clysters.

Colicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the gir in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments. Co'LICK. adj. Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, colick pangs. To Colla'pse. v. n. [collabor collapsus, Latin.] Milton. To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In confumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted; and the fides of the canals collapse; therefore the attrition is increased, and consequently the heat. Arbu

COLLA'PSION. n. f. [from collapse.]

1. The state of vessels closed.

The act of closing or collapsing. COLLAR. n. f. [collare, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, fays the dog, but the fretting of my collar:
nay, fays the wolf, if there be a collar in the cafe, I know
better things than to fell my liberty.

L'Estrange.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds,

With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,

Dryden.

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners legs, The traces of the smallest spider's web,

The coliars of the mooninine's watery beams. Shakespeare.

3: The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.

To flip the Collar. To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When as the ape him heard fo much to talk

Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,

He would have flift the collar handsomely.

Spenser.

5. A COLLAR of Brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

Co'LLAR-BONE. n. f. [from collar and bone.] The clavicle; the bones on each fide of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach, fell down, bruised his face, and broke his right co lar-bone. Wifeman's Surgery.

To Co'LLAR. v. a. [from the noun.]

To feize by the collar; to take by the throat.

 To feize by the collar; to take by the throat.
 To Collar beef, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.
 COLLA'TE. v. a. [conjero collatum, Latin.]
 To compare one thing of the same kind with another.
 Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well collated.
 and those well collated.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace

Christianity, without considering, weighing, and collating both religions.

To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting. With to. To place in an eccleliastical benefice.

3. With to.

He thrust out the invader, and collated Amsdorf to the benefice: Luther performed the consecration. If a patron shall neglect to present into a benefice, that has

been void above fix months, the bishop may collate thereunto. Ayliffey's Parergon.

COLLA'TERAL. adj. [con and latus, Latin.]

1. Side to fide.

In his bright radiance and collateral light

Must I be comforted, not in his sphere.
Thus saying, from his radiant scat he rose, Shakespeare. Of high collateral glory.

Milton.

2. Running parallel.
3. Diffused on either side.

Butman by number is to manifest His fingle imperfection; and beget Like of his like, his image multiply'd; In unity defective, which requires Collateral love, and dearest amity.

Milton. 4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to fuch as are allied to him ex latere, commonly stiled co laterals, if there be no afcendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death.

5. Not direct; not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me, Ayliffe.

If by direct or by collateral hand

They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give To you in satisfaction. Shakespeare.

oncurrent. All the force of the motive lies entirely within itself: it receives no collateral strength from external considerations.

Atterbury's Sermons.

COLLA'TERALLY. adv. [from collateral.]

These pullies may be multiplied according to fundry disferent fituations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed collaterally. 2. Indirectly

By afferting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papifts more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanaticks more collaterally, because they have assumed what amounts to an intallibility in the private spirit.

Dryden.

In collateral relation.

3. In collateral relation.

Collation. n. f. [collatio, Latin.]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first collation of these benefits, but also for their preservation.

Ray.

another.

In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that collation doth its office.

I return you your Milton, which, upon collation, I find to be revised and augmented in several places.

Pope.

In law.

Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time.

Bishops should be placed by collation of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election or confirmation Hayward.

A repast.

COLLATI'TIOUS. adj. [collatitius, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many.
Colla'Tor. n. f. [from collate.] Dia.

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts.

To read the titles they give an editor, or collator of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters.

Addison. Addison.

2. One who prefents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary collator, 'till a conth is expired from the day of presentation.

Ayliffe. month is expired from the day of presentation.

Ayliste.

To Colla'ud. v. a. [collaudo, Lat.] To join in praising. Dist.

CO'LLEAGUE. n. s. [collega, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable.

Easy it might be seen that I intend

The second of the last syllable.

Mercy colleague with justice, fending thee.

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without colleagues.

Swift.

To Colle'Ague. v. a. [from the noun.] To unite with.

Colleagued with this dream of his advantage,

He hath not fail'd to peffer us with meffage,

Importing the furrender of those lands.

To CO'LLECT. v. a. [coiligo collectum, Latin.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily collect.

Watts.

To draw many units, or numbers, into one fum.

Let a man collect into one fum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it.

To gain from observation.
The reverent care I bear unto my lord,

Made me collect these dangers in the duke.

Shakesp.

To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of such an erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples.

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill collected.

To Collect himself. To recover from surprise; to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.

Be collected;

No more amazement.

No more amazement.

Affrighted much,

I did in time collect myfelf, and thought

Shakespeare. This was so, and no slumber. Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remis; whereas they who receive a wound, become more vigilant and collected.

Hayward.

vigilant and collected.

Co'llect. n. f. [collecta, low Lat.] A fhort comprehensive prayer, used at the facrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper collects.

COLLECTA'NEOUS. adj. [col'estaneus, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

Colle'ctible. adj. [from collect.] That which may be gathered from the compiled from the collect.

thered from the premises by just consequence. Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not collectible from Brown's Vugar Errours.

the following words.

Collection r. f. [from collect.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An affemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight defires to quit thy arms,
Fairel collection of thy fex's charms. Prior. The gallery is hung with a numerous collection of pictures.

Addison on Italy. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse. This fense is now scarce in use.

If once we descend into probable collections, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the terthery where human laws take place. Hooker.

4. A corollary; a confectary deduced from premises; de-

duction; consequence.
It should be a weak collection, if whereas we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of Heaven to all believers; a thing in such fort affirmed with circumstance, were taken as infinuating an op-posite denial before that circumstance be accomplished. *Hooker* This label

Is so from sense in hardness, that I can

Make no collection of it. Shakefpeares When she, from fundry arts, one skill doth draw;

Gath'ring from divers fights, one act of war;

From many cases like, one rule of law:

These her collections, not the senses.

Collectivitious. adj. [collections, Lat.] Gathered up.

Collective. adj. [from collect; collectif, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

A body collective, because it containeth a huge multitude.

The three forms of government differ only by the civil ad-ministration being in the hands of one or two, called kings, in a senate called the nobles, or in the people collective or representative, who may be called the commons.

The difference between a compound and a collective idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a collective idea, things of the fame.

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative. Antiquity left unto us many falfities, controulable not only

by critical and collective reason, but contrary observations.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. 3. [In grammar.] A collective noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be fingular; as a con sany; an

army. COLLE'CTIVELY. adv. [from collective.] In a general mass; in a body; not fingly; not numbered by individuals; in the agregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all fin collectively, in fuch fort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us, yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided.

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet collectively they make up a good moral evidence. Hale.

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth collectively into standing springs and rivers.

Woodward.

COLLE'CTOR. n. f. [collector, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects feattered things together.

The grandfather might be the first collector of them into a Volumes, without any of the collector's own reflections.

Addison on I

2. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties, or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embezzled, lavished, and feasted away by collectors, and other officers. Temple.

The commissions of the revenue are disposed of, and the collectors are appointed by the commissioners.

Swift.

Collegatary. n. f. [from con and legatum, a legacy, Latin.] In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons.

with one or more other persons.

CO'LLEGE. n. s. [collegium, Latin.]

1. A community; a number of persons living by some common

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,

Thick as the college of the bees in May. Dryden.

2. A fociety of men set apart for learning or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions, which Have satisfied the king for his divorce, Gather'd from all the samous colleges Almost in Christendom.

I would the callege of the cardinals Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome.

This order or fociety is fometimes called Solomon's house, and sometimes the college of the fix days work. Bason. The house in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the college.

2 Kings xxii. 14. 4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick. College in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.

feffed by a college.

Colle'GIAN. n. f. [from college.] An inhabitant of a college;
a member of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain of your positions are unto the state of collegiate societies, whereon the two universities consists.

A distribute the state of collegiate societies, whereon the two universities consists.

whereon the two univerlities comit.

A convenient as was built at a convenient diffance from the cathedral church, wherein a number of prefbyters were fettled, and lived together in one congre-Aylitte

COLLE GIATE

Shakefpeare.

COLLE'GIATE. n. f. [from college.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an university man.

These are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please; and no collegiate like them, for purging the property of the college. passions. Rymer.

Co'LLET. n. f. [Fr. from collum, Lat. the neck.]

t. Anciently fomething that went about the neck: fometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

3. A term used by turners.

7. COLLI'DE. v. a. [collido, Lat.] To strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accension of air upon collision,

but inflammable efluencies from the bodies collided.

Co'LLIER. n. f. [from coal.]

1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal pits.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great grafier, a great timberman, great collier, and a great landman. A ship that carries coals.

Co'LLIERY. n. f. [from collier.]

1. The place where coals are dug.
2. The coal trade.

Co'lliflower. n. f. [from capl, Sax. cabbage, and flower. See Cauliflower and Cabbage.

Colligation. n. f. [colligatio, Lat.] A binding together.

These the midwise contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuosity or nodosity, the navel, occasioned by the colligation of vessels.

Brown's Vulgar Errows.

Collima'tion. n. s. [from collimo, Lat.] The act of aiming

at a mark; aim.

Collinea'Tion. n. f. [collineo, Lat.] The act of aiming. Co'lliquable. adj. [from colliquate.] Eafily diffolved; liable.

The tender confishence renders it the more colliquable and Harvey. confumptive.

Colliquate. The fubstance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

Co'lliquant. adj. [from colliquate.] That which has the power of melting or diffolving.

To CO'LLIQUATE. v. a. [colliqueo, Latin.] To melt; to diffolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was colliquated had been removed from the fire. Boyle. The fat of the kidneys is apt to be colliquated through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever.

Harvey on Confumptions.

Colliqua'Tion. n. f. [colliquatio, Latin.]

The melting of any thing whatsoever by heat, more parcularly such a temperament or disposition of the animal sluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands, and particularly through those of the skin, faster than they ought; which occasions sluxes of many kinds, but mostly profuse, greasy, claim we weats. Quincy. From them proceed arefaction, colliquation, concoction, ma-

turation, and most effects of nature.

Any kind of universal diminution and colliquation of the Harvey.

COLLI'QUATIVE. adj. [from colliquate.] Melting; diffolvent. A colliquative fever is such as is attended with a diarrhea, or profuse sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.

Quincy.

It is a consequent of a burning colliquative fever, whereby the humours, grease, fat, and slesh of the body are melted.

Harvey on Consumptions.

Colliquefacio, Latin.] The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by fimple collique faction, for the better discovering of the nature, and consents and differnts of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their dissolutions.

COLLI'SION. n. f. [from collisio, Latin.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or by collision of two bodies grind

The air attrite to fire. The devil fometimes borrowed fire from the altar to confume the votaries; and by the mutual collision of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox Christians in a slame. Decay of Piety.

The flint and the fleel you may move apart as long as you please; but it is the hitting and collision of them that must

The state of being struck together; a class.

The state of being struck together; a class.

Then from the classes between popes and kings,

Debate, like sparks from slint's collision, springs.

Debate, like sparks from slint's collision, springs.

Debate, like sparks from slint's collision, springs.

To place; to To CO'LLOCATE. v. a. [colloco, Latin.] station.

If you defire to superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue chiefly is collocate. Bacon's Natural History.

 The act of placing; disposition.
 The flate of being placed.
 In the collocation of the spirits in bodies, the collocation is equal or unequal; and the fpirits are concervate or diffused.

Bacon's Natural Hijlory. Collocu'Tion. n. f. [collocutio, Latin.] Conference; conver-

fation. To Collogue. v. n. [probably from colloquer, Latin.] To wheedle; to flatter; to please with kind words. A low To word.

Co'LLOP. n. f. [It is derived by Minsbew from coal and op, a rasher broiled upon the coals; a carbonade.]

1. A small flice of meat.

Sweetbread and collors were with skewers prick'd About the fides. Dryden. A cook perhaps has mighty things profes'd;

Then fent up but two diffes nicely dreft: What fignifies Scotch colleps to a feast? King's Cookery.

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a collop of him. L'Estrauge.

3. In burleique language, a child.
Come, fir page,

Look on me with your welkin eye, fweet villain,

Most dear'st, my collep.
Thou art a collep of my flesh, Shakeft care.

And for thy fake I have shed many a tear. Shakespeare.

Co'LLOQUY.n. s. [collèquium, Latin.] Conserence; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

My earthly by his heav'nly over-power'd,
In that celestial collequy sublime,
As with an object that excels the sense,

Dazzled, and spent, sunk down.

In retirement make frequent collequies, or short discourings, A. Silton.

between God and thy own foul.

Co'LLOW. n. f. [More properly celly, from ceal.]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of the collow.

COLLU'CTANCY. n. f. [colluctor, Lat.] A tendency to contest; opposition of nature.

COLLUCTA TION. n. f. [colluctatio, Lat.] Contest; struggle;

contrariety; opposition; spite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any colluctation or effervescence of the minerals Woodward. To COLLU'DE. v. n. [colludo, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud;

to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

Collusion. n. f. [collusio, Latin.]

Collusion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or

compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right. By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of wea-

vers, or the collusion of both, the ware was bad, and the price excessive.

Collu'sive. adj. [from collude.] Fraudulently concerted. See Collusion. COLLU'SIVELY. adv. [from collusive.] In a manner fraudulently

concerted. Collu'sory. adj. [from colludo, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by fecret concert.

by secret concert.

Co'LLY. n. s. f. from coal.] The smut of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old hirsute attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment, besmeared with soot, colly, perfumed with openanx.

Burton.

To Co'LLY. v. a. To grime with coal; to smut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,

That, in a speen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;

And, ere a man hath pow'r to say behold,

The jaws of darkness do devour it up.

Shakespeare.

CO'LLY RIUM. n. s. [Latin.] An ointment for the cyes.

CO'LMAR. n. s. [Fr.] A fort of PEAR, which see.

Co'LOGN Earth. n. s. Is a deep brown, very light bastard ochre, which, though generally esteemed an earth, is no pure native

which, though generally effected an earth, is no pure native fossil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. It is dug in France and Germany, particularly about Cologn, nor is England without it.

Hill.

Co'Lon. n. f. χωλου.]

1. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed, nor is it very necessary, being confounded by most with the femicolon. It was used before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar except struction; as, I love him, I derite him: I have long eaged by trust, but shall never forbrar to success him.

2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It legins where the itium ends, in the cavity of the oscillum on the right take; from these

in the cavity of the os ilium on the right fide; from thence afcending by the kidney, on the same side, it passes under the

concave fide of the liver, to which it is fometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the foleen in the left fide, to which it is also knit: from thence it tu.. down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os facrum, in the rectum.

Now, your cruelty hard bound,

I strain my guts, my colon wound.

The contents of the colon are of a sour, fetid, acid smell in rabbits.

Floyer on the Humours.

CO'LONEL. n. s. [Of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines it originally colonials, the leader of a colony. Minshew deduces it from colonia, a pillar; as patria column: exercitus column. Each is plausible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the highest rank, next to the general column. regiment; a field officer of the highest rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally founded with only two diffinct fyllables, col'ne.

The chiefest help must be the care of the colonel, that hath the government of all his garrison.

Spenser.

Captain or co'onel, or knight in arms, Whose chance on these desenceless doors may seize,

Whose chance on the ever please,

If deed of honour did thee ever please,

Guard them, and him within protect from harms. Milton.

ONELSHIP. n. f. [from col.nel.] The office or character of Co'LONELSHIP. n. f. [from colmel.]

While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he con-

fessed that coloness was coming fast upon him. Swift.

To Colonise. v. a. [from colony.] To plant with inhabitants; to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habital and the settle with new planters.

the habitable world, before this; for fo a man may truly term it, if he shall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and colonizing of those countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one speak ingenuously, that it was the propagation of the Christian faith that was the adamant of that discovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and filver, and temporal profit and glory; fo that what was nrst in God's providence, was but second in man's appetite and intention.

Druina hath advantage by acquest of islands, which she co-

Lnizeth and fortifieth daily.

Colonna'de. n. f. [from colonna, Ital. a column.]

1. A periffyle of a circular figure, or a feries of columns, difposed in a circle, and insulated within side. Builder's Dist.

Here circling colonnades the ground inclose,

And here the parable states beginning rough.

And here the marble statues breathe in rows. Addifen.

2. Any feries or range of pillars.

For you my colonnades extend their wings. CO'LONY. n. f. [colonia, Latin.] Pope.

A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

To these new inhabitants and colonies he gave the same law Rooting out these two rebellious septs, he placed English under which they were born and bred.

colonies in their rooms. Davies on Ir cland. Ofiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have

civilized the Indians, planting colonies and building cities.

Arbutbnot on Coins.

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The rifing city, which from far you fee,
Is Carthage; and a Trojan colony

Colophony. n. f. [from Colophon, a city whence it came.] Rofin.

Of Venetian turpentine, flowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining substance suffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine colophony.

Boyle.

Turpentines and oils leave a colophony, upon the separation of their thinner oil.

Colo QUINTEDA. n. f. [colocynthis, Lat. κολόκυνθες.] The fruit

of a plant of the fame name, brought from the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Its colour is a fort of golden brown: its infide is full of kernels, which are to be taken out before it be used. Both the seed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of considerable use in medicine.

Colorate. adj. [coloratus, Latin.] Coloured; died; marked or stained with some colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been colorate, many

rays proceeding from vifible objects would have been ftopt. Ray on the Creation.

COLORA'TION. n.f. [coloro, Latin.]
1. The art or practice of colouring.
2. The state of being coloured.

Amongst curiofities I shall place coloration, though it be somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preheminence.

Bacon's Natural History.

Colorifices. adj. [.clarifices, Latin.] That which has the power of producing dies, tints, colours, or tues.

In this composition of white, the feveral rays do not fuffer 1: XXVII. II. XXVII.

any change in their colorifick qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. Neuton's Opticks. COLO'SSE. 7". f. [coleffic, Latin.] A statue of enormous COLO'SSUS. 3 magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyra-

mids of Egypt, or c.l. fe of Rhodes.

There huge colojlus rose, with trophies crown'd,
And runick characters were grav'd around.

Colosse'an. adj. [colosse'as, Lat] In form of a colossis; of the height and bigness of such a statue; giantlike.

CC'LOUR. n f. [color, Latin.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die.

It is a vulgar idea of the colours of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various colours to be different sensations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, resterted on our eyes in a different manner, acrays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different fize, or shape, or situation of the particles of which the furfaces of those Lodies are composed.

It'atts's Logick. Her hair shall be of what colour it please God. Shakefp.

For though our eyes can nought but colours fee, Yet colours give them not their power of fight. The lights of colours are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo,

deep violet Newton's Opticks. The freshness; or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their colour boast. A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head, Dryden.

And his ears trickled, and his colour fled. Dryden.

3. The tint of the painter.
When each bold figure just begins to live, The treach'rous colours the fair art betray, And all the bright creation fades away

Pepe.

4. The representation of any thing supersicially examined.

Whose wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences.

Swift.

conviction of their own consciences.

5. Concealment; palliation; excuse; superficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my colour,

Skakejp. and my pension shall seem the more reasonable.

Their sin admitted no colour or excuse.

6. Appearance; pretence; false shew.

Under the colour of commending him, K. Charles.

I have access my own love to prefer.

Shakesp.

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laded with

corn, under the colour of the fale whereof they noted all' that was done in the city.

7. Kind; species; character.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this sour.

Shakesp. As you like it. colour.

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war: they say the colours of the foot, and standard of horse.

He at Venice gave

His body to that pleafant country's earth. And his pure foul unto his captain Christ, Under whose co.ours he had fought so long.

Shake T.

Against all checks, rebukes, and manners, I must advance the colours of my love,

And not retire.

The banks on both fides were filled with companies, paffing with trumpets founding.

all along the river under their colours, with trumpets founding.

Kno!les's History of the Turks.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colours. Ad.

An author compares a ragged of the colour v. a. [coloro, Latin.]

1. To mark with some hue, or die.

The rays, to speak properly, are not coloured: in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up

New ton. To palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair

appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or colour in any fort his

former folly. Raleigh's Effays. He colours the falshood of Eneas by an express command from Jupiter to forfake the queen.

3. To make plaufible.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not coloured with grievances of the highest kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legislature.

Add for.

one or more branches of the legislature.

4. To Colour a franger's goods, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the customhouse in his name; so that the foreigner pays but fingle duty, when he ought to pay Philips.

To Co'LCUR. v. n. To blush. A low word, only used in conversation.

Co'LOURABLE. adj. [from co'our.] Specious; plaufible. It is nowalittle used.

They have now a colourable pretence to withstand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. Spenfer.
They were glad to lay hold on so colourable a matter, and to traduce him as an author of suspicious innovation.

Hooker.

Had

Had I facrificed ecclefiaftical government and revenues to their coverousness and ambition, they would have found no we nope the mercy of God will confider us unto some mi-

feration of our offences; yet had not the fincerity of our parents fo co'ourable expectations.

Colourably. adv. [from colourable.] Speciously; plausibly.
The process, howsoever colourably awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed.

Coloured participial adj. [from colour.] Streaked; diversitied with variety of hues

The coloured are coarfer juiced, and therefore not fo well

and equally concocted. Co'Louring. n. f. [from colour.] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty. From line drawn true, our eye may trace

A foot, a knee, a hand, a face; Yet if the colcuring be not there,

Prior. At best 'twill only not displease.

Co'Lourist. n. f. [from colour.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his defigns.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good colourists, have come nearest to nature.

Dryden. Without colour; not diffin-

Co LOURLESS. adj [from colour.] guished by any hue; transparent.

Transparent substances, as glass, water and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness; although, at a greater thickness, they appear very Newton. clear and colourless.

Pellucid c:lourless glass or water, by being beaten into a pow-

der or froth, do acquire a very intense whiteness.

COLT. n. f. [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horse: used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as food for the semale.

The colt hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, d so the calf.

Bacon's Natural History. and fo the calf.

Like colts or unmanaged horses, we start at dead bones and Taylor's Hoy Living. lifeless blocks. No sports, but what be'ong to war, they know;

Dryd. To break the flubborn co.t, to bend the bow.

z. A young foolish fellow.

Ay, that's a colt, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse.

To Colt. v. n. [from the noun.]

Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

To frisk; to be licentious;

to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolick.

As foon as they were out of fight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to colt anew more licentiously than before Spenfer's State of Ireland. before.

To befool. To COLT. v. a.

What a plague mean ye, to colt me thus?

Shakefp.

Colts-foot. n. f. [from colt and foot.]

It hath a radiated flower, whole disk consists of many florets, but the crown composed of many half florets: the embryoes

are included in a multifid flowercup, which turns to downy feeds fixed in a bed. The species are, r. Common coltsfoot. 2. Round leaved smooth colts-foot of the Alps. The foot. 2. Round leaved imooth coits-foot of the Aips. The first common in watry places in England; the second grows wild upon the Alps: the flowers of this are purple, and those of the common fort yellow.

\*\*Colts-tooth. n. s. [foot colt and too:h.]

1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

Well faid, lord Sands;

Your colts-tooth is not cast yet ?-—No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump. Shak.

Co'LTER. n. s. [culzon, Sax. culter, Lat.] The sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share.

Co'LTISH. adj. [from colt.] Having the tricks of a colt;

wanton.

CO'LUBRINE. adj. [colubrinus, Latin.]

1. Relating to a ferpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

Co'LUMBARY. n. f. [columbarium, Latin.] A dovecot: a pigeon-house.

The earth of columbaries, or dovehouses, is much desired in artistice of saltpetre.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

the artifice of faltpetre.

Co'lumbine. n. f. [columbina, Latin.]

A plant with leaves like the meadow rue, the flowers are pendulous, and of an anomalous figure: the pistil of the flower becomes a membranaceous fruit, confisting of many flower becomes a membranaceous fruit, confisting of many flower becomes a membranaceous fruit, confisting of many flower becomes a membranaceous fruit. pods, each containing many shining black seeds. Miller.
Columbines are of several forts and colours. They flower in

the end of May, when few other flowers shew themselves. Mortimer's Husbandry.

CO'LUMBINE. n. f. [columbinus, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour.

CO'LUMN. n. f. [columna, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek columns, and altars were brought Peachum. from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Deios.

Round broken columns clasping ivy twin'd. Pope. 2. Any body of certain dimentions pressing vertically upon its bafe.

The whole weight of any column of the atmosphere, andlikewise the specifick gravity of its bases, are certainly known

by many experiments.

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of pops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

COLUMNA'RIAN. adj. [from column] Formed in columns. COLU'MNAR.

White columnar spar, out of a stone-pit. Wordward.

Columnar spar, out of a stone-pit. Wordward.

Columnar spar, out of a stone-pit. Wordward.

Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the solfitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solfitial column, and divide the ecliptick into sour equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. Harris.

Thrice the equinoctial line

He circled: sour times cross'd the car of night

He circled; four times cross'd the car of night

From pole to pole, traverfing each colure. Co'LWORT. H. J. See COLEWORT. Wilton.

COMA n. s. [κωμα.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a le-

thargy.
Coma'r. n.f.

By the fame comart, And carriage of the articles defign'd, His fell to Hamlet.

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

COMA'TE. n. f. [con and mate.] Companion.
My comates and brothers in exile. Shakefp. COMATO'SE. adj. [from coma.] Lethargick; fleepy to a dif-

eafe. Our best castor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, inward'y, is in hysterical and comotafe cases.

Grew's Museum. COMB in the end, and COMP in the beginning of names, feem to be derived from the British kum, which signifies a low situ-Gibion's Camden. ation.

COMB, in Cornish, fignifies a valley, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. n. f. [camb, Saxon; kam, Dutch.]

An inftrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden comb, Wherewith the fits on diamond rocks,

Sleeking her foft alluring locks. I made an inftrument in fashion of a comb, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the terth about two inches wide. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated inden-

Cocks have great combs and spurs, hens little or none. Bacon.

High was his comb, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattl'd, like a caftle-wall.

The cantons in which the bees lodge their honey.

Perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and fignifies bollow or d. cf..
This in affairs of state,

Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,

To fortify the combs, to build the wall, To prop the ruins, left the fabrick fall.

To COMB. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

Her care shall be
To your noddle with a three-legg'd stool. Shakefp.
Diversawith us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, and means to make their hair black, by combing it, as they fay, with a leaden comb, or the like.

She with ribbons ty'd

His tender neck, and comb'd his filken hide. Dryden. There was a fort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain combs his

head. To lay any thing confifting of filaments fmooth, by drawing

Through narrow interstices; as, to comb wool.

COMB-BRUSH. n. f. [comb and brush.] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. n. f. [comb and maker.] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and mbmaker.

Mortimer's Husbandes. To CO'MBAT. v. n. [combattre, Fr.] Mortimer's Husbandry.

To fight; generally in

Shakefp:

Pardon me, I will not combat in my fhirt.

To Co'MBAT. v. a. To oppose; to fight.

Love yields at last, thus combated by pride,

And she submits to be the Roman's bride. Granville. Co'MBAT. n. f. [from the verb.] Contest; battle; duel; ftrife; ftrife; opposition generally between two; but sometimes it is

I hate regions were full both of cruel monsters and monfigures men; all which, by private combats, they delivered the contries of.

But, oh, the noble combat that, 'twixt joy and forrow, was fought Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her

The combat now by courage must be tryd.

Co'MBATANT. n. /. [combattant, Fr.]

1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, that hell rew darker at their frown. Milton's Paradife Loft.

So frown'd the mignty common Milton's Paradife Loft.

Who, fingle combatant,

Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,

Milton's Agonistes.

He with his fword unsheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both combatants to cease their strife. Dryden.
Like despairing combatants they strive against you, as if they had beneld unveiled the magical shield of Ariosto, which dazzled the peholders with too much brightness. Dryden. 2. A champion.

When any of those combatants strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge. Licke.

With for before the thing defended.

3. With for before the thing defended.

Men become combatants for those opinions.

Co'MBER. n. f. [from comb.] He whose trade it is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

Combinate. adj. [from combine.] Betrothed; promised; settled by compact. A word of Shakespeare.

She lost a noble brother; with him the sinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her combinate husband, this well seeming Angelo.

Shake p. Measure for Measure.

Combinating Angelo.

Combination for fome certain purpose; association; league. A combination is of private persons, a confederacy of states or sovereigns.

This cunning cardinal The articles o' th' combination drew,

As himfelf pleas'd. Shakefp. Henry VIII. 2. It is now generally used in an ill sense; but was formerly in-

different. They aim to subdue all to their own will and power, under e disguises of holy combination.

K. Charles.

the disguises of holy embination.

K. Charles.

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.

These natures, from the moment of their first combination,

have been and are for ever inseparable.

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new combinations.

Ingratitude is always in combination with pride and hard-artedness.

B:yle. South's Sermons. heartedness.

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.
They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their t

They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their standings, in any other or stronger embination than what was own nature and correspondence give them.

Locke.

Compination is used in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. Thus the number of possible changes or cemtinations of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,288,887,252,999,425.128, 493,402,200. To CONIBINE. v. a. [combiner, Fr. bins jungere.] Chambers.

To join together.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,

As not secure to single or combin'd. 2. To link in union.

God, the best maker of all marriages,

Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one.

Shakesp. Paradife Loft.

My heart's dear love is fet on his fair daughter;
As mine on her's, fo her's is fet on mine,
And all combined, fave what thou most combine

By holy marriage. Shakefp. Romes and Juliet.

4. To join words or ideas together; opposed to ana'yse. To Combine. v. n.

r. To coalefce; to unite each with other. Used both of things and perfons.

rionour and policy, like unsever'd friends

I' th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me In peace what each of them by th' other loses,

That they combine not there? Shakefp. Coriolanus.

2. To unite in friendship or design.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;

For these domestick and particular broils

Are not the question here.
You with your foes combine, Shakefp. King Lear.

And feem your own destruction to design.

Co'mbless. adj. [from comb.] Wanting a combor crest.

What, is your crest a coxcomb?

—A combles cock, so Kate will be my hen. Shakespeare. COMBU's T. adj. [from comburo combustum, Latin.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half distant Shake Geare.

from the sun, either before or after him, it is faid to be combust, or in combustion.

Compu'stible. adj. [comburo combustum, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; fusceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphurous than of any other combustible substance.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Since to the soul like fire to combustible matter. it assimilates Sin is to the foul like fire to combustible matter, it affimilates South's Sermons.

before it destroys it. They are but flrewed over with a little penitential ashes; and will, as soon as they meet with combustible matter, flame out.

Decay of Piety.

The flame shall still remain;

Nor, 'till the fuel perish, can decay,
By nature form'd on things combustible to prey. Dryden.
Combu'stibleness. n. s. [from combustible.] Aptness to take fire.

Combu'stion. n. f. [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; confumption by fire.

The future combuffice of the earth is to be ufficred in and accompanied with all forts of violent impressions upon nature.

Burnet's Theory of the earth.

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bussle; hurly burly.

Mutual combustions, bloodsheds, and wastes may enforce them, through very faintness, after the experience of sendless miscries. Hooker.

Prophecying, with accents terrible, Of dire combustion, and confus'd events, New hatch'd to th' woeful time. New hatch'd to th' woeful time. Shatesp. Macbeth. Those long and cruel wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, brought all England into an horrible combustion.

Raleigh's Effays.

How much more of pow'r,

Army against army, numberless, to raise
Dreadful combustion warring, and disturb,
Though not destroy, their happy native seat!

But say, from whence this new combustion springs? Dryd.
It moves in an inconceivable sury and combustion, and at the same time with an exact regularity.

Addison.

To COME. v. n. pret. came, particip. come. [coman, Saxon; komen, Dutch; kommen, German.]

1. To remo e from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive. Op-

And troubled blood through his pale face was feen

To come and go, with tidings from the heart. Fairy Q. Cæsar will come forth to-day. Shakesp. Julius Casar.

Cæfar will come forth to-day. Shakefp. Julius Cæfar.

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,

I spake unto the crown as having sense.

The colour of the king doth come and go,

Between his purpose and his conscience.

The Christians having stood almost all the day in order of battle, in the sight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he should come forth to give them battle, returned at night into their camp.

Knolle,'s History of the Turks.

'Tis true that since the senate's succour came. 'Tis true that fince the fenate's fuccour came,

They grow more bold.
This Christian woman! Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

Ah! there the mischief comes. Rowe's Royal Convert.

2. To draw near; to advance towards. By the pricking of my thumbs,

Something wicked this way comes. Shakefp. Macbeth.

3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another. The word always respects the place to which the motion tends, no: that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

I did hear The galloping of horse: who was't came by? Stakespeare. Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.

As foon as the commandment came abroad, the children of Ifrael brought in abundance the first fruits. 2 Chron. xxxi. 5. Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they

come to by fair reasoning.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

It is impossible to come near your lordship at any time,

without receiving fome favour.

None may come in view, but fuch as are pertinent.

Locke.

No perception of bodies, at a distance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles coming from them, and striking

on our organs. They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as foon lose and refign it to the next that happens to come in their

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once.

To proceed; to iffue.

Behold, my fon, which came forth of my bowels, feeketh my life. 2 Samuel, xvi. 11.

I came forth from the father, and am come into the world. John, xvi. 28.

vance from one stage or condition to another. Frust me, I am exceeding weary.

- Is it come to that? I had thought weariness durst not have Shakefp. Henry IV. attacked one of fo high blood. Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, the was taken order with before it came to that.

Bacon.

yet he was taken order with before it came to that. Seditious tumults, and seditious fames, differ no more but as brother and fifter; especially if it come to that, that the belt actions of a state are taken in an ill sense, and traduced.

Bacon's Effays. His foldiers had daily divers skirmishes with the Numidians,

fo that once the skirmish was like to come to a just battle.

Knoller's History of the Turks.

When it came to that once, they that had most slesh wished they had bad last.

they had had less.

Every new sprung passion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing to be action 'till the players come to blows.

Develor on Dramatick Peetry.

Dryden en Dramatick Peetry. The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at Cheyne's Phil. Prin. ever so small a finite distance.

To change condition either for better or worfe.

One faid to Ariffippus, 'Tis a ftrange thing why men should rather give to the poor than to philosophers. He answered, because they think themselves may sooner cime to be poor than

he philosophers.

Bacon's Apophthegms.

His sons come to honour, and he knoweth it not. Joh, xiv. 21. to be philosophers. He being come to the estate, keeps on a very busy family.

Locke. You were told your master had gone to a tavern, and come

to some mischance.

7. To attain any condition or character.

A serpent, e'er he comes to be a dragon,

Does eat a bat.

Benj. Johnsen's Catiline.

How came the publican justified, but by a short and humble

Duppa's Rules for Devotion.

What he had done, and meant to do. The tellimony of conscience, thus informed, comes to be so South's Sermons. authentick, and so much to be relied upon. 8. To become.

So came I a widow;

And never shall have length of life to enough To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes. Shakespeare.

When he returns from hunting, I will not speak with him; fay I am sick.

If you come flack of former fervices,

Shakefp. King Lear. You shall do well.

9. To arrive at fome act or habit, or disposition.

They would quickly come to have a natural abhorrence for

that which they found made them flighted.

Locke.

To change from one state into another defired; as the butter

It is reported, that if you lay good flore of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine come earlier, and prosper better.
Then butter does refuse to come, Bacen's Natural Hiftory.

And love proves cross and humoursome. In the coming or sprouting of malt, as it must not come too little, fo it must not eime too much. Mortimer's Husband y. 11. To become present, and no longer future.

A time will come, when my maturer muse, In Cæsar's wars, a nobler theme shall chuse. Dryden:

12. To become present; no longer absent. I hat's my joy

Not to have feen before; for nature now Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo comes, and Neptune came along.

Pope's Odysfey. Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou mafter of the poet and the fong.

1'ope's Essays.

13. To happen; to fall out.
The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his dutchefs, will be here with him this night .--

Shakefp. King Lear. -How cimes that? Let not alone that I may speak, and let come on me what will.

Job, xiii. 13.

14. To follow as a consequence. Those that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they fay, there is some of the king's blood spilt. How comes that? says ie, that takes upon him not to conceive: the answer is, I am the king's poor cousin, sir.

Shakespeare.

To cease very lately from some act or state; to have just

done or fuffered any thing.

David faid unto Uriah, camest thou not from thy journey? 2 Samuel, xi. 10.

in: being. Probably from the French, venir a but, iet me speak to th' yet unknowing world,

Shakespeare.

That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a human foul, knows very weil that the period will come about in eternity, when the human foul shall be as perfect as he himself now is.

Addison's Speciator. I conclude, however it comes about, that things are not as they flould be. Swift.

How comes it about, that, for these fixty years wairs have been placed in the hands of new men.

17. To Come about. To change; to come round.

The wind came about, and fettled in the West for many days. Bacon's New Atla tis.

On better thoughts, and my urg'd reasons,

They are come about, and won to the true fide. B. Johnson.

18. To COME again. To return.

There came water thereout; and when he had drunk, his

fpirit came again, and he revived.

19. To Come after. To follow.

If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me.

20. To Come at. To reach; to get within the reach of; to

obtain; to gain.

Neither fword nor sceptre can come at conscience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. Cats will eat and destroy your marum, if they can come ut Luciya's Kalendar.

In order to come at a true knowledge of ourielves, we should confider, on the other hand, how far we may deferve praife. Addijon's Spectarir.

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite fex than chastity, and we always prize those most who are hardest Add fon's Spectator.

10 come at.

Add-fon's Spectator.

21. To COME by. To obtain; to gain; to acquire.

Things most needful to preserve this life, are most prompt and eafy for all living creatures to come by.

Love is like a child, That longs for every thing that he can come by. Shakefrears.
Thy case

Shall be my precedent; as thou got'st Milan, I'll come by Naples. Shakefp. Tempeft. Are you not ashamed to inforce a poor widow to so rough a Stakefp Henry IV. course to come by her own.

The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the firangest and hardest to come by is the moss of a dead man unburied.

Bacon's Natural Inistry.

And with that wicked lye

A letter they came ly,
From our king's majefty.
He tells a fad itory, how hard it was for him to come by the book of Trigautius.
Silling feet.

Amidst your train, this unseen judge will wait, Examine how you came by all your state. 22. To COME in. To enter.

What, are you there? come in, and give some help. Shakefp. Yet the simple ideas, thus united in the same subject, are as perfectly diffinct as those that come in by different senses.

23. To COME in. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer. If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of these wars, should offer to come in, and submit himself to her majetty, would you

not have him received.

24. To Come in. To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was come in and joined to our main fleet.

There was the Plymouth squadron now come in,

Which in the Streights last winter was abroad.

Dryden.

Which in the Streights last winter was abroad. Dryden.

25. To COME in. To become modish; to be brought into use.

Then came rich cloaths and graceful action in,

Then instruments were taught more moving notes.

Silken garments did not come in 'till late, and the use of them men was often restrained by law.

Arbuthnot on C.ins. in men was often restrained by law.

Arbutbnot in C.ins.

26. To Cooke in. To be an ingredient; to make part of a com-

polition:

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happines, must come in to heighten his character. Atterio, 7. To Come in for. To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are flow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and underflanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to come in for their share of such contracts. Temple.

If thinking is effential to matter, stocks and stones will come in for their share of privilege.

Collier on Thought.

in for their share of privilege.

One who had i' the rear excluded been,

And cou'd not for a taste o' thi flesh come in, Licks the solid earth. Tate's Juvenat. The rest came in for subfidies, whereof they funk considerable fums.

To COME in to. To join with; to bring help.
They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before fecret intelligence, cane in to 2 . To COME in to. them; and was by them, with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their general.

Bacen's Hunry VII.

29. To Come in to. To comply with; to agree to.

The

The fame of their virtues will make men ready to come into every thing that is done or defigned for the publick good.

Atterbury's Sermons.

30. To COME near. To approach; to refemble in excellence:
a etaphor from races.

v. om you cannot equal or come near in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking.

Ben. Johnson. destroy or ruin with evil speaking.

The ... le atchieved with such admirable invention, that

nothing ancient or modern feems to come near it. Temple.

31. To COME of. To proceed; as a descendant from ancestors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother came.

Dryden. Dryden. Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to those that come of us, as well as ourselves. L'Estange.

32. To Come of. To proceed; as effects from their causes.

Will you please, fir, be gone.

I told you what would come of this.

We see that the hiccough comes of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an extension of the stomach.

Recent Natural History

Bacon's Natural History. What came on't at last but that, after the dogs had deserted, the wolves worried one part of the enemies. This comes of judging by the eye, without confulting the

L'Estrange. My young master, whatever comes on't, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age.

Lecke.
To Come off. To deviate; to depart from a rule or disconnection.

rection.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet coming off and dilating more fuddenly.

34. To COME off. To escape.

I knew the foul enchanter, though disguis'd,
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells,
And yet came off.

Milton.

How thou wilt here come off, surmounts my reach. Milt. If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can come off, he is South. then clear and innocent.

Those that are in any fignal danger implore his aid; and, if they come off safe, they call their deliverance a miracle. Addison on Italy.

35. To COME off. To end an affair; to be dismissed with our lot.

Oh, bravely came we off,
When with a volley of our needless that,
After such bloody toil, we bid good-night. Shakespeare.
Ever since Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the English, upon all encounters, have come off with honour and the better.

Bacon.

We must expect sometimes to come off by the worst, before Calamy. we obtain the final conquest.

He oft', in such attempts as these,

Came off with glory and success.

36. To Come off from. To leave; to forbear.

To come off from these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more.

To Come on. To advance; to make progress.

Of late things seem to come on appear to their forms.

Of late, things feem to come on apace to their former

Bacon on the War with Spain. There was in the camp both strength and victual sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were come on.

Knolles.

The sea-came on, the south with mighty roar Dispers'd and dash'd the rest upon the rocky shoar. Dryden.

So travellers, who waste the day, Noting at length the setting sun,

They mend their pace as night comes on.

38. To Come on. To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once discharged, the armies came fast on, and joined battle. Knolles.

Dryden.

Rhymer, come on, and do the worst you can;
I sear not you, nor yet a better man.

39. To COME on. To thrive; to grow big.

Come on, poor babe;

Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens
To be thy nurses. Shakespeare: It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will come far faster on in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than in out of earth.

40. To COME over. To repeat an act.

I saw him run after a gilded buttersly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and caught it again.

Shake peare.

1. To Come over. To revolt.

They are perpetually seizing their friends to come over to

A man in changing his fide, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he

Comes over to.

Addison.

42. To Come over. To rise in distillation.

Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to come over in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire.

No XXVII.

Boyle.

43. To COME out. To be made publick.

Before his book came out, I had undertaken the answer of feveral others. Stillin gleet.

I have been tedious; and, which is worfe, it comes out from the first draught, and uncorrected.

Dryden.

44. To C. ME out. To appear upon trial; to be discovered.

It is indeed come out at last, that we are to look on the saints

Stillingfleet. as inferior deities. The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman

ounce, comes out fixty-two grains and four fevenths. Arbuth.
45. To Come out with. To give a vent to; to let fly.
Those great masters of chymical arcana must be provoked,

Thole great matters of chymical arcana muit be provoked, before they will come out with them.

46. To COME to. To confent or yield.

What is this, if my parson will not come to?

Swift.

47. To COME to. To amount to.

The emperour imposed so great a custom upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very customs come to as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together.

Kno.les. Kno.les.

You faucily pretend to know More than your dividend comes to. Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which comes to the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them. Woodward.

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purse will find it by a greater want of money than that omes to. Locke.

48. To Come to himself. To recover his senses.

He falls into sweet ecstacy of joy, wherein I shall leave him

'till he comes to himself.
49. To Come to pass. To be effected; to fall out. Temple.

It cometh, we grant, many times to pass that the works of men being the same, their drifes and purpose therein are

Hooker. How comes it to pass, that some liquors cannot pierce into or moisten some bodies, which are easily pervious to other liquors?
50. To COME up. To grow out of the ground. Boyie.

Another ill accident is over-wet at lowing time, which with us breedeth much dearth, infomuch as the corn never com th up. Bacon.

Good intentions are at least the seeds of good actions, and every man ought to fow them, whether they come up or no. Temple.

If wars should mow them down never so fast, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and come up again.

Bacon.

To Come up. To come into use, as a fashion comes up.

To Come up to. To amount to.

He prepares for a furrender, afferting that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite.

54. To Come up to. To rise to.

Whose ignorant credulity will not

Come up to th' truth. Woodward.

Shake Speare. Considerations there are, that they make us, if not come up to the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient.

Wake.

The vestes byssinæ, which some ladies wore, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our

age comes up to it. Arbuthnot.

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot

Swift.

55. To Come up with. To overtake.

56. To Come upon. To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, coming upon them with seven thousand horse.

Bacon. Bacon.

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. South.

COME. [participle of the verb.]

Thy words were heard, and I am come to thy words. Come, let us make our father drink wine. Gen. xix. 32:

A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh out.

Pope.

OME. A kind of adverbial word for when it shall come; as, come Wednesday, when Wednesday shall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago she dy'd.
To Come. In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter.

It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is to come. Bacon?

In times to come,

My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. Dryden.

Taking a lease of land for years to come, at the rent of one

hundred pounds.

Locke.

Come. n. f. [from the verb.] A fprout: a cant term.

That the malt is fufficiently well dried, you may know both by the tafte, and also by the falling off of the come or fprout. Mortimer's Hujbandry.

Come'dian. n. f. [from comedy.]

1. A player or actor of comick parts.

4 Z

2. A

2. A player in general; a stage-player; an actress or actor.

Melistarion, pretty honey-bee, when of a comedian she became a wealthy man's wife, would be faluted madam Pithias, or Prudence. Camden's Remains.

Comedians on the flage flew all their fkill,

And after do as love and fortune will.

3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger willeth us to admit Plautus as a comedian, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. Peacham. CO'MEDY. n. s. [comedia, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind. Your honour's players

Are come to play a pleafant comerly.

A long, exact, and ferious comede. Shake Speare.

In every scene some moral let it teach.

And, if it can, at once both please and preach.

Co'MELINESS. n. s. [from esmely.] Grace; beauty; dignity.

A careless comeliness with comely care.

Sidney.

The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and

comeline/s as when the dignity of the place doth concur. Hooker. They skilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty slowers, which gave good grace and comelinefs.

Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for comeliness, nay and for youth too, shall take it well.

South.

There is great pulchritude and comelines of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants.

A horseman's coat shall hide

Thy taper shape and comeliness of fide. CO'MELY. adj. [from become; or from creman, Sax. to please.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. Comelines seems to be that species of beauty which excites reverence rather than pleasure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though persons in years seem many times more amiable; for no youth can be comely but by pardon, and confidering the youth as to make up the comelines.

He that is comely, when old and decrepit, furely was very

beautiful when he was young.

Thou art a comely, young, and valiant knight.

2. Used of things, decent; according to propriety.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely Envenoms him that bears it! South. Dryden.

Shakespeare.

This is a happier and more comely time,

Than when there fellows ran about the streets,

Crying confusion. Shakespeare. Co'MELY. adv. [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully.

Co'MELY. adv. [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully. To ride comely, to play at all weapons, to dance comely, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman. Ascham's Schoolmajter.

Co'MER. n. s. [from come.] One that comes.

Plants move upwards; but if the sap puts up too fast, it maketh a slender stalk, which will not support the weight; and therefore these are all swift and hasty comers.

Time is like a fashionable host,

That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;

But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,

Grass in the comer: welcome ever smiles.

Grasps in the comer: welcome ever smiles,

And farewel goes out fighing. Shake Speare.

Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair

As any comer I have look'd on yet,

For my affection.

House and heart are open for a friend; the passage is easy,

but even invites the comer.

South. and not only admits, but even invites the comer. L'Estrange. It is natural to be kind to the last comer.

Now leave those joys, unsuiting to thy age, To a fresh comer, and resign the stage. Dryden. The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous translation of her chapel, about which he hath published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against Stilling fleet. all comers.

There it is not strange, that the mind should give itself up to the common opinion, or render itself to the first comer. Locke. CO'MET. n. s. [cometa, Latin, a hairy star.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly and assign dispressing and during the time of itself. denly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit, like a planet. The orbits of comets are ellipses, having one of their foci in the center of the sun; and being very long and eccentrick, they become invisible, when in that part most remote from the fun. Comets, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun: hence arises a popular division of comets into three kinds, bearded, tailed, and haired comets; though the division rather relates to the different circumstances of the same comet, than to the phænomena of the several. Thus when the comet is eastward of the sun, and moves from it, the comet is said to be bearded, barbatus, because the light marches before it. When the light is westward of the sun, the comet is said to be tailed, because the train follows it. When the comet and the fun are diametrically opposite, the

earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the comet, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called crinitus.

According to Sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a comet is a very thin stender vapour, emitted by the head or nucles of the comet, ignited by their near neighbourhood to as sun, and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the comet. The tails are of various lengths; and being prodes in the perihelions of the comets, will go off along which their heads into remote regions, and there gradually vanish, 'till the comets return towards the sun. The vapours of comets being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffused through all the celestial regions, may probably, by little and little, by means of their own gramay probably, by little and little, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water, and moisture of the planets, comets feem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations all requifite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations all that moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables grow and increase wholly from fluids; and, as to their greatest part, turn by putrefaction into earth again, an earthy stime being perpetually precipitated to the bottom of putrefying liquors. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual supply from some part or other of the universe. And I suspect, adds Sir Isac, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtilest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the comets. On this principle there feems to be some foundation for the popular opinion of prefages from comets; fince the tail of a comet, thus intermingled with our atmosphere, may produce changes very fensible in animal and vegetable bodies.

The same great author has computed that the sun's heat,

in the comet of 1680, was to his heat with us at Midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the comet, was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifty thousand years. If then the comet be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was a thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years. Hitherto no comet has threatened the earth with a nearer approach than that of 1680, for, by calculation, Dr. Halley found, on No-vember 11, that comet was not above one semidiameter of the earth to the northward of the way of the earth; at which time, had the earth been in that part of its orbit, the comet would have had a parallax equal to that of the moon. What might have been the consequence of so near an appulse? a contact or shock of the celestial bodies? a deluge, Mr. Whiston says. Astronomers have been divided about the return of comets, and time and observation must determine the question. However, Dr. Halley has foretold the return of one in 1758, Trevoux. Chambers.

which formerly appeared in 1456. And wherefore gaze this goodly company,

As if they faw fome wond'rous monument, Some comet, or an unufal prodigy. Such his fell glances as the fatal light

Of staring comets. Crafbaw. I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by an hand that is Addison's Guardian.

Shake Speare.

Add.

Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light, And comets march with lawlefs horrors bright.

CO'METARY. \ adj. [from comet.] Relating to a comet. Refractions of light are in the planetary and cometary regions, on our globe.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

as on our globe.

COM'FI in f. [konfit, Dutch. It should seem that both are formed lastly pronunciation from confest.] A dry sweet-meat; and of fruit or root preserved with sugar, and

By feeding me on beans and peafe, He crams in nasty crevices,

And turns to confits by his arts, To make me relish for desserts.

Hudibras. To Co'MFIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To preferve dry with

The fruit that does to quickly waste, Men scarce can see it, much less taste. Thou confitest in streets to make it last.

Coroley. Comfigure. n. f. [from comfit, or confecture.] Sweetment.

From country grass to comfigures of court,

Or city's quelque-choics, let not report

My mind transport.

Donne.

Donne. To CO'MFOR'T. v. a. [comfe to, low Latin. Salvia comfortat

nervos. Schol. Sal.]

To threngthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural affent of reason, concerning the certainty of them, doth

COM doth not a little comfort and confirm the same. Light excelleth in comforting the spirits of men: light varied doth the same effect, with more novelty. This is the cause why precious stones comfort.

Some of the abbots had been guilty of comforting and affistAyliffe's Parergon. 2. To onfole; to strengthen the mind under the pressure of They be aned him, and comforted him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him.

Job. Com'fort. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Support; affiftance; countenance.

Poynings made a wild chace upon the wild Irish; where; in respect of the mountains and fastnesses, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the comfort that the rebels should receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. The king did also appoint commissioners for the fining of all fuch as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or comfort of Perkins, or the Cornishmen. Bacch. 2. Confolation; support under calamity or danger.

I will keep her ign rant of her good, To make her heavenly comforts of despair, When it is least expected. Shake Speare: As they have no apprehension of those things, so they need no comfort against them. 3. That which gives confolation or support.
Your children were vexation to your youth, But mine shall be a comfort to your age. Shakesp. Co'MFORTABLE. adj. [from comfort.]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort.

For my sake be comfortable; hold death A while at the arm's end. Shakespeare. My lord leads wond'roufly to discontent; His comfortable temper has forfook him: He is much out of health. Shakespeare. What can promise him a comfortable appearance before his dreadful judge?

South. 2. Dispensing comfort; naving the power or giving comfort.

He had no brother, which though it be comfortable for kings to have, yet draweth the subjects eyes aside.

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a comfortable provision made for their subsistence.

Co'MFORTABLY. adv. [from comfortable.] In a comfortable manner; with comfort; without despair.

Liven view of the successive of these performances because

2. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

Upon view of the fincerity of that performance, hope com-Hammond.

fortably and chearfully for God's performance. COMFORTER. n. f. [from comfort.]

1. One that administers consolation in missortunes; one that

strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger. This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as comforters in his agony Hooker.

The heav'ns have bleft you with a goodly fon, Shakespeare.

To be a comforter when he is gone. Shakespeare. Nineveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her? whence shall I feek comforters for thee? Nebemiab. 2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity; the Pa-

Co'MFORTLESS. adj. [from comfort.] Without comfort; without any thing to allay misfortune: used of persons as well as Yet shall not my death be comfortless, receiving it by your Sidney.

Fairy Queen.

Where was a cave, ywrought with wond'rous art,
Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, comfortles. Fairy

News fitting to the night;
Black, fcarful, comfortles, and horrible: Shake Shakefpeare.

On thy feet thou stood'st at last, Though comfortless, as when a father mourns His children, all in view destroyed at once.

Milton. That unsociable comfortless deafness had quite tired

Co'MFREY. n. f. [comfrie, French.] A plant.

The flower confifts of one leaf, shaped like a funnel, having an oblong tube, but shaped at the top like a pitcher: out of the flower-cup, which is deeply cut into five long par-row fegments, rifes the pointal, attended with four embryoes, which afterwards become so many seeds, in form somewhat like the head of a viper, which ripen in the slower-cup. It grows wild on the sides of banks and rivers, and is gathered for medicinal uses.

Miller.

Co'MICAL. adj. [comicus, Latin.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The greatest resemblance of our author is in the familiar stile and pleasing way & relating comical adventures of that

Something so comical in the voice and gestures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleased. Addison.

 Relating to comedy; befitting comedy.
 That all might appear to be knit up in a comical conclusion, the duke's daughterwas afterwards joined in marriage to the Hayward.

They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical. Gay.

Co'MICALLY. adv. [from coinical.] I. In fuch a manner as raifes mirth.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

Co'MICALNESS. n. f. [from comical.] The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.

CO'MICK. adj. [comicus, Lat. comique, French.]

I. Relating to comedy.

When I venture at the comick stile,

Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil.

A comick subject loves an humble verse, Waller:

Thyestes scorns a low and comick stile;

Yet comedy fometimes may raise her voice. Rof:ommon: Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep. Dryden:

2. Raising mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful comi.k shows,
Such as besit the pleasure.

Co'MING. n. s. [from To come.]

1. The act of coming; approach.
Where art thou, Adam! wont with joy to meet Shakespeare: "

My coming, feen far off? Millor-

Sweet the coming on Of grateful ev'ning mild. Milton.

2. State of being come; arrival.

May't please you, noble madam, to withdraw Into your private chamber; we shall give you

The full cause of our coming.

Some people in America counted their years by the coming Shake Speare. of certain birds among them at their certain feafons, and leaving them at others.

Locke.

Co'MING-IN. n. f. Revenue; income.

Here's a final tribe of wives, eleven widows and nine

maids is a fimple coming-in for one man. Shakespeare.

What are thy rents? what are thy comings-in?

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth:

What is thy toll, O adoration?

Shakespeare.

Co'MING. participial adj. [from ceme.]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Rosalind in a more coming on dispositition; and ask me what you will, I will grant it. That very lapidary himself, with a coming stomach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. L'Estr.

That he had been to affectionate a husband, was no ill argument to the coming dowager.

On morning wings, how active springs the mind;

How easy every labour it pursues,

How coming to the poet every muse!

Pope.

2. Future; to come; Praise of great acts, he scatters as a seed,

Which may the like in roming ages breed. Roscommon. Comi'tial. adj. [comitia, Lat. an assembly of the Romans.] Relating to the assemblies of the people of Rome. CO'MITY. n. f. [comitas, Latin.] Courtely; civility;

breeding. Diet.

Co'MMA. n. f. [κόμμα.]

1. The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and order

of conftruction in the fentence, marked thus [,].

Comma's and points they fet exactly right.

Pope.

The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a femitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term used only in theorical musick, to show the exact proportions be-tween concords.

Harris.

To COMMA'ND. v. a. [commander, Fr. mando, Latin.]
T. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in subjection or obe-

dience; contrary to obey.

Look, this feather, Obeying with my wind when I do blow, And yielding to another when it blows, Commanded always by the greater gust;

Such is the lightness of you common men. Shakefp. Christ could command legions of angels to his rescue.

Decay of Piety: Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now, With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,

To fervile duties.

2. To order; to direct to be done; contrary to prohibit; sometimes formerly with of before the person.

My conscience bids me ask, wherefore you have

Commanded of me these most pois nous compounds. Shakespa

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall commanded.

3. To have in power.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,

Chairmen no longer shall the wall command. Gay. 4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or an-

noyed. Up to the eastern tower,

Whose hight commands as subject all the vale,

To see the fight. Shakespeare. His eye might there command wherever flood City, of old or modern fame; the feat

Of mightiest empire.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Exodus.

One fide commands a view of the finest garden in the Addifon. would.

To COMMA'ND. v. n. To have the supreme authority; to posfess the chief power; to govern.

Those two commanding powers of the foul, the understanding or the will.

ing or the will.

Comma'nd. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; fupreme authority. It is used in military affairs, as magistracy or government in civil life; with over.

Take pity of your town and of your people,

While yet my soldiers are in my command.

With lightning fill her awful hand,

And make the clouds seem all at her command.

Waller.

Waller. And make the clouds feem all at her command. Dryden. He assumed an absolute command over his readers.

2. Cogent authority; despotism. Those he commands move only in command,

Shakespeare. Nothing in love. Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion; and whatever any one is brought to by compul-fion, he will leave as soon as he can.

Locke.

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order. Locke.

Of this tree we may not tafte nor touch; God so commanded, and left that command Sole daughter of his voice.

Milton. As there is no prohibition of it, so no command for it. Taylor.

The captain gives command, the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave the main. Dryd.

4. The power of overlooking, or surveying any place. The steepy stand, Which overlooks the vale with wide command. Dryden.

COMMA'NDER. n. f. [from command.]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a general; a leader; a

We'll do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee,

Shakespeare. I have given him for a leader and commander to the people.

The Romans, when commanders in war, spake to their army, and styled them, My soldiers.

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as soldiers than as commanders.

Hayward.

Sir Phelim O'neil appeared as their commander in chief. Clar.

Supreme commander both of far and leave the commander in chief. Clar.

Supreme commander both of fea and land. Waller. The heroick action of fome great commander, enterprifed for the common good, and honour of the Christian cause.

Dryden's Juvenal. Their great commanders, by credit in their armies, fell into the scales as a counterpoise to the people.

Swift.

A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, handle about three foot long, to use in both hands. with an Moxon. 3. An instrument of surgery.

3. An inftrument of furgery.

The gloffocomium, commonly called the commander, is of use in the most strong tough bodies, and where the laxation hath been of long continuance.

Comma'ndery. n. s. [from command.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

Comma'ndent. n. s. [commandement, French.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require some special commandment for that which is exacted at their hands.

Say, you chose him more after our commandment.

Say, you chose him more after our commandment, Than guided by your own affections. Shakespeare.

By the easy commandment by God given to Adam, to forbear to seed thereon, it pleased God to make trial of his obe-Raleigh. dience.

2. Authority; coactive power.

I thought that all things had been favage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance

Of ftern commandment.

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant and the ten commandments.

COMMA'NDRESS. n. f. [from commander.] A woman vested

with supreme authority.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things is a peculiar prerogative, which wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign com-mandress, over all other virtues. Hooker.

Be you commandress therefore, princess queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law.

Commate'rial. adj. [from con and materia.] Consisting
of the same matter with another thing.
The beaks in birds are commatarial with teeth.

The body adjacent and ambient is not commaterial, but
merely heterogeneal towards the body that is to be preserved.

Bacon's Natural History.

COMMATERIA'LITY. n. f. [from commaterial.] Resemblance to fomething in its matter.

Co'MMELINE. n. f. [commelina, Latin.] A plant.
The leaves are produced alternately, and furround the stalks at their base: the stalks trail upon the ground, and growry

branchy. At fetting on of the branches, between the wing of the leaf and the stalk, is produced a flower of two leaves. From the upper part of the flower are produced three shorts stamina, upon which are sastened yellow apices, which refemble the head of a mushroom: in the under part of the flower are produced three other male stamina. The overy is produced in the center of the flower, which is extended into a long interted tube, and becomes an oblong specific divided produced in the center of the flower, which is extended into a long intorted tube, and becomes an oblong free, divided into two cells, each containing an oblong feed.

Comme'morable. adj. [from commemoral.] Deferving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To Comme'morable. v. a. [con and memora, Latin.] To preferve the memory by some publick act; to celebrate so-

Such is the divine mercy, which we now commemorate; and if we commemorate it, we shall rejoice in the Lord. Fiddes. COMMEMOR A'TION. n. f. [from commemorate.] An act of publick celebration; folemnization of the memory of any thing.

But that which is daily offered in the church, is a daily commemoration of that one facrifice which was offered on the cross.

Taylor's If orthy Communicant.

St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the commemora-tions were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their fupplications to God. Stillingfleet.

Commemoration was formerly made with thanksgiving, in honour of good men departed this world. Ayliffe's Parergon.

Comme Morative. adj. [from commemorate.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the Paschal lamb was commemorative of that first Pascal lamb.

Atterbury.

of that first Pascal lamb.

To COMMENCE. v. n. [commencer, French]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why hath it given me earnest of success,

Commencing in a truth.

Shake Speare. Man, conscious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that state that is to commence after this life. 2. To take a new character.

If wit so much from ign'rance undergo,
Ah! let not learning too commence its soe!
Pope.
To Comme're. v. a. To begin; to make a beginning of; as,

to commence a fuit.

Comme'NCEMENT. n. f. [from commence.] Beginning; date.

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third

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The waters were gathered together into one place, the third

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third one place is the place of the control of the creation. day from the commencement of the creation.

To COMME'ND. v. a. [commendo, Latin.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to

recommend.

After Barbarossa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief baffa had commended him to Solyman. Among the objects of knowledge, two especially commend themselves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourselves.

Vain-glory is a principle I shall commend to no man.

De:ay of Piety. These draw the chariot which Latinus sends, And the rich present to the prince commends.

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul,

Shakefp.

Luke.

Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes Sleeping and waking, O defend me still. Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit.

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.
Who is Sylvia? What is she? That all our fwains commend her ?

Holy, fair, and wife is she. Shake Speare. Old men do most exceed in this point of folly, commending the days of their youth they scarce remembred, at least well understood not.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

He lov'd my worthless rhymes; and, like a friend,
Would find out something to commend.

Cowley.

Historians commend Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles. Dryden.

Each finding, like a friend. Something to blame, and fomething to commend. 4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signior Anthonio

Commends him to you.

Ere I ope his letter,
I pray you tell me how my good friend doth.

Shake p.

Comme 'ND. n. f. [from the verb.] Commendation: not now

in use.

Tell her I send to her my k and commends:

Take special care my greetings be deliver'd.

Commender adj. [from commend.] Laudable; worthy of praise. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

And power, unto itself most commendable, Hath not a tomb to evident, as a chair

I 'extol what it hath done. Shakespeare. Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but commendable. Bacon. Many

Many heroes, and most worthy persons, being sufficiently Many heroes, and more worth and merit, have received edvancement from falfhood.

Brown's Vu gar Errsurs.

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries, in a foft peaceful posture; but is adorned with emblems, that mark out the solitary genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only convendable quality that the old poets have touched upon in the refeription of our country.

Commence Bly. adv. [from commendable.] Laudably; in a manner workly of commendation.

Of preachers the shire holdeth a number, all commendally

Of preachers the inite model.

labouring in their vocation.

COMME'NDAM. [commenda, low Latin.]

C.mmendam is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of fome sufficient clerk to be supplied, Cowel.

until it be conveniently provided of a pastor.

It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace should be made, if he would resign his bishoprick and deanry of Westminster; for he had that in commendam.

Clarendou. COMME'NDATARY. n. f. [from commendam.] One who holds

a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION. n. f. [from commend.]

1. Recommendation; favourable representation.

This jewel and my gold are your's, provided I have your commendation for my more free entertainment. Shakespeare.

The choice of them should be by the commendation of the great officers of the kingdom.
2. Praise; declaration of esteem.

His fame would not get so sweet and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, so could not you find a fitter subject of com-

Good-nature is the most godlike commendation of a man. Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

3. Message of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty commendations to you too. Shakefp.

Hark you, Margaret, No princely commendations to my king !-

A virgin, and his fervant, fay to him.

Shakefpeare. COMME'NDATORY. adj. [from commend.] Favourably repre-fentative; containing praise.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpe-

tual letters commendatory, to have good forms: to attain them, it almost sufficeth not to despise them.

Bacon.

We bestow the sourish of poetry on those commendatory conceits, which popularly fet forth the eminency of this crea-Brown's Vulgar Errours.

If I can think that neither he nor you despise me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the house of lords writ commendatory verses upon me.

Pope.

COMMENDER. n. f. [from commend] Praiser.
Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most of the same commenciers and disprovers. Wotton.

COMMENSA'LITY. n. f. [from commenfalis, Lat.] Fellowship of table; the custom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiscuous

commensative.

Commensurable. If the commensurable. Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commensurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches.
The diameter and circumference of a circle are incommenfurable, not being reduceable to any common measure. Proportion.

Some place the effence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to confift in a comely commensurability of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themselves. Brown.

COMMENSURABLE. adj. [con and menjura, Lat.] Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS. n. f. [from commensurate.] Com-

mensurability; proportion.

There is no commensurableness between this object and a created understanding, yet there is a congruity and connatu-

To COMMENSURATE. v. a. [con and mensura, Lat.] To reduce to fome common measure.

That division is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the aptest terms to commensurate the longitude of places. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

COMMENSURATE. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to some common measure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of fon! organ equally commensurate to foul and body. Government of the Tongue.

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately commensurate with the nature

of things?

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot chuse but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their Tillotson. duration.
No XXVII.

Nothing commensurate to the defires of human nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any further defre. Rogers.

Matter and gravity are always commensurate. Bentley. COMMENSURATELY. adv. [from commensurate.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other

We are constrained to make the day serve to measure the We are conftrained to make the day lerve to make year; year as well as we can, though not ommenfur ately to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in feveral years, 'till Holder. they amount to an even day.

Holder.

Commensuration. n. f. [from commensurate.] Proportion; reduction of some things to some common measure.

A body over great, or over fmall, will not be thrown fo far as a body of a middle fize; fo that, it feeneth, there must be a commensuration or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well.

All fitness lies in a particular commensuration, or proportion

of one thing to another.

To CO'MMENT. v. n. [commenter, Lat.] To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain; with upon before the thing explained.

Enter his chamber, view his lifeless corps,

And comment then upon his sudden death. Shakespeare. Such are thy fecrets, which my life makes good, And comments on thee; for in ev'ry thing

Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring,
And in another make me understand.

Criticks having first taken a liking to one of these poets,
proceed to comment on him, and illustrate him.

Dyden. They have contented themselves only to comment upon those texts, and make the best copies they could after those originals.

Temple. Indeed I hate that any man should be idle, while I must translate and comment.

Pope.

Comment. n. f. [from the verb.] Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks.

In such a time as this, it is not meet

That every nice offence should bear its comment. Shakesp.

Forgive the comment that my passion made

Upon the scatter; for my rage was blind.

Shakespeare.

Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind. Shakespeare.
All that is behind will be by way of comment on that part of the church of England's charity.

Hammond.

Adam came into the world a philosopher, which infficiently appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties.

South.

With all their comments property.

With all their comments, never could invent

So politick an instrument. Prior. Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of comment to what he utters.

Still with itself compared, his text peruse;
And let your comment be the Mantuan muse.

Pope.

Co'MMENTARY. n. f. [commentarius, Latin.]

I. An exposition; annotation; remark.
In religion, scripture is the best rule; and the church's universal practice, the best commentary. King Charles.

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Vere, in a private commentary which he wrote of that fervice, testified that eight hundred were slain.

Bacon.

They shew still the ruins of Cæsar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the first book of his commentaries.

COMMENTA'TOR. n. f. [from comment.] Expositor; annotator. I have made such expositions of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. Dryden.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marsya was a lawyer who had lost his cause.

Addion. Addijon. Galen's commentator tells us, that bitter substances engender choler, and burn the blood.

Arbuthmot.

You will have variety of commentators to explain the difficult

passages to you.
No commentator can more slily pass

O'er a learn'd unintelligible place. Co'MMENTER. n. f. [from comment.] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Slily as any commenter goes by Pope.

Hard words or fense. COMMENTI'TIOUS. adj. [commentitius, Lat.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its refemblance to that

commentitious inanity.

CO'MMERCE. n. f. [commercium, Latin. It was anciently accented on the last syllable.] Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, commerce to be had between God and us.

How could communities. How could communities,

Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities,

5 A

Peaceful

Peaceful commerce from dividable shores, But by degree stand in authentick place?

Instructed ships shall fail to quick commerce,

By which remotest regions are ally'd;
Which makes one city of the universe,
Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd. Dryden.
These people had not any commerce with the other known

Shake peare.

parts of the world.

In any country, that hath commerce with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of filver coin.

To COMMERCE. v. n. [from the noun.] To hold intercourse with.

Come, but keep thy wonted state,
With even step and musing gait,
And looks commercing with the skies,
Thy rapt' soul fitting in thine eyes.

Commercial. adj. [from commerce.] Relating to commerce or traffick

CO'MMERE. n. f. [French.] A common mother.

As peace should still her wheaten garland wear,

And stand a commere 'tween their amities. Sho
To CO'MMIGRATE. v. n. [con and migro, Latin.] Shakespeare. move in a body, or by confent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION. n. f. [from commigrate.] A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that and of our world loft all me-

mory of their commigration hence.

Woodward.

COMMINA'TION. n. f. [comminatio, Latin.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us, to fence them not only by precept and commination, but with difficulty and impossibilities.

Decay of Piety.

The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

Commination. ] Denunciatory;

threatening.

To COMMINGLE. v. a. [commisceo, Latin.] To mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Blest are those,

Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled,

Whose blood and judgment are so well comming to.

That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,

To sound what stop she please.

Shakespeare.

To COMMINGLE. v. n. To unite with another thing.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not commingle, the oil remaining on the top 'till they be Bacon.

COMMINU'IBLE. adj. [from comminute.] Frangible; reducible to powder; susceptible of pulverisation.

The best diamonds are comminuible without it; and are so

far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pestillation, and resist not any ordinary pestle. Brown's Vulgar Errours. To CO'MMINUTE. v. a. [comminuo, Latin.] To grind; to

pulverife; to break into small parts.

Parchment, skins, and cloth drink in liquors, though them-

felves be intire bodies, and not comminuted, as fand and affies.

Bacon's Natural History.

OMMINU'TION. n. f. [from comminute.] The act of grinding COMMINU'TION. n. f. [from comminute.] The act of grinding into small parts; pulverisation.

Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and

tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneness or extreme comminution of spirits; of which the two first may be joined with a nature liquestable.

Bacon.
The jaw in men and animals furnished with grinders, hath

an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for comminution of

This fmiting of the steel with the slint doth only make a comminution, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some particles; but that idea of slame is wholly in us. Bentley. Commi'serable. adj. [from commiserate.] Worthy of compassion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.

passion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or forrow.

It is the sinfullest thing in the world to destitute a plantation once in forwardness: for, besides the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many commiserable persons.

Bacon.

This was the end of this noble and commiserable person, Edward eldest son to the duke of Clarence.

Bacon.

To COMMI'SERATE. v. a. [con and misereor, Lat.] To pity; to look on with compassion; to compassionate.

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight Of age, disease, or want, commiserate.

Denham.

Of age, disease, or want, commiserate.

Denham.

We should commiserate our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. Locke.

COMMISERA'TION. n. f. [from commiserate.] Pity; compassion; tenderness, or concern for another's pains.

These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak

nor think of but with much commiscration and pity. Hooker.

Live, and hereafter say

A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.

—I do defy thy commiscration,

And apprehend thee for a felon here. And apprehend thee for a felon here. Shakespeare. God knows with how much commiseration, and solicitous caution, I carried on that buliness, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the Protestants. K. Charles.

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight Immovcable, 'till peace obtain'd from fault Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought

Commiseration. From you their estate may expect effectual comfor fince there are none from whom it may not deserve commistation.

Spr ... Sermons.

No where fewer beggars appear to charm commiseration, yet no where is there greater charity.

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of commiseration, and partly out of curiosity.

Swift.

CO'MMISSARY. n. s. [commissarius, low Latin.]

I. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a dele-

gate; a deputy.

2. It is a title of ecclefiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his commission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects. Cowel.

The commissaries of bishops have authority only in some certain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the ju-

tain place of the diocefe, and in some certain causes of the jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission. Assiste.

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and

regulates the procuration and conveyance of provision or ammunition.

But is it thus you English bards compose?

With Runick lays thus tag infipid profe?

And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,

Give us a commissary's list in verse?

Co'mmissariship. n. s. [from commissary.] The office of a

commissary.

A commissary is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean Aylisse.

Aylisse.

and chapter.

COMMI'SSION. n. f. [commissio, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority

Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all mea for their power. Cowel. Omission to do what is necessary,

Seals a commission to a blank of danger.

The subjects grief Shakespeare.

Comes through commissions, which compel from each

The fixth part of his substance, to be levied Shakespeare.

Without delay.

He led our powers; Bore the commission of my place and person;
The which immediacy may well stand up,
And call itself your brother.

Shakespeare.
He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and

extent of their office, and fo he joins commission with instruc-

extent of their office, and so he joins commission with instruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. South.

A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Persia, gave out his commissions into all parts of his empire, for the raising of a mighty army.

I was made a colonel; though I gained my commission by the horse's virtues, having leapt over a fix-bar gate.

Addison.

He for his son a gay commission buys,

Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies.

Pope.

Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a strange commission, and a strange obedience to a commission, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and being so surrough assailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and necessity.

Bacon. laws of nature and necessity. Bacon.

Such commission from above I have receiv'd, to answer thy defire Of knewledge within bounds: beyond, abstain To

Milton. The hose by his commission blow;
Till with a nod he bids them cease.

Dryden. He bore his great commission in his look;

But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. Dryden.
Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of commission are distinguished in theology from fins of omission.

Every commission of fin introduces into the soul a certain degree of hardness.

He includes him felt in the soul and the soul and the soul.

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whether temmission of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of something commanded.

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.

7. The state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint office.

officers; as, the broad feal was put into commission.

8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for

another person.

To COMMI'SSION. v. a. [from commission.] To empower; to appoint.

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band He fust commissions to the Latian land,

In threat'ning embaffy. D: vden. To COMM. SSIONATE. v. a. [from commission.] To commitfion; to empower.

As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apostles fole only commissionated by him to preach to the Gentile world, who, with indefatigable industry and resolute sufferings, pur-sued the charge; and sure this is competent evidence, that the design was of the greatest and most weighty importance. Decay of Picty.

COMMI'SSIONER. n.f. [from commission.] One included in a warrant of authority.

A commissioner is one who hath commission, as letters patents, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. Cowel. One article they stood upon, which I with your commissioners have agreed upon.

These commissioners came into England, with whom covenants were concluded. Hayward.

The archbishop was made one of the commissioners of the Clarencion. treasury.

Suppose itinerary commissioners to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with respect to morals and religion as well as abilities.

Like are their merits, like rewards they share,

That shines a consul, this commissioner. Pope.

Commissure. n. s. [commissure, Latin.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

All these inducement cannot countervail the inconvenience

of di jointing the commissures with so many strokes of the Wotton. chizel.

I his animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like armour by four transverse commissures in the middle of the body,

connected by tough membranes. Ray. To COMMI'I'. v.a. [committo, Latin.]

1. To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of an-

It is not for your health thus to commit

Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning. Shakesp. They who are desirous to commit to memory, might have see.

2 Mac. ii. 25. enfc.

2. To put in any place to be kept fafe.

Is my muse controul'd
By servile awe? Born free, and not be bold!

At least I'll dig a hole within the ground, And to the trusty earth commit the found. Dryden:

To fend to prison; to imprison.

Here comes the nobleman that committed the prince, for striking him about Bardolph.

They two were committed, at least restrained of their Clarendon.

So though my ankle fhe has quitted, My heart continues still committed;

And, like a bail'd and main-priz'd lover,

Although at large, I am bound over.

Hudibras.

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word justly; swear not; commit not with man's Shakespeare.

fworn spoule. Letters out of Ulster gave him notice of the inhuman murders committed there upon a multitude of the protestants. Clar.

A creeping young fellow committed matrimony with a brifk L'Estrange. gamefome lais.

'Tis policy
For fon and father to take different fides;

Then lands and tenements commit no treason. Dryden. COMMITMENT. n. f. [from commit.] Act of fending to prifon; imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or commitments, that any other person of quality was discovered or appeached. Bacon's Henry.

They were glad to compound for his bare commitment to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. Clarendon.

I have been confidering, ever fince my commitment, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occasion.

Swift.

Might be proper to deliver upon this occasion.

2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE. n. f. [from commit.]

Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and passed, or not agreed to; or neither of these, but referred to the consideration of some appointed by the house, to examine it farther, who thereupon are callby the house, to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a committee.

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a committee of the parliament with him, as there was another committee of the Scottish parliament always in that army; there being also now a committee of both kingdoms residing at London, for the carrying on the war. Clarendon.

All corners were filled with covenanters, confusion, committee men, and foldiers, ferving each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and these committee men and soldiers were possess with this covenant. Walton.

COMMITTER. n. f. [from commit.] Perpetrator; he that commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other mens fins, but a deriver of the whole guilt to himself; yet so as to leave the committer as full of guilt as before. South. COMMITTIBLE. adj. [from commit.] Liable to be commitcd.

Besides the mistakes committible in the solary compute of years, the difference of chronology disturbs his computes.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

COMMI'X. v. a. [commiscoo, Lat.] To mingle; to blend;

To Commi'x. v. a. [commisceo, Lat.] I o mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one mass.

A dram of gold, distolved in aqua regia, with a dram of

copper in aqua fortis commixed, gave a great colour. Bacon. I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of dust and rain-water

commixed.

It is manifest by this experiment, that the commixed im-pressions of all the colours do stir up and beget a sensation of white; that is, that whiteness is compounded of all the

COMMI'XION. n. f. [from commix.] Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Were thy commission Greek and Trojan, fo

That thou could ft say, this hand is Grecian all,

And this is Trojan.

Shakefpeare.

Comm. 'xtion. n. f. [from commix.] Mixture; incorporation; union of various substances in one mass.

Some species there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of birds and beasts, as batts, and some sew others, fo confirmed and fet together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; there being a commixtion of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. Brown's Vuigar Errours.

COMMIXTURE. n. f. [from commix.]

1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation; union in one mass.

In the commixture of any thing that is more oily or fweet, fuch bodies are least apt to putrefy, the air working little upon them.

The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud; Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roses blown,

Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture shewn. Shakesp.

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;

And now I fall, thy tough commixtures melt,

Impairing Henry, strength'ning misproud York. Shakespeare. There is scarely any rising but by a commixture of good and

All the circumstances and respect of religion and state intermixed together in their commixture, will better become a royal

history, or a council-table, than a single life. Wotton. Commode n.f. [French.] The head-dress of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, should they neet with a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots, dressed up in a commode and a nightrail.

She has contrived to shew her principles by the setting of her commode; fo that it will be impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion.

Addison.

She, like some pensive statesman, walks demure, And smiles, and hugs, to make destruction sure;

Or under high commodes, with looks erect,
Barefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd. Granville.

COMMO'DIOUS. adj. [commodus, Latin.]

1. Convenient; fuitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit; proper; free from hindrance or uneasiness.

Such a place cannot be commodious to live in; for being so near the moon, it had been too near the sun.

To that recess, commodious for surprize,

When purple light shall next suffice the skips

When purple light shall next suffuse the skies,

With me repair. Pope. 2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities. If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies commodious,

they do greatly deceive themselves.

Bacchus was grown a proper young man, had found out the making of wine, and many things else commodious for mankind.

Raleigh. The gods have done their part, By fending this commodious plague. Dryden.

Maro's muse, Thrice facred muse, commodious precepts gives,

Instructive to the swains. Philips. COMMO DIOUSLY. adv. [from commodious.]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree, In a deep cave feated commodioufly,

There dwelt a good substantial country mouse. Cowley.

2. Without diffress.

We need not fear To pass commodiously this life, Lustain'd By him with many comforts, till we end. In dust; our final rest, and native home.

3. Suitably to a certain purpose.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers ends. Hooker.

Galen, upon the confideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the leaft fibre might be more commodicustry placed for use a complication. ced for use or comcliness.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. n. f. [from commodious.] Convenience; advantage.

The place requireth many circumstances; as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an intercourse with

England.

Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the commodiousness of their situation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens.

COMMO'DITY. n. f. [commoditas, Latin.]

1. Interest; advantage; profit.

They knew, that howsoever men may seek their own commodity, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered.

Hooker.

Commodity, the bias of the world, The world, which of itself is poised well, 'Till this advantage, this vile drawing biass, This sway of motion, this commodity, Makes it take head from all indifferency,

From all direction, purpose, course, intent. Shakespeare. After much debatement of the commodities or discommodi-Shake [peare. ties like to ensue, they concluded.
2. Convenience of time or place.

There came into her head certain verses, which, if she had had present commodity, she would have adjoined as a retraction to the other.

She demanded leave not to lose this long fought for com-

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the

commodity of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields. Ben. Jahnson.

3. Wares; merchandife; goods for traffick.
All my fortunes are ar fea;

Nor have I money, nor commodity To raise a present sum.

Shakespeare. It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had not so natural a commodity as the earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens in the water.

Addison.

Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common measure.

Of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal use is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities. Arbuthnot.

Commodities.

Commodor. n. f. [probably corrupted from the Spanish comendador.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships.

CO'MMON. n. f. [communis, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and sense be common to man and brutes, their operations in many things alike; yet by this form me lives the life of a man, and not of a brute, and hath the sense of a man, and not of a brute.

He who hath received damage has besides the right of

He who hath received damage, has, besides the right of punishment common to him with other men, a particular right o feek reparation.

2. Having no possessor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we see the possession of a private man revert to the community, and so become again persectly common, no body having a right to inherit them; nor can any one have a property in them; otherwise than in other

things common by nature.

Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often seen; easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.

Or as the man whom princes do advance,

Upon their gracious mercy-seat to sit,

Doth common things, of course and circumstance,

To the reports of common men commit.

Davies.

4. Publick; general; ferving the use of all.

He was advised by a parliament-man not to be strict in

reading all the common prayer, but make some variation. Walt.

I need not mention the old common shore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence of an ordinary river. Addison.

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or descent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightness of you common men. Shakespeare.

Such is the lightness of you common men.

Flying bullets now,

To execute his rage, appear too flow;

They mis, or sweep but common souls away,

For such a loss Opdam his life must pay.

Waller.

Frequent; usual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have seen common among men.

Eccliss. vi. 1.

The Papists were the most common place, and the butt against whom all the arrows were directed.

Clarendon. against whom all the arrows were directed. Clarendon.

Neither is it strange that there should be mysteries in divi-

Co'MMON. n. f. [from the adjective.] An open ground equal-ly used by many persons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off,

Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,

And graze in commons. Shake Speare. Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its endearment? Does any one respect a common as much as he does his garden?

Co'MMON. adv. [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily. Shakespeare. I am more than common tall.

In CO'MMON.

Milton.

In Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicite confent of every commoner necessary to any one s appropriating to himself any part of what is given in common, children or servants could not cut the meat which their father or master had provided for them in common, without assigning to every one his peculiar part.

Locke.

2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.

In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities, it having that in common with dictionaries, and books of anti-Arbuthnot.

To Co'MMON. v. n. [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW contains those customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its autho-

It is diffinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

Common Pleas. The king's court now held in Westminsterhall; but anciently moveable. Gwin observes, that 'till Henry III. granted the magna charta there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed the king; but upon the grant of that charter, the court of common pleas was erected, and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, are or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm; and Fortescue represents it as the only court for real causes. The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the common pleas, and he is assisted by three or four associates, created by letters patent from the king.

Commonable. adj. [from common.] What is held in common.

Much good land might be gained from forests and chases, and from other commonable places, so as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury.

Ba.on.

Co'MMONAGE. n. s. [from common.] The right of feeding on a common the joint right of using any thing in common

with others.

Co'MMONALTE.n.f. [communauté, French.]

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

Bid him strive

To gain the love o' th' commonalty; the duke

Shall govern England.

There is in every state, as we know, two portions of subjects, the nobles and the commonalty.

The emmet joined in her popular tribes

Of commonalty.

Miles.

Of commonalty. Milton. All gentlemen are almost obliged to it; and I know no rea-fon we should give that advantage to the commonalty of Eng-land, to be foremost in brave actions. Dryden.

2. The bulk of mankind.

I myself too will use the secret acknowledgment of the commonalty bearing record of the God of Gods. Hooker. Commoner. n. s. [from common.]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank; of mean condition.

Doubt not

The commoners, for whom we stand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. Shakespeare.
His great men durst not pay their court to him, till he had
statiated his thirst of blood by the death of some of his loyal commoners. Addison.

2. A man not noble.

This commoner has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts:
His head aches for a coronet;!
And who is blefs'd, that is not great?

3. A member of the house of commons.

Prior.

4. One who has a joint right in common ground. Much land might be gained from commonable places, for as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury. Bacon.

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

5. A prostitute.

Behold this ring, W ofe high respect, and rich validity, Did tack a parallel: yet, for all that, He gave it to a commoner o' th' camp.

Shake [peare. COMMONITION. n. f. [commonitio, Latin.] Advice; warning; instruction.

CO'MMONLY. adv. [from common.] Frequently; usually; ordinarily.

This hand of your's requires Much castigation, exercise devout;

Much castigation, exercise devolution for here's a strong and sweating devil here,

Shakesp. Othello.

A great disease may change the frame of a body, though, if it lives to recover strength, it commonly returns to its natural Temple. constitution.

Commonness. n. f. [from common.]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the commonness of the guilt obviate the censure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuse their own faults in other persons. Government of the Tongue.

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, res nolunt diu male administrari: the

commonness makes me not know who is the author; but fure he must be some modern. Swift.

COMMONPLA'CE. v. a. To reduce to general heads.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and common-placing an universal history from the whole body of historians. To COMMONPLA'CE. v. a.

Feiton on the C.afficks.

COMMONPLACE-BOOK. n. f. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I turned to my commonplace-book, and found his case under word connette. the word coquette. Co'mmons n. f.

r. The vulgar; the lower people; those who inherit no honours.

Little office

The hateful commons will perform for us;

Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces.

Hath he not pass'd the nobles and the commons? Shakespeare. Shakesp.

These three to kings and chiefs their scenes display,
The rest before th' ignoble commons play. Dryden's Fables.

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The commons where they can: the nobler fort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court.

The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented, and of which the members are chosen by the people.

My good lord,

How now for mitigation of this majesty Urg'd by the common? Doth his majesty Shakesp. Henry VI. In the house of commons many gentlemen, unsatisfied of his King Charles. guilt, durst not condemn him.

Food; fare; diet: fo called from colleges, where it is eaten in common. He painted himself of a dove-colour, and took his commens

with the pigeons

Mean while she quench'd her fury at the flood, And with a lenten sallad cool'd her blood:

Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want.

The doctor now obeys the summons,
Likes both his company and commons;

Disclosure his tolory. Six 2011 Dryden.

Displays his talent; fits till ten; Next day invited, comes again.

Swift.

COMMONWE'ALTH. \ n. f. [from commin and weak, or wea'th.]

1. A polity; an established form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up public societies; the one inclination, whereby all men desire sociable life; the other an ornation. der agreed upon, touching the manner of their union in living together: the latter is that which we call the law of a commonwea'.

It was impossible to make a commonweal in Ireland, without fettling of all the citates and possessions throughout the king-L'avies on Ircland.

A continual parliament would but keep the commonweal in tune, by preserving laws in their vigour. King Charles.

There is no body in the mononwealth of learning who does not profess himself a lover of truth.

Locke. King Charles.

2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince, So kind a father of the commonweal. Shakefp. Henry IV. Their fons are well tutored by you: you are a good member of the commonwealth.

Shakefp. I.ove's La our lost.

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the

people; a republick.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine

The gods would fleep to fuch a Stygian practice, No XXVIII.

Against that commonwealth which they have founded. Johnsons Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though fometimes, by force of order and discipline, they have extended themselves into mighty dominions.

Co'mmorance. In. f. [from commorant.] Dwelling; habita-Co'mmorancy. Ition; abode; residence.

The very quality, carriage, and place of commorance of witnesses, is by this means plainly and evidently set forth.

Hale's History of the Common Law of Englind.

An archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes subject to the archbishop of the province where he has his abode and archbishop. archbishop of the province where he has his abode and commo-CO'MMORANT: adj. [comm:rans, Latin.] Resident; dwell-

The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is commorant and refiding in another monastery. Anisse's Paringin. Commo'Tion, n. f. [commotin, Latin.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; sedition; publick disorder; insurrection.

By flatt'ry he hath won the common hearts;
And when he'll please to make committion,
'Fis to be fear'd they all will follow him.

Sha'espeare.
When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not terrified. Lute xxi. 9.

The Iliad confifts of battles and a continual commotin; the Odyssey in patience and wisdom. Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; keat; violence; agitation. Some strange commotion

Is in his brain; he bites his lips and starts. Shakefp are.
He could not debate any thing without some commotion,
when the argument was not of moment.

Clarendon. Shakefp. are. Clarendon.

3. Disturbance; restlesness. Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the commotions of the water, and put an end to the earthquake.

Ho dward's Natural History.

COMMO'TIONER. n. f. [from commotion.] One that causes commotions; a disturber of the peace. A word not is use. The people more regarding commotio ers than commissioners,

flocked together, as clouds cluster against a storm. Hayward.
To Commove. v. a. [commove, Latin.] To disturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion; to unsettle.

Strait the funds,

Common'd around, in gathering eddies play. Tromson. To CO'MMUNE. v. n. [communico, Lat.] To converse; to talk together; to impart sentiments mutually.

Solong as Guyon with her communed, Unto the ground she cast her modest eye; And ever and anon, with rofy red,

The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. Fairy Queen.

I will commune with you of such things,
That want no ears but yours. Shak. Measure for Measure.
They would forbear open hostility, and resort unto him peaceably, that they might commune together as friends. Hajw. Then commune, how that day they best may ply heir growing work.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Their growing work.

Milton's Paradife Loft.

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that, for the most
art, men reason of within themselves, and always those which they commune about with others.

Communicable.ITY. n. f. [from communicable.] The quality of being communicated; capability to be imparted.

Communicable. adj. [from communicate.]

That which may become the common possession of more than one; with to.

Sith eternal life is communicable unto all, it behooveth that the word of God be so likewise.

2. That which may be imparted, or recounted; with to.

Nor let thine own inventions hope Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible king, Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,

To none communicable in earth or heav'n. Paradife Loft.

Rather inflames thy torment, representing

Rather inflames the property of th COMMU'NICANT. n. f. [from communicate.] One who is pre-fent, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the blessed Sacrament.

Communicants have ever used it; and we, by the form of the very utterance, do shew we use it as communicants. Hooker.

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly communicant.

Atterbury's Sermons. Atterbury's Sermons.

To COMMU'NICATE. v. a. [communico, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to make others partakers; to confer a joint possession, to bestow.

Common benefits are to be communicated with all, but permits the common benefits are to be communicated with all, but permits the common benefits are to be communicated with all, but permits the communicated with all the communicated

Where God is worshipped, there he communicates his blesses and holy influences.

Bacon's Essays.

Have benefits with choice.

Bacon's Essays.

Taylor's Worthy Communicant. culiar benefits with choice. ings and holy influences.

Which of the Grecian chiefs conforts with thee? But Diomede desires my company, And still communicates his praise with me. Dryden's Fables.

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned

I learned diligently, and do communicate wisdom liberally : I Wijdom, vii. 13. do not hide her riches.

Charles the hardy would communicate his fecrets with none; and least of all, those secrets which troubled him most. He communicated those thoughts only with the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor of the exchequer.

3. It had anciently the preposition with before the person, to whom communication either of benefits or knowledge was made.

A journey of much adventure, which, to show the strength of his privacy, had been before not communicated with any other.

4. Now it has only to.

Let him that is taught in the word, communicate unto him that teacheth. Gal. vi. 6.

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, communicate to any person the matter, before he had taken and communicated to them his own resolutions. Clarendon.

Those who speak in publick, are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would communicate to their hearers.

Watts.

To Commu'nicate v. n.

To partake of the blessed facrament.

The primitive Christians communicated every day.

Tay'or.

2. To have fomething in common with another; as, the hufes communicate, there is a passage between them common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a fystem of fuch canals,

which all communicate with one another, mediately or immediately.

As buthnot on Assurements.

COMMUNICA'TION. n f. [from communicate.]
1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Both together serve completely for the reception and commu-

Holder's Elements of Spec. b. nication of learned knowledge. 2. Common boundary or inlet; passage or means, by which from

one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map flews the natural communication providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at so great a distance from the sea.

Addison on I ay.

The Eurine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe. A buthn t. 3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between feveral

persons. Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the communication necessary among all who have the management of affairs. Swift.

4. Conference; conversation.

Abner had communication with the elders of Israel, saying, ye fought for David in times past to be king over you: now then do it. 2 Samuel, iii. 17. then do it.

The chief end of language, in communication, being to be understood, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the same idea which it stands for in

the mind of the speaker.

COMMUNICATIVE. adj. [from communicate.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not

close; not selfish.
We conceive them more than some envious and mercenary ardeners will thank us for; but they deferve not the name of that communicative and noble profession. Evelyn's Kalendar.
We think we have sufficiently paid for our want of pru-

dence, and determine for the future to be less communicative.

Swift and Pote.

COMMU'NICATIVENESS. n. f. [from communicative.] The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only the most communicative of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy; otherwise some degrees of communicativeness would be wanting.

COMMUNION. n. f. [communio, Lat.]

1. Intercourfe; fellowship; common possession; participation of fomething in common; interchange of transactions.

Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that communion which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof, angels have not disdained to profess themselves our fellow fervants.

We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to surnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature doth desire; therefore we are naturally induced to feek communion and fellowship with others.

The Israelites had never any communion or affairs with the Raleigh's History of the World. Ethiopians.

Thou, so pleas'd,

Can'st raise thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union, or communion, deify'd. Milton's Paradise Lost. We maintain communion with God himself, and are made in

the same degree partakers of the Divine Nature. • Fiddes.
The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the bleffed sacrament.

They refolved, that the flanding of the communion table in all churches should be altered.

Clarendon.

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Christ was engraven Peacham on Drawing. upon the communion cup

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord, that is, they ferved and praifed God by communion, and in publick manner.

4. Union in the common worship of any church.

Bare communion with a good church, can hever alone make a good man; for, if it could, we should have no bad ones.

South' . Sermons .

Ingenuous men have lived and died in the communion of that Stilling fieet. church.

COMMU'NITY. n. f. [communitas, Lat.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politick.

How could communities,

Degrees in schools, and brotherhood in cities,

But by degree, stand in authentick place? Shakespeare. Not in a fingle person only, but in a community or multitude men.

Hammend's Fundamentals.

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that fecure a civil community.

It is not defigned for her own use, but for the whole com-The love of our country is impressed on our mind, for the

Andijon's Frechotaer. preservation of the community.

Addison's Frechesaer.

He lives not for himself alone, but hath a regard in all his

actions to the great community. Atterbury. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appro-

priation.

This text is far from proving Adam fole proprietor, it is a confirmation of the original community of all things.

Locke.

3. Frequency; commonness.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June,

Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes,

As, sick and blunted with community,

Afford no extraordinary gaze. Shakespeare. COMMUTABILITY. n. f. [from commutable.] The quality of being capable of exchange.

Changed for fomething elfe; that may be bought off, or ran-COMMUTABLE. adj. [from commute.] fomed.

COMMUTA'TION. n. f. [from commute.]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, so great is the commutation, that the foul then hated only that which now only it loves, i.e. sin. South's Sermons. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and commutation.

South's Sermons.

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of commutation. Ray on the Creation, as that of money.

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of faving the commutation of more bulky commodities. Arbuthnot on Coins.

3. Ranfom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God hath allowed an evalion, that is, by way of commutation or redemption. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

COMMU'TATIVE. adj. [from commute.] Relative to exchange;
as c mmutative juffice, that honesty which is exercised in traffick; and which is contrary to fraud in bargains. of commutation or redemption.

To COMMU'TE, v. a. [commute, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will commute our tasks, exchange these pleasant and the place of another in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

gainful ones, which God affigns, for those unvaly and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves.

Decay of Piety.

Decay of Piety. 2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

Some commute swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the

one were a dispensation for the other. To Commute. v. n. To atone; to bargain for exemption.
Those institutions which God designed for means to further

men in holines, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to commute for it. South's Sermons. COMMU'TUAL. adj. [con and mutual.] Mutual; reciprocal:

used only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and hymen did our hands,

Shakefp. Ham'et. Unite commutual in most facred bands. There, with commutual zeal we both had strove

In acts of dear benevolence and love;

Brothers in peace, not rivals in command. Pope's Clessey. CO'MPACT. n. s. [passum, Lag.n.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two Pope's Cloffey. or more, to do or to forbear fomething.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;

And the compact is firm and true in me. Shakefp. Rich. III. In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit c mpact, founded upon common confent, that fuch words, voices, or gestures, should be signs whereby they would express their thoughts. South.

COM

To COMPA'CT. v. a. [compingo compactum, Latin.]
1. To join together with firmnels; to unite closely; to confolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears;

Fand thereto add fuch reasons of your own,

And thereto add tuen reations of your own,
Annay compact it more.

Nor are the rerves of his compacted strength
Stretch'd, and dissolv'd into unsinew'd length.

By what degrees this earth's compacted sphere
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns to bear. Poscom.
This disease is more dangerous as the solids are more strict and compacted, and consequently more so as people are advanced in

Arbuthnot on Diet. Arbuthnot on Diet.

Now the bright fun confacts the precious stone, Imparting radiant lustre, like his own. Blackmone's Creation.

2. To make out of fomething.

If he, compact of jars, grow mufical, We shall have shortly discord in the spheres. Shakespeare.

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman, Compact with her that's gone, think'st thou thy oaths, Though they would swear down each particular sact,
Were testim nies. Shakesp. Dieasure for Measure.

4. To join together; to bring into a system.
We see the world so compassed, that each thing preserveth

other things, and also itself.

Compa'er. adj. [comparius, Latin.]

1. Firm; folid; close; dense; of firm texture.

Is not the denfity greater in free and open fraces, void of air and other groffer bodies, than within the pores of water, glass, crystal, gents, and other compact bodies. Nection's Opticks.
Without attraction the different particles of the chaos could

never convene into fuch great compact mailes as the planets.

2. Brief; as, a compact d scourse.

Compact a stronger a stourge.

Compact a stourge.

Compact a stourge.

Sticking, or compact a stourge is being natural to density, requires fome excess of gravity in proportion to the density, or some other outward violence, to break it.

Those atoms are supposed intrangible, extremely compacted and hard; which compacted and hard; which compacted in any hardness is a demonstration, that nothing could be produced by them.

Compactly. a.lv. [from compact.]

1. Ctofely; denfely.

2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

Compa'ers ess. n. f. [from compact.] Firmness; closeness;

The rest, by reason of the compactness of terrestrial matter, cannot make its way to wells. Woodward's Nat. History. Compa'erure. n. j. [from com'act.] Structure; manner in which any thing is joined together; compagination.

And over it a fair portcullis hung, Which to the gate directly did incline,

With comely compass and compacture strong,

Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding long Fany &

COMPAGES. n. s. [Latin.] A system of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular compages of pipes and vessels, for the sluids to pass through,

Compagina Tron. n. s. [compage, Lat.] Union; structure; junction; connexion; contexture.

The intire or broken, ambagingtion of the magnetical factors.

The intire or broken compagination of the magnetical fabrick

Under it.

Co'MPANABLENESS. n. f. [from company.] The quality of being a good companion; fociableness: a word not now in

His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words of hearty companabienifs.

COMPA'NION. n. f. [compagnon, Fr.] See COMPANY. One with whom a man frequently converfes, he shares his hours of relaxation. It differs fro with whom bind, as acquaintante from confidence.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?

Of forriest rancies your companions make? Shatesteare. Some friend is a companion at the table, and will not continue in the day of thy affliction. Eccl. J. vi. 10. With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,

No fweet companion near, with whom to mourn. Prior.

nionable manner.

2. A partner; an affociate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and fellow foldier.

Phil. ii. 25.

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I feorn you, feurvy companion! What! you poor, base, rascally, cheating, lack linnen mate: away, you mouldy rogue, away.

It gives boldness to every petty companion to spread ru-

mours to my defamation, in places where I cannot be prefent.

Raleigh's Essays.

COMPA'NIONABLE. adj [from companion] Fit for good fellowship; focial; agreeable.

He had a more com; anionable wit, and iwayed more among the good tellows . COMPA'NIONABLY. adv. [from comfanionable] In a compaCOMPA'NIONSHIP. n. f. [from companio .]

1. Company; train.

Alcibiales, and fome twenty horse,

All of companionship. Shakefp. Timon.

2. Fellowship; affociation.

If it be honour in your wars, to feem

The same you are not, which, for your best ends, You call your policy; how is't less, or worse,

That it shall hold companionship in peace

With honour as in war.

CO'MPANY. n. f. [aampagnie, French; either from con and pagus, one of the fame town; or con and fanis, one that eats of the fame mess.]

1. Perfons affembled together; a body of men.
Go, carry fir John Falstaff to the Fleet;

Take all his company along with him. Shakesp Honest empany, I thank you all, That have beheld me give away myself To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wise. Shakefp. Henry IV.

2. Persons assembled for the entertainment of each other; an affembly of pleafure.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love.

3. Persons considered as assembled for conversation; or, as capable of conversation and mutual entertainment.

Monsieur Zulichem came to me among the rest of the good Temple. company of the town.

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and conversation with the best company of both sexes, is ne-Dryden.

The state of a companion; the act of accompanying; conversation; fellowship.

It is more pleasant to enjoy the company of him that can speak such words, than by such words to be persuaded to follow sclitariness.

Nor will I wretched thee

In death forfake, but keep thee company. Dryden's Fables: Abdallah grew by degrees fo enamoured of her conversation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in company with his beloved Balfora.

5. A number of persons united for the execution or performance of any thing; a band. Shakespeare was an actor, when there were seven com anies

of players in the town together.

6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.

A number of some particular rank or profession, united by some charter; a body corporate; a corporation.

This emperor feems to have been the first who incorporated the feveral trades of Rome into companies, with their particular Arbuthnot on Cins.

A subdivision of a regiment of foot; so many as are under one captain. Every captain brought with him thrice fo many in his com-

fany as was expected. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks. To hear COMPANY. To accompany; to affociate with; to To keep COMPANY. be a companion to.

I do defire thee

To bear me company, and go with me. Shakespeare. Those Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to keep company with the Arrias and Portias of old Rome. Dryden. Admitted to that equal sky,

His faithful dog shall bear him company. 10. To keep COMPANY. To frequent houses of entertainment.
11. Sometimes in an ill seuse.

Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her company?

Shakesp. Otheilo.

To COMPANY. v. a. [from the noun.] To accompany; to attend; to be companion to; to be affociated with.

I am The foldier that did company these three. Shakespeare. Thus, through what path foe'er of life we rove,

Rage companies our hate, and grief our love. To CO'MPANY. v. n. To affociate one's felf with.

I wrote to you not to company with fornicators. 1 Cor. v. 9. Companable. adj. [from To compane.] Worthy to be com-

pared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This prefent world affordeth not any thing comparable unto Hooker.

the publick duties of religion. A man comparable with any of the captains of that age, an Knolles.

excellent foldier both by sea and land.

Knolles.

There is no bleffing of life comparable to the enjoyment of a Addison's Spectator.

a discreet and virtuous friend. COMPARABLY. adv. [from comparable.] In a manner worthy to

be compared.

There could no form for such a royal use be comparally imagined, like that of the foresaid nation.

[Votton. Compare of the such as a such as

compared to one another.

Co'MPARATIVE. adj. [comparativus, Lat.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive; not absolute.

Thou wert dignified enough,

Ev'n to the point of envy, it 'twere made

Comp.

Comparative .

Conparative for your virtues, to be stiled

The under hangman of this realm. Shakefp. Cymle'ine.
There resteth the comparative that is, granted that it is either There resteth the comparative that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be preferred before the extirpation of hereses.

The flower or blossom is a positive good; although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good.

Bacou's Colours of Good and Evil.

This bubble, by reason of its comparative levity to the sluid that incloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose: it consists in a symmetry, and it is the comparative faculty which notes it.

Glanvil'e's Scepsis Scientifica.

The comparative degree expresses more of

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, the right hand

is the firanger.

Compa'ratively. adv. [from comparative.] In a flate of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not

positively. The good or evil, which is removed, may be efteemed good or evil comparatively, and not positively or simply. Bacon. In this world whatever is called good is comparative'y with

other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its compo-fition; so he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad.

Temple.

The vegetables being comparatively higher than the ordinary terrestrial matter of the globe, subsided last. Woodward. But how few, comparatively, are the instances of this wife

But how iew,
application!

To COMPA'RE. v. a. [ omparo, Latin.]

1. To make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the relative goodness or badness, or other qualities, of any one thing, by observing how it differs from something else.

I will hear Brutus speak

I will hear Brutus speak

Cassius, and compare their reasons. Sbakespeare.

I will hear Cassius, and compare their reasons. Shakespeare.
They measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise. 2 Cor. x. 12.
No man can think it grievous, who consider the pleasure and successive and the clearing without of overcoming.

and fweetness of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then compares these with the restless torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful Tiliot fon's Sermons.

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to compare one, two, and three to fix, cannot chuse but know they are equal.

Locke.

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of present and future pleasure and pain, when they are compared together, and so the absent considered as suture.

Locke.

2. It may be observed, that when the comparison intends only fimilitude or illustration by likeness, we use to before the thing brought for illustration; as, he compared anger to a fire.

Solon compared the people us to the fea, and orators and coun-

fellors to the winds; for that the fea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble.

Bacon's Aporth beams.

When two persons or things are compared, to discover their relative proportion of any quality, with is used before the thing used as a measure. .

Will feem as pure as inow,
With my confineless harms.

To compare

Milton's Paradise Regained.

Dryden. Small things with greatest. Milton's Paradise Regained.
He carv'd in iv'ry such a maid so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare.

Dryden.

If he compares this translation with the original, he will find

that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word.

Addison's Stesator. 4. To compare is, in Spenfer, used after the Latin compare, for to get; to procure; to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, still did spare

But, both from back and belly, still did spare
To fill his bags, and riches to comfare. Fairy Queen.

COMPA'RE. n. f. [from the verb.]

I. The flate of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison.

There I the rarest things have seen,
Oh, things without compare.

As their small gallies may not hold compare.

As their small gallies may not hold compare With our tall ships. Waller.

Beyond compare the Son of God was feen Most glorious. Nii ton's Paradife Loft.

2. Simile; fimilitude; illustration by comparison.

2. Simile; limitude; illustration by comparison.

True swains in love stall, in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their rhimes,
Full of protest, and oath, and big empare,
Want similes.

Comparing
No. is mes. comparing
No. is mes. comparing his parts with those of a man,
reckons his claws among them, which are much more like

reckons his claws among them, which are much more like

those of a lion: so casy it is to drive on the comparison with tragedy; for he Our author saves me the comparison with tragedy; for he Dyden.

Our auth. I laves me the comparison with tragedy; for he fays, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet. D yden. I he state of being compared.

If we will rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in comparison.

Locke.

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than those of a larger size that are more remoter; and so it is with pleasure and pain: the present is apt to carry it, and those at a sissence have the disapprage in the convention. distance have the disadvantage in the con far ifon.

distance have the disadvantage in the confus.

3. A comparative estimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a most lovely and desirable place, in comparison of what now it fill their sermons.

One can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled, in comparison of what it once was.

Addition's Remarks on Italy.

Addigon's Remarks on Italy.

4. A fimile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude. As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand emparison, had been something too fair and too good for any lady in Britany.

Shakesp. Cymbeline.

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of si nisication; as string, stronger, strongest.

To COMPART. v. a. [compartir, Fr. from con and partier, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts and subdivisions.

I make haste to the casting and contacting of the whole

I make hafte to the casting and comfarting of the whole

work. Wotton's Architecture. Compartiment, Fr.] A division of picture, or design.

The circumference is divided into twelve compartiments, each

The circumference is divided into the containing a complete picture.

Compartition. n. f. [from compart.]

1. The act of comparting or dividing.

2. The parts marked out, or feparated; a feparate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no compartitions.

Wottom's Architecure. COMPA'RTMENT. n. f. [compartiment, Fr.] Division; sepa-

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, and buildings. Peacham on Drawing.
To COMPASS. v. a. [compasser, Fr. compassare, Ital. passibus metiri, Lat.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to furround; to inclose.

A darksome way,

That deep descended through the hollow ground,

And was with dread and horrour compatied around. Fairy 2.

I fee thee compass'd with thy kingdom's peers,
That speak my salutation in their minds.

Now all the blessings
Of a glad father compass thee about!

Shakespeare.
The shady trees cover him with their shadow: the willows the brook controls him about.

The brook compass him about.

Observe the crowds that compass him around.

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher;

Thus, wert thou compassed with circling fire.

2. To walk round any thing. Job, xl. 22. Dryden.

Dryden.

Old Chorineus compass'd thrice the crew, And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,

Which thrice he sprinkl'd round. Dry len's Æneid.

3. To beleaguer; to befiege; to block.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side.

Luke, xix. 43.

To grasp; to inclose in the arms; to seize.

To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wisdom he saw to be requisite for that people, was by as great wisdom compassed.

His master being one of great regard,

In course the compass any suit not hard.

If I can check my erring love, I will;

If not, to compass her I'll use my skill.

Shakespeare.

How can you hope to compass your designs.

How can you hope to compajs your deligns,

And not diffemble them? Denkam's Sophy. The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to

be compassed, and too hard to be mastered, without brains and fludy, parts and contemplation.

He had a mind to make himself master of Weymouth, if he

could compass it without engaging his army before it. Garendon.
The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Constantinople and Alexandria; fo loth is the pope to lose the remi mbrance of any title that he hath once compassed.

Brevewood: Brevewood

Invention is the first part, and absolutely necessary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to compass it.

Dryden's Dufresnoy. In ev'ry work regard the writer's end,

Since none can compass more than they intend. Pope.

6. [In law.] To take measures preparatory to any thing; as, to compais the death of the king. Co'MPASS. n. f. [from the verb.] I. Circle; round.

This day I breathed first; time is not come round; And where I did begin, there shall I end:

My life is run its compafs. Shake Speare.

2. Extent; reach; grasp.
O, Juliet, I already know thy grief;

It strains me past the compass of my wits. Shakespeare. That which is out of the compass of any man's power, is Shakespeare. to that man impossible.

How few there are may be justly bewailed, the compass of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoi jus.

Animals in their generation are wifer than the fons of men; but their wifdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a

very narrow compaj:

This author hat tried the force and compafs of our lan-

guage with much fuc ess.

3. Space; room; limit.

No less than the compass of twelve books is taken up in Pope.

The English are good confederates in an enterprize which may be dispatched in a short compajs of time.

Addison.

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hospitals and the workhouse, within the compass of one year, and towards the end of a long, expensive war. Atterb. 4. Enclosure; circumference.

And their mount Palatine,

Th' imperial palace, compass huge, and high

The structure. Milton. Old Rome from fuch a race deriv'd her birth,

Which now on fev'n high hills triumphant reigns, And in that compass all the world contains.

Dryden. 5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, to fetch a compass round the camp.

6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before, (I speak within compass) no such commission had been executed in

either of these provinces.

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within compass than the having constantly before his eyes the state of his affairs, in a regular course of account.

Locke.

The power of the voice to express the notes of musick.

You would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my

Shakespeare.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,

This universal frame began : From harmony to harmony,

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man.

Dryden:

8. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The instrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two fo,

As stiff twin compasses are two:

Thy foul, the fixt foot, makes no show To move; but doth, if th' other do.

In his hand He took the golden compasses prepar'd

In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things.

To fix one foot of their compass wherever they think fit, and extend the other to such terrible lengths, without describing any circumscreence at all, is to leave us and themselves in the supportation state. a very uncertain state.

Swift.

The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby

mariners steer.

The breath of religion fills the fails, profit is the compass by which factious men steer their course.

King Charles. King Charles.

Rude as their ships was navigation then;

ful compajs or meridian known:

Coasting, they kept the land within their ken, And knew no North but when the pole-star shone. Dryden.

With equal force the tempest blows by turns,
From ev'ry corner of the seamens compass.

Rowe.

He that first discovered the use of the compass, did more for the superior and increase of useful commodities than those the fup and incr who built wo. houses.

The compass-saw thould not have its teeth set, as other saws have; but the edge of it should be made so broad, and the back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge, with-out having its teeth set. Its office is to cut a round, or any other compass kers; and therefore the edge must be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in.

COMPA'SSION. n. f. [compassion, Fr. from con and patier, Lat.] rity; commiseration; forrow for the sufferings of others; painful sympathy.

Ye had compassion of me in my bonds.

Their angry hands

My brothers hold, and vengeance these exact;
This pleads compassion, and repents the fact.

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with compassion No XXVIII.

for those misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn Addition.

To COMPA'SSION. v. a. [from the noun.] To pity; to compaffionate; to commiferate: a word fearcely used.

O, heavens! can you hear a good man groun.

And not relent, or not compassion him? Shakespeare. CompassionATE. adj. [from compassion.] Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; soft; casily affected with forrow by the misery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate.

South. To COMPA'SSIONATE. v. a. [from the noun.] To pity; to

commiserate. Experience layeth princes torn estates before their eyes,

and withal persuades them to compassionate themselves. Raleigh.

Compassionates my pains, and pities me!

What is compassion, when 'tis void of love!

Compassionately. adv. [from compassionate.] Mercifully;

tenderly.

The fines were affigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more feverely imposed, and the less compassionately reduced and excused. Clarendon. less compassionately reduced and excused.

Compate RNITY. n. s. [con and paternitas, Latin.]

Goffipred, or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and a juror that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law.

COMPATIBI'LITY. n. f. [from compatible.] Confiftency: the power of co-existing with something else; agreement with

any thing.

COMPA'TIBLE. adj. [corrupted, by an unskilful compliance with pronunciation, from competible, from competo, Latin, to fuit, to agree. Competible is found in good writers, and ought always to be used.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; confiftent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is such a good as is compatible to an intellectual nature. Hale.

2. Confistent; agreeable.

Donne.

Hebrews.

Our poets have joined together fuch qualities as are by nature the most compatible; valour with anger, meckness with piety, and prudence with diffimulation.

Compa'tibleness. n. f. [from compatible.] Consistency; agreement with any thing.

Compa'tibleness. adv. [from compatible.] Fitly; suitably.

Compa'tibleness. adj. [from con and patior, Latin.] Suffering together.

together.

COMPA'TRIOT. u. f. [from con and patria, Lat.] One of the

fame country.

Compe'er. n. f. [compar, Latin.] Equal; companion; colleague; affociate.

Sefoftris.

Sefoftris, That monarchs harness'd, to his chariot yok'd Base servitude, and his dethron'd compeers

Lash'd furiously. To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself

More than in your advancement.

To COMPE'L. v. a. [compete, Latin.]

I. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate; to urge irresistibly.

You will compet me then to read the will?

Shakespe.

Shakesp.

The spinners, carders, fullers, compell'd by hunger,
And lack of other means, in desp'rate manner,
Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar.

He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his servants, toether with the means contalled him. gether with the woman, compelled him. I Samuel.

All these bleffings could but enable, not compel us to be happy. Clarendon.
2. To take by force or violence; to ravish from; to seize. This

fignification is uncommon and harsh.

The subjects grief

Comes through commissions, which compel from each The fixth part of his substance, to be levied

Without delay. Shakespeare. COMPE'LLABLE. adj. [from compel.] That may be forced.
COMPELLATION. n. f. [from compello, Latin.] The stile or
address; the word of salutation.

The stile best fitted for all persons on all occasions to use,

is the compellation of father, which our Saviour first taught.

Duppa's Rules of Devotion. The peculiar compellation of the kings in France, is by fire,

which is nothing else but father.

Compe'LLER. n. f. [from compel.] He that forces another.

CO'MPEND. n. f. [compendium, Latin.] Abridgment; summary; epitome; contraction; breviate.

Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief

Compendiarius, Latin.] Short; contracted; fummary abridged.

5 C Com-

COMPENDIO'SITY. n. f. [from compendious.] Shortness; contracted brevity.

COMPL'NDIOUS. adj. [from compendium.] Short; fummary; abridged; direct; comprehensive; holding much in a narrow space; near; by which time is saved, and circuition cut off.

They had learned more compendious and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and so gained time.

Woodu ard's Natural History.

Compe'ndiously. adv. [from compendious.] Shortly; in a short method: summarily: in entone.

fhort method; summarily; in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of Christian belief

compendioufly drawn into few and short articles. The state or condition of matter, before the world was amaking, is compendicusly expressed by the world chaos. Bentley. Compendiousness. n. f. [from compendious.] Shortness; bre-

vity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and compendiousness of this affertion, Bentley.

should dazzle the eyes. COMPENDIUM. n. f. DMPENDIUM. n. f. [Latin.] Abridgment; fummary; breviate; abbreviature; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or compendium of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject.

Watts. treatise on that subject.

Compe'nsable. adj. [from compensate.] That which may be

To COMPE'NSATE. v. a. [compenso, Lat.] To recompense; to be equivalent to; to counterballance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do compen-Bacon. fate the heat of the day.

Prior. The pleasures of life do not compensate the miseries.

Nature to these, without profusion kind, The proper organs, proper pow'rs affign'd;

Each feeming want compensated of course, Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force. Pope. Compensa'tion. n. f. [from compensate.] Recompense; something equivalent; amends.

Poynings, the better to make compensation of his service in the wars, called a parliament.

Bacon.

All other debts may compensation find;
But love is strict, and will be paid in kind.

\*\*Dryden.\*\*

\*\*Compensative.\* adj. [from compensate.] That which com-

pensates; that which countervails. To COMPE'NSE. v. a. [compenso, Latin.] To compensate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterballance; to re-

It feemeth, the weight of the quickfilver doth not compense the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the

Aqua-fortis.

The joys of the two marriages were compensed with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur.

Bacon.

To COMPERENDINATE. v. a. [comperendino, Latin.] To

delay. Comperendina'tion. n. f. [from comperendinate.] I dilatoriness.

CO'MPETENCE. \ n. f. [from competent.]

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without super-

Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies and endearments, and a competency to those recreative discourses which maintain the chearfulness of so-Government of the Tongue. ciety.

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the necesfities of life.

For competence of life I will allow you,

That lack of means enforce you not to evil. Shakespeare. It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: super-fluity comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

A discreet learned clergyman, with a competency fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an uleful, and fometimes a necessary companion.

Swift.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace and competence. Pope.
3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge, or court, for taking cognisance of an affair.
COMPETENT. adj. [competus, Latin.]

I. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the distance must be competent, the medium not adverse, and the body apt and pro-

The greatest captain of the English brought rather a guard than a competent army to recover Ireland. Davies.

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

To draw men from great excess, it is not amis, though we use them unto somewhat less than is competent. Hooker. 3. Reasonable; moderate.

A competent number of the old being first read, the new should succeed. Hooker.

The clergy have gained some infight into men and things, and a competent knowledge of the world. Atterbury.

4. Qualified; fit. Let us first consider how competent we are for the office.

Government of the Tongue.

5. Consistent with; incident to.

This the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not competent to any finite

Co'MPETENTLY. adv [from competent.]

1. Reasonably; moderately; without superfluit; or want.

Some places require men competently encowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of justine, bound to respect Wotton. desert.

 Adequately; properly.
 I think it hath been competently proced.
 Bentley. COMPETIBLE. adj. [from compete, ...atin. For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced compatible.] Suitable to; confistent with.

It is not competible with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil.

Those are properties not all competible to body or matter, though of never to pure a mixture. Glanvil.e. COMPE'TIBLENESS. n. f. [from competible.] Suitableness; fit-

COMPETITION. n. f. [from con and petitio, Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time; rivalry; contest.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the

competition of both houses, would again return and revive.

Bacon's Henry. A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in competition.

Though what produces any degree of pleasure, be in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it so, when it comes in competition: the degrees also of pleasure and pain have a preference. Lo.ke.

We should be ashamed to rival inferiours, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a competition. Rogers.

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing; an-Rogers.

ciently with to. Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. Bacon.

3. Now with for.

The prize of beauty was disputed 'till you were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no competition but for the second place.

Competition. n. f. [con and petitor, Latin.]

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's; a rival; with

for before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be, And cannot brook competitors in love. Shake peare. Some undertake fuits with purpole to let them fall, to gra-Cicereius and Scipio were competitors for the office of

Tatler. prætor. He who trusts in God has the advantage in present selicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, stands alone, and

is acknowledged to have no competitor. Rogers. 2. It had formerly of before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mechemetes, competitor of the kingdom.

Knolles.

3. In Shakespeare it seems to signify only an opponent.

The Guildfords are in arms,

And every hour more competitors Flock to the rebels.

Shake spearen COMPILA'TION. n. f. [from compile, Latin.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An affemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the compilation of the mass. To COMPILE. v. a. [compile, Latin.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.
2. To write; to compose.

In poetry they compile the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satyrs against vice.

Temple.

By the accounts which authors have left, they might in that the face of fea and land is the fame that it was when Woodward. those accounts were compiled.

The regard he had for his shield, had caused him formerly to compile a differtation concerning it. Arbuthnot.

3. To contain; to comprise: not in use.

After so long a race as I have run
Through fairy-land, which those six books compile,

Spenser.

COMPILEMENT. n. f. [from compile.] Coacervation; the set of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to assay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial compilement, and of better materials.

COMPI'LER. n. f. [from compile.] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables; those we call compilers.

Some painful compiler, who will study old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high trea-Swift. furer.

COMPLA'CENCE. \ n. f. [complacentia, low Latin.]

I. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

I by conversing cannot these erect

From prone, nor in their ways complacence find.

When the come faculties move regularly, the inserior affections following, there arises a serenity and complacency upon the whole for . South.

Diseases extremely lessen the complacence we have in all the good things of this like.

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and complacency, if they discover none of the like in themselves. Addison.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou, My fole complacence!

Milton.

3. Civility; complaifance; foftness of manners.

They were not satisfied with their governour, and apprehensive of his rudness and want of complacency. Clarendon.

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aspect, the complacency of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. Addison.

Complacency and truth, and manly sweetness, Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. Addif. With mean complacence ne'er betray your truft,

Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. COMPLA'CENT. adj. [complacens, Lat.] Civil; affable; foft; complaifant.

To COMPLA'IN. v. n. [complaindre, French.]

1. To mention with forrow or refertment; to murmur; to lament. With of before the cause of sorrow.

Lord Hastings, Humbly complaining to her deity, Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. Shakespeare. I will speak in the anguish of my spirit, I will complain in the bitterness of my soul. 11.

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night complain?

For on that day was Cœur de Llon flain.

Dryden.

Do not all men complain. Do not all men complain, even these as well as others, of the great ignorance of mankind?

Burnet.

Thus accurs'd, In midft of water I complain of thirst. Dryden'

2. Sometimes with for before the causal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man complain, a man for the pu-Lam. iii. 39.

3. To inform against.

Now, master Shallow, you'll complain of me to the council?

Council f

To Complain. v. a. [This fense is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Gaustide, who couldit so well in rhime complain.

The death of Richard, with an arrow slain.

Complainant. n. s. [from complain.] One who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution against another.

Congreve and this author are the most eager complainants of the dispute.

of the disputes

COMPLA'INER. n. f. [from complain.] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and complainers are the fame who fpeak fwelling words. Government of the Tongue.
Philips is a complainer; and on this occasion I told lord Carthat complainers never succeed at court, though railers Swift. do.

COMPLA'INT. n. f. [complainte, French.]

1. Representation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cause of complaint, that good laws have so Hooker. much been wanting unto us, as we to them.

As for me, is my complaint to man.

The use of ubject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church.

A malady; a disease.

One in a complaint of his howels, was let blood till be had.

One in a complaint of his bowels, was let blood 'till he had fearce any left, and was perfectly cured.

Arbuthnot.

Remonstrance against; information against.

Full of vexation, come I with complaint

Against my child.

Against the goddess these complaints he made.

Dryden.

Con PLAISA'NCE. n. s. [complaisance, French.] Civility; desire asing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in complaisance to her.

You must also be industrious to discover the opinion of your

enemies; for you may be assured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to complaisance.

Dryden.

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster

Of having loft her fav'rite dove:

In complaifance poor Cupid mourn'd; His grief reliev'd his mother's pain. COMPLAISANT. adj. [complaigant, French.] Civil; defire... to pleafe.

There are to whom my fatire seems too bold;
Scarce to wise Peter complaifant enough,
And something said of Chartres much too rough. Pope.
Complaisa'n ily. adv. [from complaisant.] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously.
In plenty starving, tantalized in state,
And complaisantly help'd to all I hate;
Treated, cares'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. Pope.
Complaisa'n ness. n. l. [from complaisant.] Civility; com-

COMPLAISA'NTNESS. n. f. [from complainant.] Civility; com-

To COMPLA'NATE. ?v. a. [from flanus, Lat.] To level; to To COMPLA'NE. } reduce to a flat and even furface.

The vertebræ of the neck and back-bone are made fhort and complanated, and firmly braced with muscies and tendons. Derham's Physi o-thes ogy.

COMPLEA'T. See COMPLETE.

Co'MPLEMENT. n. f. [complementum, Latin.]

1. Perfection; fulness; completion; completement.

Our custom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a complement which fully persecteth whatsoever may be desertive in the rest.

However may be defective in the rest. Hooker.

They as they feasted had their fill,

For a full complement of all their ill. For a complement of these blessings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest sobriety, chassity, and Clarendon.

The fensible nature, in its complement and integrity, hath Hale. five exterior powers or faculties. 2. Complete fet; complete provision; the full quantity or

number.

The god of love himself inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief and care;
His complement of stores, and total war.

Adscititious circumstances; appendages; parts not necessary,

If the case be such as permitteth not baptism, to have the

decent complements of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture than to wait for this, till the opportunity

of that, for which we defire it, be lost.

These, which have lastly sprung up, for complements, rites, and ceremonies of church actions, are, in truth, for the greatest part, such filly things, that very easiness doth make them hard to be disputed of in serious manner.

Hooker. A doleful case desires a doleful song,

Without vain art or curious complements. Spenfer. Garnish'd and deck'd in modest complement,

Not working with the ear, but with the eye. Shakefp.
4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or Shakefp. of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

[In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith. Co'mplement of the curtain, in fortification, that part in the interiour side of it which makes the demigorge.

7. Arithmetical COMPLEMENT of a Logarithm, is what the lo-

garithm wants of 10,000000

COMPLE'TE. adj. [completus, Latin.]

1. Perfect; full; without any defects.

With us the reading of feripture in the church is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service which we do to God; and not an exercise to spend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, 'till the assembly of them that shall afterwards worship him be complete.

Hooker.

And ye are complete in him which is the head of all princi-

pility and power.

Then marvel not, thou great and complete man,
That all the Greeks begin to worship Ajax.

Shakespeare.
If any disposition should appear towards so good a work, the affiftance of the legislative power would be necessary to

make it more complete.

make it more complete.

2. Finished; ended; concluded.

This course of vanity almost complete,

Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat.

To COMPLE'TE. v. a. [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish.

In 1608, Mr. Sanderson was completed master of arts.

Walton's Life of Sanderson.

To town he comes, completes the nttion's hope,

And heads the bold train'd-bands, and burns a pope. Pope.

COMPLE'TELY. adv. [from complete.] Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll,

Through space of matter, so completely full?

Whatever person would aspire to be completely witty, smart, humorous and polite, must, by hard labour, be able to retain in his memory every single sentence contained in this work. in his memory every fingle fentence contained in this work.

Swift's Introduction to Genteel Conversation.

COMPETEMENT. n. f. [from completement, French.] The act of completing.

Allow

Allow me to give you, from the best authors, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the completement of satire among the Romans.

Dryden. COMPLE TENESS. n. f. [from complete.] Perfection; the state

of being complete.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and inerrability, as to exclude myself.

These parts go to make up the completeness of King Charles.

fubject.

COMPLETION. n. f. [from complete.]

1. Accomplishment; sact of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled.

There was a full entire harmony, and consent of all the divine predictions, receiving their completion in Christ. South. 2. Utmost height; perfect state.

He makes it the utmost completion of an ill character to bear

He makes it the utmost completion of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men. Poje.

CO MPLEX. adj. [complexus, Latin.] Composite; of many parts; not simple; including many particulars.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call complex; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe; which though complicated of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones, yet are considered each by itself as one. Locke. A secondary essential mode, called a property, sometimes goes toward making up the essence of a complex being. Watts.

With such persection fram'd,

With fuch perfection fram'd,

Is this complex stupendous scheme of things. Thomfon. CO'MPLEX. n. f. [from the adjective.] Complication; col-

This parable of the wedding-supper comprehends in it the whole complex of all the bleffings and privileges exhibited by the gospel.

COMPLEXEDNESS. n. f. [from complex.] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to fimplicity; compound state or nature.

From the complexedness of these moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, viz. that the mind cannot cafily retain those precise combinations.

COMPLE'XION. n. f. [complexio, Latin.]

1. The inclosure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the complexin does not belong to the syllogistick form of Watts.

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the complexion of the fky, The flate and inclination of the day. Shakespeare. How fweetly dost thou minister to love,

That know love's grief by his complexion!
What see you in those papers, that you lose

So much complexion? Shakespeare.

Shakefp.

He so takes on yonder, so rails against all married mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters, of what complexion soever. Shak. Why doth not beauty then refine the wit, And good complexion rectify the will?

Davies. Niceness, though it renders them infignificant to great purposes, yet it polishes their complexion, and makes their spirits feem more vigorous. Collier.

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent perfons of that complexion. The temperature of the body according to the various pro-

portions of the four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your complexions are,
The family of heav'n for men should war.
For from all tempers he could service draw, Dryden.

The worth of each, with its allay, he knew; And, as the confident of nature, faw How she complexions did divide and brew. Dryden. The methods of providence men of this complexion must be unfit for the contemplation of. Burnet.

Let melancholy rule fupreme, Choler prefide, or blood or phlegm, It makes no diffrence in the cafe, Nor is complexion honour's place.

Swift. COMPLE'XIONAL. adj. [from complexion.] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinetures from complexional efflorescencies, and descend still lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours. Brown.

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or complexional pre-

judices, will not wholly exclude us from the favour of God. Fiddes's Sermons.

COMPLE'XIONALLY. adv. [from complexion.] By complexion.

An Indian king fent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poisons, either by converse or copulation complexionally to destroy him. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

COMPLE'XLY. adv. [from complex.] In a complex manner; not fimply.

COMPLE'XNESS. n. f. [from complex.] The state of being

COMPLE'XURE. n. f. [from complex.] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLIANCE. n. f. [from comply.]

1. The act of yielding to any defire or demand; accord; fub-

I am far from excusing that compliance, for plenary consent

it was not, to his destruction. King Charles.

We are free from any necessary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a necessary compliance with our defire, fet upon any particular, and then appearing preferable good: Let the king meet compliance in your looks,

A free and ready yielding to your wishes. Rowe.
The actions to which the world folices our compliance are

fins, which forfeit eternal expectations. ... Rogers.

What compliances will remove differtion, while the liberty continues of professing what new opinions we please? Suift.

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words, an, of great compliance; and usually delivered that as his opinion, which he foresaw would be grateful to the king. Compliant. adj. [from comply.]

COMPLIANT. aug. 1. Yielding; bending.
The compliant boughs

Yielded them. Milton.

2. Civil; complaifant.

70 COMPLICATE. v. a. [complice, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join.

Though the particular actions of war are complicate in fact, yet they are teparate and diffinct in right.

Bacon.

In case our office against God both been complicated with

In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, we should make restitution. Tilletson.

When the disease is complicated with other diseases, one must confider that which is most dangerous.

There are a multitude of human actions, which have so many complicated circumstances, aspects, and situations, with regard to time and place, persons and things, that it is impossible for any one to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances. Watts.

To unite by involution of parts one in another. Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or complicate and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick.

To form by complication; to form by the union of feveral

parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din

Of hiffing through the hall! thick fwarming now With complicated monsters, head and tail.

A man, an army, the universe, are complicated of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones. Locke.

Complicate. adj. [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicate of parts.

Co'MPLICATE. adj. [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleasure would selicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a survey; as a painter runs over a complicate piece wrought by Titian or Raphael.

Watts.

Co'MPLICATENESS. n. s. [from complicate.] The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and complicateness.

Complication. n. s. [from complicate.]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The state of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in

All our grievances are either of body or of mind,

complications of both.

The motions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and complications, and seldom in order.

Wilkins. and united.

Productions

By admitting a complication of ideas, and taking things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered.

Co'MPLICE. n.f. [Fr. from complex, an affociate, low Latin.]
One who is united with others in an ill defign; an affociate;

a confiderate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father, To quell the rebels and their complices.

Justice was afterwards done upon the extenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of

his chief complices executed in divers parts of the realm. Hayw.

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garrison, after justice was done upon his complices. Clarendon.

COMPLIER. n. f. [from comply.] A man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

CO'MPLIMENT. n. f. [compliment, Fr.] An act, or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocisty, and to mean less than it declares

He observed few compliments in matter of arms, but such as proud anger did indite to him.

My servant, sir? 'Twas never merry world Since lowly seigning was call'd compliment:

Y' are servant to the duke Orsino, youth. Shakespeare.

One whom the mulick of his own vain tongue Doth ravish, like inchanting harmony:

A man of compliments, whom right and wrong
Have chose as umpire of their meeting.

What honour that,
But tedious waste of time, to sit and hear

So many hollow compliments and lies,

Milton's Paradife Regained. Virtue and religion, heaven and eternal happiness, are not trifles to be given up in a compliment, or facrificed to a jest.

To Co'MPLIMENT. v. a. [from the noun.] To footh with acts or expressions of the specific to flatter; to praise.

It was not to compliment a fociety, so much above flattery and the regardless air of com non applauses.

Monarchs should the r inward soul disguise,

Dissemble and comman, be false and with

Dissemble and comman, be false and wise; By ignominious arts, so servile ends, Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. Prior. The watchman gave fo very great a thump at my door; that I awaked, and heard myfelf complimented with the usual Tatler. falutation.

She compliments Menelaus very handsomely and says he wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body. Pope.

Compliment nal. adj. [from compliment.] Expressive of respect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to speak with l'aris from the prince Troilus: I will make a complimental affault upon him.

Languages, for the most part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in complimental phrases, and such froth.

This salsehood of Ulysses is entirely complimental and officious.

Pope's Odyssey.

Pope's Ody [Jey.

COMPLIME'NTALLY. adv. [from complimental.] In the nature, of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.

This speech has been condemned as avaricious: Eustathius indees it scales are the condemned as avaricious:

judges it spoken artfully and complimentally.

Compliment. n. f. [from compliment.] One given to com-

pliments; a flatterer.

Co'MPLINE. n. f. [compline, Fr. completinum, low Lat.] The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

At morn and eve, besides their anthems sweet, Their peny masses and their complines meet. To Complo're. v. n. [complore, Lat.] To make la Spenfer. To make lamentation

COMPLO'T. n. f. [Fr. from completum for complexum, low Latin, Menage.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot; a conspiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well,

The purpose of the complet which ye tell. Spenfer. I know their complet is to have my life. Shakespeare. To COMPLO'T. v. a. [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal. Shakespeare.

Nor ever by advised purpose meet To plot, contrive, or complet any ill.

A few lines after, we find them completting together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans.

Complotter. n. s. [from complet.] A conspirator; one

joined in a plot.

Jocasta too, no longer now my sister,
Is found completter in the horrid deed.

To COMPLY'. v. n. [Skinner derives it from the French complaire; but probably it comes from complier, to bend to. Plier is still in use.] To yield to; to be obsequious to; to accord with; to suit with. It has with before as well persons as

fing fun complies with our weak fight, First gilds the clouds, then shews his globe of light. Waller.

They did servilely comply with the people in worshipping God by sensible images and representations.

The truth of things will not comply with our conceits, and Waller.

bend itself to our interest.

Remark I am she who sav'd your life, Tillotjon.

Y : r loving, awful, and complying wife. He made his wish with his estate comply, Dryden.

Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. Prior. COMPO'NENT. adj. [componens, Latin.] That which conflitutes the compound body.

The bigness of the component parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours. Newton's Opticks. To COMPO'RT. v. n. [comporter, Fr. from porto, Lat.]
agree; to fuit. Followed by with.
Some piety's not good there, fome vain disport
On this side sin, with that place may comport.
be such does not composit with the nature of time.

Donne. H:lder on Time.

It is not every man's talent to distinguish aright how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may comport with our prudence.

L'Estranze. may comport with our prudence.

Children, in the things they do, if they compart with their age, find little difference, so they may be doing.

Lacke:

No XXVIII.

To COMPO'RT. v. a. To bear: to endure. This is a Gallick fignification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented fort,

That never can the present state comport,

But would as often change as they change will. Daniel. Compo'rt. n. f. [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

I shall account concerning the rules and manners of de-

portment in the receiving, our comport and conversation in and after it.

I know them well, and mark'd their rude comport;

In times of tempest they command alone,

And he but fits precarious on the throne. Dryden. Compo'RTABLE: adj [from comport.] Confisient; not contradictory.

We cast the rules and cautions of this art into some con-rtable method. Wotton's A chit. Eure. portable method.

COMPO'RTANCE. n. f. [from comport.] Behaviour; gesture of ceremony.

Goodly comportance each to other bear,

Spenfer. And entertain themselves with court sies meet.

COMPO'RTMENT. n. f. [from comport.] Behaviour.

By her ferious and devout comportment on these solemn occafions, she gives an example that is very often too much wanted.

Addison's Freeholder.

To COMPO'SE. v a. [composer, Fr. compone, Latin.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be comp sed of the highest degrees of all pious affections. Spratt.

To place any thing in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my corps compete.

Do dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose. Drydens

The whole army seemed well composed to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen. Clarendon.

To put together a discourse or sentence.

Words so pleasing to God. as those which the son of God.

himself hath composed, were not possible for men to frame. Heoker.

5. To conflitute by being parts of a whole. Nor did Ifrael 'scape,

Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold compos'd
The calf in Oreb.

Wilton's Par

Wilton's Paradife Loft. A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and compose their intellectual possessions. Watts.

To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his

fears would be composed.

You, that had taught them to subdue their foes,
You, that had taught their high spirits compose. Waller. Cou'd order, teach, and their high sp'rits compose.

Con.pose thy mind;
Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force design'd. Dryden: He, having a full fway and command over the water, had power to still and comp fe it, as well as to move and disturb it.

Woodward's Natural History. Yet to compose this midnight noise.

Go, freely search where-e'er you please.

7. To adjust the mind to any business, by freeing it from distances.

turbance.

The mind being thus disquieted, may not be able easily to comprse and settle itself to prayer. Duppa's Rules for Devition.

We beseech thee to comprse her thoughts, and preserve her reason, during her sickness.

8. To adjust; to settle; as, to compose a difference.

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters

in order in the forms.

10. [In musick.] To form a tune from the different musical

notes. COMPO'SED. participial adj. [from compose.] Calm; ferious;

even; fedate.
In Spain there is fomething still more ferious and composed in Addi, on's R. marks on Italy.

The Mantuan there in fober triumph fate, Compos'd his posture, and his look sedate.

COMPO'SEDLY. adv. [from c:mp fed.] Calmly; feriously; fe-

A man was walking before the door very composedly without a hat: one crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke, every body asked which is he, the man without the hat very composedly answered, I am he. Composed Sedateness; calmness;

tranquillity.

He that will think to any purpose, must have fixedness and composedness of humour, as well as smartness of parts. Norris.

COMPOSER. n. f. [from compose.]

1. An authour; a writer.

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers and compefers in every excellent matter.

If the thoughts of fuch authors have nothing in them, they at least do no harm, and shew an honest industry and a good intention in the composer.

Addison's Freeholder.

tie that adapts the musick to words; he that forms a

For

For composition I preser next Lodovico, a most judicious id sweet composer.

Pracham of Musick. and fweet compofer.

The composer has so expressed my sense, where I intended to move the passions, that he seems to have been the poet as well as the composer.

COMPO'SITE. adj. [compositus, Latin.]

The composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders of columns; fo named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; and it is also called the Roman and Italick order. Harris.

Some are of opinion, that the composite pillars of this arch were made in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. Addison's Remarks on Italy.

Composi'Tion. n. f. [compositio, Lat.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various diffimilar parts.

We have exact forms of composition, whereby they incorporate almost as they were natural simples.

Bacon.

In the time of the yncas reign in Peru, no composition was allowed by the laws to be used in point of medicine, but only

fimples proper to each disease.

Temple.

The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis, or the separation of complex notions.

The investigation of difficult things, by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of composition. Newton.

3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity in age, is an excellent composition for busi-

Bacon. Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a composition, that looks the most like marble of any thing one can imagine.

Jove mix'd up all, and his best clay employ'd, Addison.

Then call'd the happy composition Floyd. Swift.
The state of being compounded; union; conjunction; com-

Contemplate things first in their own simple natures, and afterwards view them in composition with other things. Watts. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The disposition in a picture is an assembling of many parts: this is also called the composition, by which is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things both in general and orderly placing of things. bution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

6. Written work.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of those compositions that pass in his name. L'Estrange.

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a composition fit to have proceeded from the wisest of men.

Mhen I read rules of criticism, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means discover what he likes in a com-

position. Addison's Guardian.

7. Adjustment; regulation.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, compession of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at once.

Benj. J:hnfon.

Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are settled.

Totake away all such mutual grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon composition and agree-ment amongst themselves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind soever, seemeth evidently to have arisen from de-liberate advice, con ultation, and composition between men, judging it convenient and behoveful.

Thus we are agreed; Hooker.

I crave our composition may be written,
And seal'd between us. Shakesp. Anthony and Cleepatra.
Their courage droops, and, hopeless now, they wish
For composition with th' unconquer'd fish. Wa'ler.

The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid.

There is no composition in these news,

That gives them credit.-

- Indeed they are disproportion'd. Shakesp. Othello.

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its fignification.

12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. It proceeds upon principles in themselves self-evident, on definitions, postulates and axioms, and a previously demonstrated series of propositions, step by step, 'till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonstrated. This is called the synthetical method, and is used by Euclid in his Elements. Harris.

COMPO'SITIVE. adj. [from compese.] Compounded; or having the power of compounding.

COMPO'SITOR. n. f. [from compose.] He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing; distinguished from the presiman, who makes the impression upon paper.

CO'MPOST. n. f. [French, compositum, Lat.] A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure.

We also have great variety of composite and soils, for the making.

We also have great variety of composts and soils, for the making of the carth fruitful. Bacon's Atlant s.

Avoid what is to come, And do not spread the com; oft on the weeds, To make them ranker. shakefp. Hamlet.

Water young planted shrubs, amomum especially, which you can hardly refresh too often, and it requires abundant There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found, Luega s Kulendar.

That carry'd compost forth to dung the ground.
In vain the nurshing grove

Seems fair a while, cherish'd with foster earth;

But when the alien comf off is exhaust, Its native poverty again prevails. Plilips.

To Compost. v. a. [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with foil.

By removing into worse carts, of mint, and the colewort earth, water-mint turneth into field mint, and the colewort Ba.on's Natural History. By removing into worfe earth, or 5rbearing to compost the into rape. As for earth, it composite itsel'; for I knew a garden that

had a field poured upon it, and " did bear truit excellently. Bacon's Natural Hijtsry.

COMPO'STURE. n. f. [from comp! 7.] Soil; manure.

I he ear th's a thiet, That feeds and breeds by a composture itol'n

From gen ral excrements. Shukefs. Timon.

Composure, n. f. [from compose.]

1. The act of composing or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be so sound, or comprehensive of the nature of the duty, as forms of publick composes. King Charles.

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence-languages arife, when, by inflitution and agreement, fuch a competere of letters, i.e. fuch a word, is intended to Holder on Elements of S, ecco. fignify fuch a certain thing. From the various composures and combinations of these corpuscles together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed

Woodward's Natural Hillory. out of them. The form arifing from the disposition of the various parts.

In composure of his face, Liv'd a fair, but manly grace.

Crafbaw.

4. Frame; make; temperament.
To reel the streets at noon, and stand the buffet With flaves that fmell of fweat; fay this becomes him: As his composure must be rare indeed,

Whom these things cannot blemith.

5. Disposition; relative adjustment.

The duke of Buckingham forung, without any help, by a kind of congenial composure, to the likeness of our late fovereign and mafter.

6. Composition; framed discourse.

Discourtes on such occasions are seldom the productions of leifure, and should be read with those favourable allowances that are made to hasty composures.

in the composures of men, remember you are a man as well

as they; and it is not their reason, but your own, that is given to guide you.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majetty of Eve, As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,

With fweet auftere comfojure thus reply'd. Alilton. The calmest and serenest hours of lite, when the passions of nature are all filent, and the mind enjoys its most perfect compo-fure.

furc.

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of dissernces.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of an happy

King Charles.

Van guard! to right and left the front unfold,
That all may fee, who hate us, how we feek

Peace and compessive. Minon's Paradife Loft. Things were not brought to an extremity where I left the ftory: there feems yet to be room left for a composure; hereafter there may be only for pity.

Comporta'Tion. n. f. [composatio, Lat] The act of deparing or tippling together.

Secrecy to words spoke under the rose, only mean, in compotation, from the ancient custom in symposiack meetings, to wear chaplets of rofes. Brown's Furgar Errours.

If thou wilt prolong Dire compotation, forthwith reason quits Her empire to confusion and misrule, And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once Conspire in senseless jargon; nought is heard But din and various clamour, and mad rant.

To COMPOUND. v a [compone, Latin.]
1. To mingle many ingredients together in one mass.

To form by uniting various parts.

Whofoever compoundeth any like it, shall be cut off. Ex. xxx. It will be difficult to evince, that nature does not make de-compounded bodies; I mean, mingle together such bodies as are already compounded of elementary, or rather of finner ones.

Boyle's Scellical Chymift.

Philips.

The ideas, being each but one fingle perception, are calier got than the more complex ones; and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty, which attends those empounded ones. Locke. To mingle in different positions; to combine.

We cannot have a fingle image that did not enter through

the fight; but we have the power of altering and compounding

those images into all the varieties of picture.

Addison.

In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a joint and compounded name, and are called Pifo-Tigris.

Raleigh.

5. To compose by being united.
Who'd be so mock'd with glory, as to live

But in a dream of friendship?

To have his pomp, and all what state compounds,
But only printed, like his varnish'd friends!

Shakesp.

6. To adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all strifes were well compounded. Shak. If there be any iscord or suits between any of the family, they are compounded not appeared.

7. To discharge a deb by paying only part.

Shall I, ye god he cries, my debts compound?

Gay.

To COMPO'UND. v. n. To come to terms of agreement by abating formething of the first demand. It has for before the thing accepted or remitted. They were, at last, glad to compound for his bare commit-

ment to the Tower. Clarendon.

Pray but for half the virtues of this wife Compound for all the rest, with longer life;

Dryden. 2. To bargain in the lump. Here's a fellow will help you to-morpowe compound with

him by the year.
To come to terms.

Cornwal compounded to furnish ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds. Carew's Survey of Conce more I come to know of thee, king Harry, Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

If for thy ranfom thou wilt now compound, Before thy most assured overthrow? Shake Speare.

Made all the royal stars recant,

Hudibras: Compound and take the covenant.

But useless all, when he, despairing, found
Catullus then did with the winds compound.

Paracelsus and his admirers have compounded with the Galenists, and brought a mixed use of chymical medicines into Timple.

the present practice. To determine. This is not in use.

We here deliver, Subscribed by the confuls and patricians,

Together with the feal of the fenate, what

We have compounded on. Shakespeare.

Co'MPOUND. a.ij. [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not fingle.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of filver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold. Bacon.
Compound substances are made up of two or more simple Watts's Legick. fubstances.

2. [In grammar.] Composed of two or more words; not

fimple.

Those who are his greatest admirers, seem pleased with them as beauties; I speak of his compound epithets.

Compound, or aggregated Flower, in botany, is such as confists of many little flowers, concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its style and stamina, and

adhering feed, and are all contained within one and the fame calyx: fuch are the funflower and dandelion.

Co'MPOUND. n. f [from the verb.] The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

For present use or profit, this is the rule: consider the price of the twee simple hadies: consider again the dignity of the of the two simple bodies; consider again the dignity of the one above the other in use; then see if you can make a company of that will save more in price than it will lose in dignity

As man is a compound and mixture of flesh, as well as o tie u e. South's Sermons.

fpirit.

Love, why do we one passion call?

When 'tis a compound of them all;

Where hot and cold, where sharp and sweet,

I is the equipages meet.

Swift.

Swift.

Capable of being compounded.

COMPO'UNDER. n. f. [from To compound.]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

Those foftners, sweetners, compounders, and expedientmongers, who shake their heads so strongly.

Swift.

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHE'ND. v. a. [comprehendo, Latin.]

1. To comprife; to include; to contain; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly compred in this faying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

Remont. as thyfelf.

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the fludy of every necessary thing, in an art which comprehends so many several Dryden's Duf. efnoy. parts.

2. To contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive. Rome was not better by her Horace taught, Than we are here to comprehend his thought.

Waller.

'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least notion of heroic writing, should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot con prehend it. Dryd. Comprehensible. adj. [comprehensible, Fr. comprehensibile,

Lat.] Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceiveable by the understanding.

The horizon sets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not comprehensible by us. Lo:ke.

Comprehe'nsibly. adv. [from comprehenfible.] With great power of fignification or understanding; fignificantly; with great extent of fense.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very comprehensibly, so as to signify all religion and virtue. Til. Comprehension. n. s. [comprehensio, Latin.]

1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close comprehension of the New in the New an open discovery of the Old Hooker.

New, in the New an open discovery of the Old. Hooker. The comprehension of an idea regards all effential modes and properties of it; so body, in its comprehension, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. Watts's Logick. Summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgment in which much is comprised.

If we would draw a fhort abstract of human happiness, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digest them into one prescription, we must at last fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and comprehension of all.

Rogers's Sermons.

Rogers's Sermons.

Rogers's Sermons.

tain many ideas at once.

Shakespeare.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and com-prehension of all things, within the compass of an human understanding.

4. [In rhetorick.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.

Comprehe'nsive. adj. [from comprehend.]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things

He must have been a man of a most wonderful comprehensive nature, because he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped Dryden's Fables.

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,

His comprehensive head; all int'rests weigh'd,
All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd.

2. Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extenfive

So diffusive, so comprehensive, so catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity.

Sprat.

Comprehensively. adv. [from comprehensive.] In a comprehensive.]

hensive manner.

Comprehe 'nsiveness. n. f. [from comprehenfive.] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and comprehensivene's of legends on an-Audijon on Ancient Medals. To COMPRESS. v. a. [compressus, Latin.]
1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.

2. To embrace.

Her Neptune ey'd, with bloom of beauty piet,
And in his cave the yielding nymph compress. Pope.

There was in the island of Io a young girl compressed by a genius, who delighted to associate with the muses. Pope.

Compress. n. s. [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen rags, by which surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part of

I applied an intercipient about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by compress and bandage dressed it up. Wiseman. Compressibility. n. s. [from compressible.] The quality of being compressible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies. turally occupies.

COMPRE'SSIBLE. adj. [from compress.] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure, so as that one

into a narrower compals; yielding to predict, to a part is brought nearer to another.

Their being spiral particles, accounts for the elasticity of air; their being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being compressible.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

Compressible close.

Compressible close.

being pressed close.

Compression. n. f. [compression, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space.

Whensoever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts thereof, seeking to deliver themselves from the compression; and this is the cause of all violent motion.

Bacon's Natural History.

The powder in shot, being dilated into such a slame as endureth not compression, moveth likewise in round, the slame being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes recoiling. Bacon's Natural History.

Tears are the effects of the compression of the moisture of the brain, upon dilatation of the spirits. Bacon.

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of compression by sorce, may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases; so that light may find a ready passage through transparent substances. Newton.

Compressure. n. s. [from compress.] The act or force of the body pressing against another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding to forcible a compressure, dilate it.

To Compressure, dilate it.

To Compressure, Latin.]

The word properly signifies to print together; but it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

Philips's World of Words.

To Compressure compress, French.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

The necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in sew words.

Hooker, b. v. see. 32.

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the fame that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under discipline, comprise the regimen of the church?

'I is the polluted love that multiplies;

Hooker.

But friendship does two souls in one comprise. Roscommon.

Comproba'Tion. n. f. [comprobo, Latin.] Proof; attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony which receives comprobation from the mouths of at least two witnesses. Brown.

CO'MPROMISE. n. f. [compromission, Latin.]
1. Compromisse is a mutual promise of two or more parties at disference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators.

Cowel.

2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each fide.

Wars have not wasted it; for warr'd he hath not;

But basely yielded, upon compromise, That which his ancestors atchiev'd with blows. Shakeft.

70 CO'MPROMISE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions;
as, they compromised the affair at a middle rate.

2. In Shakespeare it means, unusually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himself were compromis'd,

That all the yearlings, which were ftreak'd and pied, Should fall as Jacob's hire. Shakesp.

COMPROMISSO'RIAL. adj. [from compromise.] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVI'NCIAL n. f. [from con and provincial.] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his comprovincials ought to give their attendance.

Ayliffe.

COMPT. n. f. [compte, Fr. computus, Lat.] Account; com-

putation; reckoning.
Your fervants ever

Your servants ever
Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in compt,
To make their audit at your highness' pleasure,
Shakespeare.

To make their audit at your highness pleasure,
Still to return your own.

Shakespeare.

To COMPT. v. a. [compter, French.] To compute; to number. We now use To COUNT, which see.

Co'MPTIBLE. adj. [from compt.] Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subject; submissive.

Good beauties, let me sustain my scorn; I am very comptible even to the least finister usage.

To COMPTRO'LL. v. a. [This word is written by some authours, who did not attend to the etymology, for controll; and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner.] To

fome of its derivatives are written in the fame manner.] To controll; to over-rule; to oppose.

Comptroll\_Ler. n.f. [from comptroll.] Director; supervisor; superior intendent; governour.

This night he makes a supper, and a great one,

To many lords and ladies :

I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Guilford,

This night to be comptrollers.

The comptrollers of vulgar opinions pretend to find out such a similitude in some kind of baboons.

Temple.

My fate permits me not from hence to fly; Nor he, the great comptroller of the sky.

Comptrollership. n. f. [from comptroller.] Superinten-Dryden.

The gayle for stannery-causes is annexed to the comptroller-Carew's Survey of Cornwal. COMPU'LSATIVELY. adv. [from compulfatory.] With force; by

constraint. Clariffa. COMPU'LSATORY. n. f. [from compulfor, Latin.] Having the force of compelling; coactive.
Which is no other

But to recover from us by strong hand,

And terms compulfatory, those 'foresaid lands So by his father lost.

Compu'ision. n. f. [compulfic, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to fomething; force; violence of the

agents. If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no

Shake Speare.

man a reason on compulsion.

Thoughts, whither have ye led me! with that sweet Shakefp. Compulsion thus transported. Milton.

Such fweet compulfion doth in mulick lye, To lull the daughters of necessity. Milton.

2. The flate of being compelled; violence full red.

Compulsion is in an agent capable of volution, when the beginning or continuation of any action is ontrary to the preference of his mind.

Lacke.

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear, With what compulsion and laborious aght

We funk thus low? Milton.

This faculty is free from compul on, and fo spontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object. Possibly there were others who assisted Harold, partly out of ar and compulsion.

Hale on Common Law. fear and compulfion.

fear and compulson.

Compulsive, adj. [from compulson, Fr. compulson, Latin.]

Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danube, vast and deep,

Supreme of rivers, to the frightful brink,

Urg'd by compulsive arms, soon as they reach'd,

New terror chill'd their veins.

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and compulsive method.

Swift fhort and compulfive method. Swift. COMPU'LSIVELY. adv. [from compulfive.] By force; by vio-

lence.

lence.

Compu'Lsiveness. n. f. [from compulfive.] Force; compulfion.

Compu'Lsorily. adv. [from compulfory.] In a compulfory or

forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To fay that the better deferver hath such right to govern,

as he may compulforily bring under the less worthy, is idle. Bac.

Compu'Lso Y. adj. [compulfoire, French.] Having the power

of necessificating or compelling.

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from

fear, are properly compulfory actions; which, in truth, are not

only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor for

only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor fo much as physically necessitated.

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although

not compulfory.

COMPUNCTION. n. f. [componetion, Fr. from pungo punctum, to prick, Latin.]

The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and compunction, invadeth the brains and nostrils of those Brown's Vulgar Errours. 2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance;

contrition.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great compunction. COMPU'NCTIOUS. adj. [from compunation.] Repentant; forrowful; tender.

Stop up th' access and passage to remorfe,

That no compunctious vifitings of nature Shake my fell purpose.

Compu'nctive. adj. [from compunction.] Causing remorse.

Compurga'tion. n. f. [compurgatio, Latin.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

Compurga'tor. n. f. [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation: these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a compurgator.

Woodward's va. 1997. Shake my fell purpose.

Compurgator.

Compurgator.

Compurgator.

Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number; fo would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily computable by arithmetick.

computable by arithmetick. Hale.

COMPUTA'TION. n. f. [from compute.]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father

Then, by just computation of the time,
Found that the issue was not his.

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.
We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into semale computations of this nature.

Addison. To COMPUTE. v. a. [computo, Latin.] culate; to number; to count. To reckon; to cal-

Compute how much water would be requifite to lay the earth under water.

Where they did compute by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months. Holder .

Alas I not dazzled with their noon-tide ray, Compute the morn and ev'ning to the day; The whole amount of that enormous fame, A tale that blends their glory with their shame.

Pope. COMPU'TE. COMPU'TE. n. f. [computus, Lat.] Computation; calculation. COMPU'TER. n. f. [from compute.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The kalendars of these computers, and the accounts of these days, are different.

I have known fome fuch ill computers, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth.

Swift.

Co'MPUTIST. n. f. [computifie, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of num; the or computation.

The treasurer was a wife man and a friely contains.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a first computiff. Wotton.
We conceive whave a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact: computiff; tell us, that we escape six hours. Brown.
CO'MRADE. n. s. [came, ade, Fr. from camera, a chamber, one that lodges in the san e chamber, contubernio fruitur.]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse To be a comrade with the wolf and owl. Shakespeare.

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them

To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd fend thee Into the common prison, there to grind Among the slaves and affes, thy comrades,

As good for nothing elfe. Milton. A footman, being newly married, defired his comrade to tell h m freely what the town faid of it. Swift.

Con. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association; as concourse, a running together; to convene, to come together.

Con. [abbreviated from contra, against, Lat.] A can't word for one who is on the negative side of a question; as the pros and

To CON. v. a. [connan, Sax. to know; as in Chaucer, Old wymen connen mochil thinge; that is, Old women have much knowledge.]

I. To know.

Of muses, Hobbinol, I conne no skill

Enough to me to paint out my unrest. 2. To fludy; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

You are full of pretty answers: have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths wives, and conn'd them out of rings.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

Here are your parts: and I am to intreat you to con them.

Here are your parts; and I am to intreat you to con them

by to-morrow night.

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly conning over the visible and inferior creatures.

Milton.

Shew it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, shew him that, after he has conn'd the first, and require it of him.

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,

Are fuch as you have whilom conn'd.

Prior.

All this while John had conn'd over fuch a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. Arbuthnot.

3. To Con thanks. An old expression for to thank. It is the same with savoir gre.

I con him no thanks for't, in the nature he delivers it. Shak.

To CONCAMERATE. v. a. [concamero, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half confifteth of one concamerated bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the Grew.

What a romance is the ftory of those impossible concamerate. What a romance is the ftory of those impossible concamerations, and seigned rotations of solid orbs? Glanville.

To link together; to unite in a successive order.

CONCATENA TION. n. f. [from concatenate.] A feries of links; an uninterrupted unvariable fuccession. The Stoick affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of

causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will. Concave. South's Sermons.

Concave. The act of making

CONCA'VE. adj. [concavus, Latin.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch: opposed to convex.

Their great fragments falling hollow, inclosed under their

concave surface a great deal of air. Burnet.

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an universal shout, That Tyber trembled underneath his banks,

To hear the replication of your founds

Made in his concave fices?

Shakespeare.

For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut.

\*Shakefpeare.
Conca'veness. n. f. [from concave.] Hollowness. Diet.
Conca'vity. n. f. [from concave.] Internal furface of a hollow fipherical or fipheroidical body.

They have taken the impresses of these shells with that exquisite niceness, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the concavity of that mould N° XXIX. with greater exactness than these flints do the concavities o Woodward

the shells, wherein they were moulded. Woodward Concavo-concave. adj. Concave or hollow on both sides. Concavo-convex. adj. [from concave and convex.] Concavo Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured therefore another concave-convex plate of glass, ground on both fides to the same sphere with the former plate.

Newton's Opticks. A concavo-convex pentangular plate, part of a shell that bengs to the entrochus.

Woodward.

longs to the entrochus. Co'NCAVOUS. adj. [concavus, Latin.] Concave; hollow without angles.

Concavously. adv. [from concavous.] With hollowness; in fuch a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow fphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed.

To CONCE'AL. v. a. [concelo, Latin.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He ost' finds med'cine, who his grief imparts;

But double griefs afflict concealing hearts.

Spenser.

Come, Catesby, thou art sworn As deeply to effect what we intend,

As closely to conceal what we impart.

Shakespeare.

Ulysses himself adds, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men: he knew that a word spoke never wrought fo much good as a word concealed.

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men, that is, not by concealing what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be concealed. Pope. ing or doing nothing that deserves to be concealed. Pope. Conce'ALABLE. adj. [from conceal.] Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and prefuming to put off the fearcher of hearts, he denied the omnisciency of God, whereunto there is nothing concealable.

Conce'Aledness. n. f. [from conceal.] The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity.

Conce'Aler. n. f. [from conceal.] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the con-cealer of the crime was equally guilty.

Conce Alment. n. f. [from conceal.]

i. The act of hiding; fecrefy.

She never told her love;

But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,

Feed on her damafk cheek.

He is a worthy gentleman,

Exceeding well read, and profited

In ftrange concealments.

Shake Speare.

In strange concealments.

Though sew own such sentiments, yet this concealment derives rather from the sear of man than of any Being above.

Glanville's Sceps. In strange concealments. Shake Speare.

2. The state of being hid; privacy; delitescence.

A person of great abilities is zeasous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the conceasment as the person mance. of illustrious actions. - Addison.

3. Hiding place; retreat; cover; shelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual concealment of a wicked design, supposes mankind satisfied that nothing but what is just is directed by the principles of it. Rogers.

The cleft tree

Offers its kind concealment to a few;
Their food is infects, and its moss their nests. Thomson.
To CONCL'DE. v. a. [concedo, Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.
This must not be conceded without limitation.

Boyle.

The atheift, if you do but concede to him that fortune may be an agent, doth prefume himself safe and invulnerable. Bent!ey's Sermons.

CONCEIT. n. f. [concept, French; conceptus, Latin.]
1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted to so high conceits, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names and imitate their cunning. Sidney.
Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or in-

cline to remit any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their conceit from God. Hooker.

His grace looks chearfully and smooth this morning:

There's some correit, or other likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. Shakesp.

In laughing there ever precedeth a con. eit of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man.

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me, that they loved?

and yet, I not looking for such a matter, had not my conceit open to understand them.

open to understand them.

The first kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present conceit, withour some deeper discourse and judgment. Ho ker. I shall be found of a quick conceit in judgment, and shall be admired.

Wifdsviii. II. be admired.

## CON

3. Opinion, generally in a fense of contempt; sancy; imagination; fantastical notion.

I know not how conceit may rob

The treasury of life, when life itself Yields to the theft. Shakespeare. Strong conceit, like a new principle, carries all eafily with it, when yet above common fense.

Locke.

Malbranche has an odd conceit,

As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate.

4. Opinion in a neutral fense.

Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? there is more hope of a fool than of him.

I shall not fail t' approve the fair conceit

The him has a seed of the fair conceit.

The king hath of you.
5. A pleasant fancy. Shakespeare.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard: there is no more Shake Speare. conceit in him than is in a mallet. While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a conceit.

L'Estrange.

6. Sentiment, as distinguished from imagery.

Some to conceit alone their works confine,

And glitt'ring thoughts struck out at ev'ry line.

7. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion; may he find it again by harder study under humbler truth.

8. Out of Concert with. No longer sond of.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the fantasticalness of it.

Tillotson.

of it.

What hath chiefly put me out of conceit with this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment.

Swift.

To Conce'it. v. a. [from the noun.] To conceive; to imathink to believe.

gine; to think; to believe.

One of the two bad ways you must conceit me,
Either a coward, or a flatterer.

They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cause which they conceited to be for the liberty of the subject. Bacon.

He conceits himself to be struck at, when he is not for much

L'Estrange. The strong, by conceiting themselves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and consequently as useless, as if they really were so.

Conceited. particip. adj. [from conceit.]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of

body, well spoken, pleasantly conceited, and sharp of wit.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; affected; fantastical.

There is another extreme in obscure writers, which some empty conceited heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of sense.

Felton.

of words, and a want of fense.

If you think me too conceited,

Or to passion quickly heated.

What you write of me, would make me more conceited than what I scribble myself ..

3. With of before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a feveral way, impotently conceited of his own model and his own materials. Dryden. If we consider how vicious and corrupt the Athenians were, how conceited of their own wit, science, and politeness. Bentley. Conceited. Fancifully; whimsi-

Conceitedly drefs her, and be affign'd

By you fit place for every flower and jewel;
Make her for love fit fuel.

Conce'ITEDNESS. n. f. [from conceited.] Pride; opinionativeness; fondness of himself.

When men think none worthy esteem but such as claim

under their own pretences, partiality and conceitedness makes them give the pre-eminence. Collier.

them give the pre-eminence.

Conce'itless. adj. [from conceit.] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehension.

Think'st thou, I am so shallow, so conceitless,
To be seduced by thy flattery.

Conce'ivable. adj. [from conceive.]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any conceivable weight may be moved by any conceivable power with the same quickness by the hand, without other instrument, the works of nature would be too much subjected to ment, the works of nature would be too much subjected to Wilkins.

2. That may be understood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air in the Northern climes, is as conceivable as this ffrange union.

Glanv. It is not conceivable that it should be indeed that very person,

whose shape and voice it assumed.

Atterbury.

Conce'ivable.eness. n. f. [from conceivable.] The quality of

being conceivable.

Diet.

Conce'ivable. [from conceivable.] In a conceivable or intelligible manner.
To CONCETVE. v. a. [concevoir, Fr. concipere, Latin.]

1. To admit into the womb.

I was shapen in iniquity; and in fin did my mother conceine me.

 To form in the mind; to imagine.
 Nebuchadnezzar hath conceived a purpose against you. Fer.
 To comprehend; to understand. He conceives the whole System.

This kifs, if it durst speak,

Would firetch thy spirits up into the ales Conceive, and fare thee well.

Shakefpeare. 4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with S. John, you will hardly conceive him to have been bred in the fame climate. Swift.

To CONCE'IVE. v. n.

To think; to have an idea of.
The griev'd commons

Hardly conceive of me : let it bo nois'd, That, through our intercession, this revokement

And pardon comes, And pardon comes.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures;

conceive of things completely in all their parts; conceive of
things comprehensively in all their properties and relations;

conceive of things extensively in all their kinds; conceive of
things orderly, or in a proper method.

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks should conceive when they came to drink. Gen;
The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, possess'd: Shakefpeare.

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, poffes'd:

Conceiving as she slept, her fruitful womb Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. Conce'iver. n. f. [from conceive.] One that u One that understands or

Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wifer conceivers, yet common heads will fly unto fuperstitious applications. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Concer'n r. n. f. [concentus, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of found.

It is to be confidered, that what foever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to concent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the ante-number than to the entire number.

2. Confiftency.

'Tis in concent to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinsick worth to accompany one state more than another.

another.

To CONCENTRATE. v. a. [concentrer, Fr. from con and centrum, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the center.

Spirit of vinegar, concentrated and reduced to its greatest ftrength, will coagulate the ferum.

Concentration n. f. [from concentrate.] Collection into a narrow space round the centre; compression into a narrow

compais. All circular bodies, that receive a concentration of the light,

must be shadowed in a circular manner.

To Concentres. v. n. [concentrer, Fr. from con and centrum, Latin.] To tend to one common centre; to have the same centre with something else.

The besides beginn for the contract of the contract of

The bricks having first been formed in a circular mould,

and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the fides afterwards join fo closely, and the points concentre fo exactly, that the pillars appear one intire piete. Wotton.

All these are like so many lines drawn from four bijects, All these are like so many lines drawn from leveral contents that some way relate to him, and concentre in him.

Hale.

To Conce'ntre. v. a. To emit towards one centre.

The having a part less to animate, will rather serve to concentre the spirits, and make them more active in the rest.

Decay of Piny

In thee concentring all their precious beams Of facsed influence! Addi fon. Concentrated influence!

Addison.

Concentrates. Adj. [concentricus, Lat.] Having one comConcentrates. Important the mon centre.

If, as in water firr'd, more circles be
Produc'd by one, love such additions take;
Those, like so many spheres, but one he in make
For they are all concentrick unto thee.

Any substances piecked deadles.

Donne.

Any substance, pitched steddy upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, also describes a circle concentrick to the axis.

Moxon. Moxon.

If the crystalline humour had been concentrical to the scle-rodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemisphere

at one view.

Ray.

If a stone be thrown into stagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue fome time to arife in the place where the flone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into concentrick circles upon the furface of the water to green the water the water the water the w Newton.

The manner of its concretion is by concentrical rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel. Arbuthnot.

Circular revolutions in concentrick orbs about the fun, or other central body, could in no wife be attained without the power of the Divine arm.

Bentleys

Conce'PTACLE. n. j. [conceptaculum, Lat.] That in which any
thing is contained; a vefiel.

There

There is at this day refident, in that huge conceptacle, water enough to effect fuch a deluge. Woodward.

Conce'PTIBLE. adj. [from concipio conceptum, Latin.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are most suitable and easily conceptible by us, because apparent in his works. his works. Hale:

Latin.]

1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy.

I will greatly neutriply thy forrow, and thy conception; in forrow thou shalt being forth children.

Thy forrow I will greatly multiply

By thy con eption; rhildren thou shalt bring

Milton:

In forrow forth.

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like conception in our eyes, Milton;

And at that instant, Iree a babe, sprung up. Shakespeare. Our own productions flatter us: it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their conception. Dryden.

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As conceptions are the images or resemblances of things to the mind within itself, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or resemblances of those conceptions to the minds of them whom we converte with.

Confult the acuteft poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired conceptions were such as darted into their minds, like fudden flashes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination.

To have right conceptions about them, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any pre-conceived notions of our own. Locke.

4. Sentiments; purpose.
Thou but remember'st me of my own conception. I have perceived a most faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence shakespeare.

Please your highness, note His dangerous conception in this point:

Not friended by his wish to your high person, His will is most malignant, and it stretches

Beyond you to your friends. Shakespeare.

5. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as if beasts conceiv'd what reason were,

And that conception should distinctly show

They should the name of reasonable bear; For, without reason, none could reason know. Davies.

6. Conceit; fentiment; pointed thought.

He is too flatulent fometimes, and fometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almost always forced; and, besides is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and witticisms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse, but Dryden. contrary to its nature.

Conceptions. adj. [conceptum, Latin.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,

Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb;

Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. Shakefpeare. CONCE'PTIVE. adj. [con eptum, Lat.] Capable to conceive. In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat,

by the coldness of this simple they may be reduced into a con-ceptive constitution.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. ceptive constitution.

Brown's Vulgar Errows.

CONCE'RN. v. a. [con:erner, Fr. concerno, low Latin.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the scripture doth concern the articles of our faith, who can Hooker.

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would fpeak of conrer him. Shakespeare.

Gracious things

Thou hast reveal'd; those chiefly which concern Just Abraham, and his seed. Milton. This place con:erns not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of im-

portance to.

I would not

The cause were known to them it most concerns. Shake speare: Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender thestelts, and concerned v more than those with any other Addison. nation.

It much concerns them not to fuffer the king to establish his Addi on. authority on this fide.

The more the authority of any flation in fociety is extended, the more it concerns publick happiness that it be committed to men fearing God.

Rogers.

To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young negroe who was sick of the small-pox: I

found by enquiry, at a person's concerned for him, that the little tumours left whitish specks behind them.

Boyle:

Above the rest two goddesses appear, Concern'd for each: here Venus, Juno there.

Dryden. Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itself to own and affert the interest of religion, by blasting the spoilers of

religious persons and places.

Whatever past actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that present self by consciousness, it can be no more con-

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and

no longer concerned to solicit his favour.

Rogers.

4. To disturb; to make uneasy.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be contained in the state of the state cerned, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. Derham. CONCE'RN. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Business; affair; considered as relating to some one.

Let early care thy main concerns fecure,

Things of less moment may delays endure. Denham. This manner of exposing the private concerns of families, and facrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiofity of the living, is one of those licentious practices which might well

deserve the animadversion of our government.

Addison.

A heathen emperor said, if the gods were offended, it was their own concern, and they were able to vindicate them-Swift.

Religion is no trifling concern, to be performed in any care-less and superficial manner. Rogers. Rogers.

2. Interest; engagement.

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give;

'Tis all mankind's contern that he should live. Dryden. When we speak of the conflagration of the world, these have no concern in the question. Burnet.

3. Importance; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high concern,
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,
Explain'd by unaffected eloquence.

The mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that variety of ob-Roscommon: jects: fhe cannot apply herself to those things which are of the utmost concern to her.

Addison:

4. Passion; affection; regard.
Ah, what concerns did both your souls divide!

Your honour gave us what your love deny'd. O Marcia, let me hope thy kind concerns, Dryden:

And gentle wishes, follow me to battle! Addition\_ Why all this concern for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed: where the plough has no work,

one family can do the business of fifty.

Swift.

Conce RNING. prep. [from concern: this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a preposition.] Relating

to; with relation to:

There is not any thing more subject to error than the true judgment concerning the power and forces of an estate. Bacon.

The ancients had no higher recourse than to nature, as may appear by a discourse concerning this point in Strabo. Broun:

None can demonstrate that there is such an island as Jacobs.

maica, yet, upon testimony, I am free from all doubt concern-

CONCE'RNMENT. n. f. [from concern.]

1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy concernments I defift

Henceforth, nor too much disapprove my own.
This shews how useful you have been, Milton.

To bring the king's concernments in.

Yet when we're fick, the doctor's fetcht in hafte Leaving our great concernment to the last. Denham:

When my concernment takes up no more room or compais than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe and to exist, I know also where to be happy. South.

He that is wife in the affairs and concernments of other men, but careless and negligent of his own, that man may be said to be busy, but he is not wise.

Tillotson.

Our spiritual interests, and the great concernments of a future

flate, would doubtless recur often.

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting concernments. Watts.

2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near concernment, and imports

No less than the king's life and honour.

He justly fears a peace with me would prove

Denham.

Hudibras.

Lockes

Of ill concernment to his haughty love.

Dryden. 3. Intercourie; business. The great con.ernment of men is with men, one amongst

another. 4. Importance; moment.

I look in our experimental truths as matters of great concerement to m .nkind. Boyle.

6. Interpolition; regard; meddling.
He married a daughter to the earl, without any other ap-

probation

probation of her father, or concernment in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence. Clarendon. 5. Paffion; emotion of mind.

While they are so eager to destroy the same of others, their ambition is manifest in their concernment. If it carry with it the notion of something extraordinary, if apprehension and concernment accompany it, the idea is like-

If apprenential and contention accompany to the latter than the deeper.

Locke.

To CONCE'RT. v. a: [concerter, Fr. from concertare, Lat. to prepare themselves for some publick exhibition or performance, by private encounters among themselves.]

1. To settle to contrive to adjust.

2. To fettle any thing in private by mutual communication.

2. To fettle; to contrive; to adjust.

Mark how already in his working brain

He forms the well-concerted scheme of mischief. Rowe.

CO'NCERT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Communication of designs; establishment of measures among those who are engaged in the same affair.

All the fed discounts how wineyer bare arisen from

All those discontents, how ruinous soever, have arisen from the want of a due communication and concert. 2. A fymphony; many performers playing to the fame tune. Concerta'Tion. n f. [concertatio, Latin.] Strife; conten-

tion.

CONCE'RTATIVE. adj. [concertativus, Latin.] Contentious; quarrelfome; recriminating.

CONCE'SSION. n. f. [con effio, Latin.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The concession of these charters was in a parliamentary way.

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I still counted myself undiminished by my largest concessions, if by them I might gain the love of my people. King Charles.

When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances, without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small concessions.

Swift.

Conce'ssionary. adj. [from concession.] Given by indulgence

or allowance.

CONCE'STIVELY. adv. [from concession.] By way of concession;

as yielding, not controverting by affumption.
Some have written rhetorically and concessively; not controverting, but assuming the question, which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation.

Conch. n. f. [concha, Latin.] A shell; a sea-shell.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills

The crowded shelves with rarities of shells:

The crowded shelves with rarities of months he drew, Adds orient pearls, which from the conchs he drew, Dryden.

And all the sparkling stones of various hue.

Co'nchoid. n. f. The name of a curve.

To CONCILIATE. v. a. [concilio, Lat.] To gain; to procure good will; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philtre, or plants that consiliate affection.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Concilfa'tion. n.f. [from consiliate.] The act of gaining or reconciling.

Dict.

CONCILIA TOR. n. f. [from conciliate.] One that makes peace between others.

CONCI'LIATORY. adj. [from conciliate.] . Relating to reconciliation. CONCINNITY. n. f. [from con:innitas, Latin.] Decency;

CONCINNOUS. adj. [concinnus, Lat.] Becoming; pleafant;

agreeable.
CONCI'SE. adj. [concifus, cut, Latin.] Brief; fhort; broken

into fhort periods

The concise stile, which expresseth not enough, but leaves fomewhat to be understood.

Where the author is obscure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and concise, amplify a little, and set his notions in a fairer view.

CONCI'SELY. adv. [from concise.] Briefly; shortly; in few words; in short sentences.

Ulysses here speaks very concisely, and he may seem to break abruptly into the subject. Broome.

CONCI'SENESS. n. f. [from concife.] Brevity; shortness.

Giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his con-

ciscones. Concission. n. s. [concission, Latin.] Cutting off; excision;

CONCITATION. n. f. [concitatio, Latin.] The act of flirring

up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the foul; whereas the deceiving spirit, by con-

citation of the jour; whereas the deceiving ipirit, by concitation of humours, produces conceited phantalmes. Brown.

Conclama Tion. n. f. [conclamatio, Latin.] An outery or fhout of many together.

Conclave. n. f. [conclave, Latin.]

1. A private apartment:

2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the affembly of the cardinals.

the cardinals.

I thank the holy conclave for their loves; They've fent me fuch a man I would have wish'd for. Shak.

It was faid of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likeli-hood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two conclaves he went in pope and came out again cardinal.

3. A close affembly. South.

Forthwith a conclave of the godhead meets,

Where Juno in the shining senate sits.
To CONCLU'DE. v. a. [concludo, Latin.] Garth.

To shut.

The very person of Christ therefore, for ever and the selffame, was only, touching bodily fubstance, concluded within the grave. To include; to comprehend.

God hath concluded them all in unvelief, that he might have

God hath concluded them all in univelier, that he might have mercy upon all.

7. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiscuously administred in this world; so that no man can conclude God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befals him.

7. To decide; to determine.

Youth, ere it sees the world, here studies rest;

And age, returning thence, concludes it best.

But no frail man, however great or high,

Can be concluded blest before he die.

Addison.

Can be concluded blest before he die. 5. To end; to finish.
Is it concluded he shall be protector?

It is determin'd, not concluded yet;

But so it must be, if the king miscarry.

Shakespeare.

I will conclude this part with the speech of a counsellor of

flate.

These are my theme, and how the war began,
And how concluded by the godlike man.

Dryden:

To oblige, as by the final determination.

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be concluded by it.

Hale. He never refused to be concluded by the authority of one le-

gally furmoned.

Atterbury.

To Conclude. v. n.

1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the confequence; to determine.

For why fhould we the bufy foul believe, When boldly she concludes of that and this;
When of herself she can no judgment give,

Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what she is? Davies. The blind man's relations import no necessity of concluding, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest. There is fomething infamous in the very attempt: the world

will conclude I had a guilty conscience. Arbuthnot. 2. To fettle opinion.

To fettle opinion.

Can we con lude upon Luther's inftability, as our author has done, because, in a single notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubtings?

Atterbury.

I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I conclude of it already from those performances.

Addison to Pope.

3. Finally to determine.

They humbly fue unto your excellence, To have a goodly peace concluded of,

Between the realms of England and of France. Shakespeare. 4. To end.

4. To end.

And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's affurance, and a train of lies,
That, made in luft, conclude in perjuries.

Conclu'dency. n. f. [from concludent.] Consequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reason.

Judgment concerning things to be known, of the neglect and concluden y of them, ends in decision.

Hale.
Goneluden y of them, ends in decision.

Hale.
Though these kind of arguments may seem more obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and concludent to my purpose.

Conclu'sible. adj. [from conclude.] Determinable; Conclusible proof.

by regular proof.
'T is as certainly conclusible from God's prescience, that they

will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it at all. Hammond. Gonclu'sion. n. f. [from conclude.]

1. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable conclusion there are but these two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more inversal authority. Hooker. The collection from propositions premised; the consequence.

The conclusion of experience, from the time past to the time Bacon.

present, will not be sound and perfect.

And marrying divers principles and grounds, Out of their match a true conclusion brings.

Then doth the wit

Build fond conclusions on those idle grounds; Then doth it fly the good, and ill pursue. I only deal by rules of art,

Davies. Such

Davies.

Addison.

Such as are lawful, and judge by

Conclusions of astrology.

Hudibras.

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a conclusion different from themselves. Tillotfon.

He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the cinciusion. Addison.

3. The close; the last result of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter, fear God and

keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. Ecclef. xii. 13

I have been reasoning, and in conclusion have thought it but to return to what fortune hath made my home.

4. The event of experiments.

Her physician tells me,

She has pursu'd conclusions infinite

Of easy ways to die.

We practise likewise all conclusions of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees.

Bacon.

The end; the upfhot; the last part.

In Shakespeare it seems to signify silence; confinement of the

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour,

Demuring upon me.

Conclu'sive. adj. [from conclude.]

1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not by any law or reason conclusive to my judgment.

The last dictate of the understanding is not always absolute in itself, nor conclusive to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external necessity.

Bramb. Answer to Hobbs.

They have secret reasons for what they seem to do, which, whatever they are, they must be equally conclusive for us as they were for them.

Regularly consequential.
 Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of syllogism, cannot know whether they are made in right

and conclusive modes and figures.

Locke.

Conclusively. adv. [from conclusive.] Decisively; with final determination.

This I speak only to defire Pollio and Eupolis not to speak peremptorily, or conclusively, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution.

Bacon's Holy War.

Conclusiveness. n. f. [from cinclusive.] Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.

Consideration of things to be known, of their several weights, conclusiveness, or evidence.

Hale.

weights, conclusiveness, or evidence.

To Concoa Gulate. v. a. [from con and coagulate.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The faline parts of those, upon their solution by the rain, may work upon those other substances, formerly concoagulated with them.

They do but coagulate themselves, without concoagulating

with them any water. CONCOA GULATION. n. f. [from concoagulate.] A coagulation

by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCO'CT. v. a. [concoquo, Latin.]

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether it can concost them.

Assume Bacon.

Assume the season of a feeble stomach, unable to concost any great fortune, prosperous or adverse.

However,

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is concosted, the heart beats, the blood circu-

lates, the lungs play.

The notions and fentiments of others judgment, as well as of our own memory makes our property: it does, as it were, concest our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of our felves.

To purify or fublime by heat; or heighten to perfection.

The imal close-lurking minister of fate,

Whose high necessed venom through the veins

A rapid lightning darts. Thomfon. Concoction. n. f. [from oncoef.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing towards purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between concottion and a fimple matu-

The constantest notion of concostion is, that it should fig-nify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, which is the ultimity of that action or process. Bacon.

He, though he knew not which foul spake, Because both meant, both spake the same, Might thence a new concoction take,

And part far purer than he came. Donne. Conco'Lour. adj. [concolor, Latin.] Of one colour without variety.

In concolour animals, and such as are confined unto the same No XXIX.

colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a cow or Colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for it a cow of blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. Brown. Conc'omitance. In. f. [from con.omitor, Latin.] Subfiftence Conc'omitancy. I together with another thing.

The fecondary action subsistent not alone, but in concomitancy with the other; so the nostrils are useful for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. Brown.

To argue from a concomitancy to a causality, is not infallibly conclusive.

Glanville.

Glanville.

CONCO'MITANT. adj. [concomitans, Latin.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not causative, or consequential.

It is the spirit that furthereth the extension or dilatation of bodies, and it is ever concomitant with porofity and dryness.

Bacon's Natural History.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure; and that in several objects, to several degrees.

Concomitant. n. s. Companion; person or thing collaterally connected.

rally connected.

These effects are from the local motion of the air, a concomitant of the found, and not from the found. He made him the chief concomitant of his heir apparent and

only fon, in a journey of much adventure. In confumptions the preternatural concomitants, an universal

heat of the body, a torminous diarrhæa, and hot distillations, have all a corrosive quality.

Harvey.

The other concomitant of ingratitude is hard-heartedness, or want of compassion. South.

Horrour stalks around,

Wild staring, and his sad concomitant, Despair, of abject look.

Philips. Reproach is a concomitant to greatness, as satires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph. Addison.

And for tobacco, who could bear it? Filthy concomitant of claret! Where antecedents, concomitants and consequents, causes and effects, signs and things signified, subjects and adjuncts, are necessarily connected with each other, we may infer.

Watts's Logick. In company Diet. CONCO'MITANTLY. adv. [from concomitant.] with others.

To CONCO'MITATE. v. a. [concomitatus, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another. This simple bloody spectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurify. CO'NCORD. n. f. [concordia, Latin.]

1. Agreement between persons or things; suitableness of one to

Agreement between periods of things; initableness of another; peace; union; mutual kindnefs.

Had I power, I should

Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the universal peace.

What concord hath Christ with Belial?

Kind concord, heavenly born! whose blissful reign Shake, peare. 2 Corinthians.

Tickell.

Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain;

Soul of the world!

2. Compact. It appeareth by the concord made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king.

3. Harmony; concent of founds. The man who hath not mufick in himfelf, Nor is not mov'd with comord of sweet sounds,

Shake peare. Is fit for treasons. 4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

Have those who have writ about declensions, concords, and Locke. fyntaxes loft their labour?

CONCO'RDANCE. n. f. [concordantia, Latin.]

1. Agreement.
2. A book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs. I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how you are

to rule the city out of a concordance. Some of you turn over a concordance, and there, having the principal word, introduce as much of the verse as will ferve your turn.

An old concordance bound long fince. Swift. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations

in speech. It is not now in use in this sense.

After the three concordances learned, let the master read unto him the epiftles of Ciccro. CONCO'RDANT. adj. [concordans, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing;

correspondent; harmonious. Were every one employed in points concordant to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. CONCO'RDATE. n. f. [concordat, Fr. concordatum, Lat.] A cont-

pact; a convention.

How comes he to number the want of fynods in the Gallican church among the grievances of that concordate, and as a mark of their flavery, fince he reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to be useless and dangerous? Swift.

5 F

CONCORPORAL. CONCO'RPORAL. adj. [from concorporo, Latin, to incorporate.] Of the same body. Diet.

To CONCO'RPORATE. v. a. [from con and corpus.] To unite in one mass or substance.

When we concorporate the fign with the fignification, we

conjoin the word with the spirit. Taylor. Concorporate.] Union in one

mass; intimate mixture.

Co'ncourse. n. f. [concurfus, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many persons or things to one place.

Do all the nightly guards,

The city's watches, with the people's sears,

The concourse of all good men, strike thee nothing? B. Johns.

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous concourse of particles of

Vain is his force, and vainer is his skill, With such a concourse comes the stood of ill. Dryden.

 The persons assembled.
 The prince with wonder hears, from ev'ry part,
 The noise and busy concourse of the mart.

 The point of junction or intersection of two bodies. Dryden.

So foon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower, so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making, with the lower glass, an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the concourse of the glasses, and will continue to move with an accelerated

motion, 'till it arrives at that concourse of the glasses. Newton. CONCREMA'TION. n. s. [from concreme, Lat. to burn together.]

The act of burning many things together. Diet. Co'ncrement. n. f. [from concrete, Latin.] The mais formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose con-fiftency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the concrement of a pebble or flint. Hale.

CONCRE'SCENCE. n. f. [from concresco, Lat.] The act or qua-

lity of growing by the union of separate particles.
Secing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other substance should thence take concrescence hath not

been taught.

7. CONCRE'TE. v. n. [concrefco, Latin.] To coalesce into one mass; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus concreting with the concretion. crystalline, is equally diffused throughout the body of it. Woodw. When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the falt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the falt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal distances, in rank and file.

Newton.

The blood of some who died of the plague, could not be made to concrete, by reason of the putrefaction already begun

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To Concre'TE. v. a. To form by concretion; to form by

the coalition of scattered particles.

That there are in our inferior world divers bodies, that are concreted out of others, is beyond all dispute: we see it in the meteors.

CONCRE'TE. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass.

The first concrete state, or consistent surface of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state.

Burnet.

2. In logick. Not abstract; applied to a subject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby those concrete names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room; so that, for truth of speech, it skilleth not whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath faved it; or else that the fon of man did create, and the fon of God died to fave the world.

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wife, mortal, living, dead; but these are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical fense; for a sool, a philosopher, and many other concretes, are substantives, as well as knavery, folly and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them.

Watts. are the abstract terms that belong to them.

Watts.

Co'ncrete. n. f. A mass formed by concretion; or union of

various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous concrete, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater.

Bentley.

Concre'tely. adv. [from contrete.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

Sin confidered not abstractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but concretely, with such a special dependance of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty.

Norris.

Concreteness. n. s. [from concrete.] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass.

Diet.

Concre'Tion. n. f. [from concrete.]

i. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. Theomass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants upon the top of the fea, are supposed to grow of some concretion of slime from the water, where the fea

firreth little.

Heat, in general, doth not refolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CO'NCRETIVE. adj. [from concrete.] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto falinous spirit, or concretive inices.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CONCRETURE. n. f. [from concrete.] A mass formed by coa-

CONCU'BINAGE. n. f. [concubinage, Fr. concubinatus, Latin.]
The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens:

concubinage was permitted.

Broome.

CO'NCUBINE. n. f. [concubina, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a ftrumpet.

I know, I am too mean to be your queen;

And yet too good to be your concubine.

When his great friend was fuitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a concubine of his made the fame fuit, he granted it to her; and faid, Such fuits were to be granted to whores.

He caused him to paint one of his concubines, called

Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place Granville. To mortal concubines of fresh embrace. Granville. To CONCU'LCATE. v. a. [conculco, Latin.] To tread or

trample under foot.

Conculca'Tion. n. f. [conculcatio, Latin.] Trampling with Diet.

Concu'piscence. n. f. [concupiscentia, Latin.] Irregular de-fire; libidinous wish; lust; lechery. We know even secret concupiscence to be fin, and are made

fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation. Hooker, b. i.

In our faces evident the figns Of foul concupificance; whence evil flore, Ev'n shame, the last of evils.

Milton. Nor can they say, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to concupiscence and sensual pleasures, another to blood-thirstines: it would discover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been over-run with recently invented

vice.
CONCU'PISCENT. adj. [concupiscens, Latin.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chafte body

To his concupifcent intemperate luft, Release my brother!

Shakespeare. Concupisce'ntial. adj. [from con:upiscent.] Relating to concupiscence. Concupi'scible. adj. [concupifcibilis, Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; desirous; inclining to the pursuit or attainment of any

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the

To CONCU'R. v. n. [concurro, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these must concur. Temple.

To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had concurred in the same.

3. It has with before the person with whom one agrees. It is not evil simply to concur with the heathens, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amis, or generally in that they do without reason.

Hooker.

It has to before the effect to which one concurs.

Their affections were known to concur 6 the most desperate

counfels. Clarendon. Extremes in nature equal good produce, Extremes in man concur to general use. Pope.

To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, concurring with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater for the contract of lemnity.

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities or reason concur with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. Tillot fon.

To contribute to one common event with joint power. When outward causes concur, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. Collier.

Concu'rrence. { n. f. [from concur.]
L. Union; affociation; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the encurrence of other probable reasons, to persuade us. Locke.

2. Agreement;

2. Agreement; act of joining in any delign, or measures.

Their concurrence in persuasion, about some material points

belonging to the same polity, is not strange. The concurrence of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. Clarendon.

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an universal concurrence of nobles and people.

3. Combination of many agents or circumstances.

Struck with these great concurrences of things. Crashaw.

He views our behaviour in every concurrence of affairs, and fees us engage in all the possibilities of action.

Addison:

Addison:

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine con urrence to it. Rogers.

5. Joint right; common claim.

A bishop might have officers, if there was a concurrency of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon.

Ayliffe. Ayliffe.

CONCU'RRENT. adj. [from concur.]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's

fon, as a concurrent cause of this retormation.

For without the concurrent consent of all these three parts of the legislature, no such law is or can be made.

All combin'd,

Your beauty, and my impotence of mind; And his concurrent flame, that blew my fire; For still our kindred souls had one desire.

Dryden. 2. Conjoined; affociate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the concurrent echo and the

iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. Bacon. Concu'rrent. n. s. [from concur.] That which concurs; a contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary concurrents, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties.

CONCU'SSION. n. f. [concussion, Lat.] The act of shaking; agitation; tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities, hath distipated pestilent air; which may be from the concussion of the air.

There want not instances of such an universal concussion of

the whole globe, as must needs imply an agitation of the whole abyis. Woodward:

The strong concussion on the heaving tide,
Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side.

Concussive. adj. [concussion, Latin.] Having the power of quality of shaking.

To CONDE'MN. v. a. [condemno, Latin.]

To find guilty, to doom to punishment; contrary to absolve.

I. To find guilty; to doom to punishment: contrary to absolve.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,

And every tongue brings in a feveral tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.

Is he found guilty?

——Yes truly is he, and condemn'd upon't.

Confidered as a judge, it condemns where it ought to abfolve, and pronounces absolution where it ought to condemn. Fiddes's Sermons.

2. It has to before the punishment.

The fon of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death.

Mat. xx. 18.

To censure; to blame; to declare criminal; contrary to approve.

Who then shall blame

His pefter'd fenses to recoil and start,

When all that is within him does condemn

Itself for being there?

Shakespeare.

The poet who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the Dryden.

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just as to condemn myself for it.

Locke.

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more sumerous than those who condemn it. Spectutor.

To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and condemned the land in an hundred talents of silver. 2 Chron.

To show guilt by contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall condemn the ungodly which Wifd. iv. 16. are living.

CONDE IN ABLE. adj. [from condemn.] Blameable; culpable. He commands to deface the print of a chauldron in affies,

which strictly to observe were condemnable superstition. Brown.

Condemna'Tion. n. s. [Indemnatio, Latin.] The sentence
by which any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning; the state of being condemned.

There is therefore now no condemnation to them. Rom. viii. CONDE'MNATORY. adj. [from condemn.] Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure.

He that passes the first condemnatory sentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all thoic diforders to which he gave rife. Government of the Tongue. Some few are the only refusers and condemners of this ca-

tholick practice. Taylor

Conde'mner. n. f. [from condemn.] A blamer; a censurer

CONDE'NSABLE. adj. [from condensate.] That which is capable of condensation; that which can be drawn or compressed into a narrower compass.

This agent meets with refiflance in the moveable, and no being in the utmost extremity of density, but condensable yes further, every resistance works something upon the moves to condense it.

Digby on the Sould Condensate. v. a. [condenso, Latin.] To condense;

To CONDE'NSATE. v. a. [condenfo, Latin.] to make thicker.

To CONDE'NSATE. v. n. To grow thicker. CONDE'NSATE. adj. [condenfatus, Latin.] Made thick; condensed; compossed into less space.

Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or condenfate, most white, as it appeareth by the hail and snow. Peacham. Condensa'Tion. n. f. [from condenfate.] The act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty. Opposite

to rarefaction.

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by condensation, may become earth; the same reason teacheth, that earth, rarefied, may become water.

Raleigh.

By water-glasses the account was not regular; for, from

extenuation and condensation, the hours were shorter in hot weather than in cold.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

weather than in cold.

The tupply of its moissure is by rains and snow, and dews and condinfation of vapours, and perhaps by subterraneous

raffages.

To COODE'NSE v. a. [condenfo, Latin.] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other. Opposed to rarefy; to in-

Moving in fo high a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which, condensed by a popular odium, were capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit.

King Charles. Some lead their youth abroad, while some condense.

Their liquid store, and some in cells dispense.

Dryden.

Such dense and solid strata arrest the ascending vapour, stop it at the surface of the earth, and collect and condense. it there. Woodward.

To CONDE'NSE. v. n. To grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does presently there condense into little stones.

All vapours, when they begin to condense and coalesce into small parcels, become first of that bigness whereby azure must be reflected, before they can constitute others colours. Newton.

Condense. adj. [from the verb]. Thick; dense; condensated; close; massy; weighty.

They might be separated without consociating into the huge

condense bodies of planets.

Condense Neer. n. s. [from condense.] A strong metalline vessel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a syringe faster. thereto.

CONDE'NSITY. n. f. [from condense.] The state of being condensed; condensation; densenses; density.

Co'NDERS. n. f. [conduire, French.]

Such as stand upon high places near the sea-coast, at the

time of herring-fishing, to make signs to the fishers which away the shole of herrings passeth, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fish causeth in the water, than to those that be in the ships. These be likewise called buers, by likelihood of the French huyer, exclamare, and balkers. Cowel.
To CONDESCEND. v. n. [condescendere, Fr. from descende,

Latin.]

To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary fubmission; to fink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to footh by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and condescending air, when he that instructs seems to be the enquirer. Watts.

2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch, In gracious clemency, does condescend,

On these conditions, to become your friend. He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but con-descended to it as most accommodate to their present state. Tillotson, Sermon 52

3. To ftoop; to bend; to yield; to submit; to become subject.

Can they think me so broken, so debas'd

With corporal servitude, that my mind ever Milton.

Will condescend to such absurd commands?

Nor shall my resolution

Disarm itself, nor condescend to parly

With foolish hopes. Denham. CONDESCE'NDENCE. n. f. [condescendance, French.]
fubmiffion to a state of e quality with inferiours.
Condesce'ndingly. adv. [from condescending.]
voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession. Voluntary

By way of

We

We condescendingly made Luther's works umpires in the controversy. Atterbury.

Condesce'nsion. n. f. [from condescend.] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride and ambition, and vain glory; and com-

mands humility and modesty, and condescension to others. Tillois.

Courtesy and condescension is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart, and allays the envy which always attends a high Atterbury. station.

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shews such a dignity and condescension in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superiour

CONDESCE'NSIVE. adj. [from condescend.] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not

CONDI'GN. adj. [condignus, Latin.] Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited: it is always used of something deserved by crimes.

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,

I never gave them condign punishment. Shakespeare. Confider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to condign punishment, or he that hath faved him. Arb. Condigners. n. f. [from condign.] Suitableness; agreeableness

to deserts.

CONDI'GNLY. adv. [from condign.] Defervedly; according to Diet. merit.

CO'NDIMENT. n. f. [condimentum, Latin.] Seasoning; sauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for condiments, and not for nourishment.

Bacon.

Many things are swallowed by animals rather for condiment, gust, or medicament, than any substantial nutriment. Brown. Condisciple. n. s. [condiscipulus, Lat.] A schoolfellow. To CO'NDITE. v. a. [condio, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by falts or aromaticks.

Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the conditing of pears, quinces, and the like. Grew.

The most innocent of them are but like condited or pickled

mushrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmles, but can never do good.

Co'NDITEMENT n. f. [from condite.] A composition of conferves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary. Diet. CO'NDITION. n. f. [condition, Fr. conditio, Latin.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whose heat hath this condition,

That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. Shakespeare.

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet smells, the element shews to him as to me: all his senses have but human con-Shakespeare.

It seemed to us a condition and property of Divine Powers

and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others. Bacon. They will be able to conferve their properties unchanged in paffing through several mediums, which is another condition of

the rays of light. Newton. 3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; com-

The child taketh most of his nature of the mother, besides

speech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the Conditions of their mothers.

Spenjer.

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash; now must

we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted condition, but therewithal the unruly way-wardness that infirm and cholerick years bring with them. Shakespeare's King Lear.

4. Moral quality; virtue, or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moift, temperate, modest, honest, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving and faithful, that is, giving these inclinations; and therefore those ancient kings, beautified with these conditions, might be called there after Raleigh.

Jupiter.

Socrates espoused Xantippe only for her extreme ill conditions, above all of that fex.

5. State; circumstances.
To us all, That feel the bruises of the days before, And fuffer the condition of these times To lay an heavy and unequal hand

Upon our humours. Shakespeare. It was not agreeable unto the condition of Paradife and state of innocence. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the condition it finds the sinner in, when God vouchsafes it to them.

South.

Did we perfectly know the state of our own condition, and what was most proper for us, we might have reason to conclude our prayers not heard, if not answered.

Wake.

This is a principle adapted to every passion and faculty of

our nature, to every state and condition of our life. Rogers.

Some desponding people take the kingdom to be in no condition of encouraging so numerous a breed of beggars. Swift.

Condition, circumflance, is not the thing;

Bliss is the same in subject as in king. Pope. 6. Rank.

I am, in my condition,

A prince, Miranda. Shake Speare. The king himself met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practised 'till then by the persons of the best condition. Clarendon. 7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

Condition !

What cendition can a treaty find

I' th' part that is at mercy? Shake Speare.

I yield upon conditions.—We give none
To traitors: strike him down.
He could not defend it above ten days, and must then submit to the worst conditions the rebels were like to grant to his person, and to his religion.

Clarendon.

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe

it without the condition of repentance. Taylor.

Those barb'rous pirates willingly receive Conditions, such as we are pleas'd to give.

Make our conditions with yon' captive king .-

Secure me but my folitary cell;

Tis all I afk him. Dryden. 8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are comprised;

Go with me to a notary, feal me there Your fingle bond; and in a merry fport, If you repay me not on such a day, In such a place, such sum or sums as are Express'd in the condition, let the forseit

Be nominated. Shake [peare. To CONDI'TION. v. n. [from the noun.] To make terms; to Stipulate.

It was conditioned between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. Raleigh.

Small towns, which stand stiff, 'till great shot
Enforce them, by war's law, condition not.

Donne.
'Tis one thing, I must consess, to condition for a good office,

and another thing to do it gratis.

Condition for a good office,
and another thing to do it gratis.

L'Estrange.

L'Estrange.

I. By way of stipulation; not absolute; with limitations; on particular terms.

For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his conditional promise; so that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no affurance. Hooker.

Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are conditional.

This strict necessity they simple call;

Another fort there is conditional. South-

2. In grammer and logick. Expressing some condition or sup-position.

CONDITIONAL. n. f. [from the adjective.] A limitation. A word not now in use.

He faid, if he were fure that young man were king Ed-ward's fon, he would never bear arms against him. This case This cafe feems hard, both in respect of the conditional, and in respect

of the other words.

Conditional.] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear proposal of the promises may inspirit our endeavours, so is the conditionality most efficacious to necessitate and engage them. Decay of Picty ..

CONDITIONALLY. adv. [from conditional.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations.

I here entail

The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;

Conditionally, that here thou take an oath To ceafe this civil war. Shakespeare. A false apprehension understands that positively, which was A falle apprehension understands that positively, which was but conditionally expressed.

We see large preferments tendered to him, but conditionally, upon his doing wicked offices: conscience shall here, according to its office, interpose and protest.

Conditionary. adj. [from condition.] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a conditionary, yet

we could not be happy without it, as a natural qualification for heaven.

To CONDITIONATE. v. a. [from condition.] To make con-

ditions for; to regulate by certain conditions.

That ivy arifeth but where it may be supported; we cannot ascribe the same unto any science therein, which suspends and conditionates its eruption.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CONDI'TIONATE. adj. [from the verb.] Established on certain

terms or conditions.

That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is general, but conditionate, and belongs to none who shall not perform the condition?

Hammond.

Hammond.

Having qualities or pro-CONDITIONED. adj. [from condition.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

Wuller:

CON

CON The dearest friend to me, the kindest man, The best condition'd. Shakespeare. To CONDO'LE. v. n. [condolec, Latin.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the miseries of others. It has with before the person for whose misfortune we profess grief.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than condole with you. I congratulate with the republick of beafts upon this honour done to their king; and must condole with us poor mortals, who, by distance, are rendered incapable of paying our refpects. To Condo'le. v. a. To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampson, to condole thy chance,
As these perhaps, yet wish it had not been, Though for no friendly intent.

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and Dryden.

Dryden. afterwards condole her miscarriage. CONDO'LEMENT. n. f. [from condole.] Grief; forrow; mourning. In obstinate condolement, is a course
Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief.

Condo'Lence. n. f. [condolance., French.] The expression of grief for the forrows of another; the civilities and messages of the course and messages of the co friends upon any loss or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of con-A CONDO'LER. n. f. [from condole.] One that compliments another upon his misfortunes. CONDONA'TION. n. f. [condonatio, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving.

To CONDU'CE. v. n. [conduco, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to ferve to fome purpose. Followed by to.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seemeth to conduce to make it shine.

Bacon.

The means and preparations that may conduce unto the en-The means and preparations that may conduce unto the en-Bacon. Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to conduce to this end, or to contradict it. Tillots. They may conduce to farther discoveries for completing the theory of light.

Newton.

To CONDUCE. v. a. To conduct; to accompany in order to thew the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage. lowing passage. was fent to conduce hither the princess Henrietta-Maria. CONDU'CIBLE. adj. [conducibilis, Latin.] Having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward.

To both, the medium which is most propitious and condu-Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the conducibles thereunto, are wifely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the wife providence of the rector of all None of these magnetical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most conducible unto it. Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service: all his laws are in themselves conducible to the temporal interest of them that observe them. Bentley. CONDU'CIBLENESS. n. f. [from conducible.] The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDU'CIVE. adj. [from conduce.] That which may contribute to any end; having the power of forwarding or promoting.

An action, however conducive to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it.

Addison.

Those proportions of the good things of this life, which are most consistent with the interests of the soul, are also most conducive to our present felicity. CONDU'CIVENESS. n. f. [from conducive.] The qual I mention fome examples of the conduciveness of e fmallness of a body's parts to its fluidity.

CO'NDUCT. n. s. [conduit, Fr. con and dustus, Latin.]

1. Management; economy. Boyle.

Young men, in the conduct and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, ftir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without confideration of the means. Bacon:

How void of reason are our hopes and fears! What in the conduct of our life appears
So well defign'd, fo luckily begun,
But when we have our with, we wish undone?

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general. Dryden. 3. Convoy; escorte; guard.

I was ashamed to ask the king footmen and horsemen, and conduct for safeguard against our adversaries. I Esdr. viii. 51.

His majesty, Conduct of armies is a prince's art. Waller. Tend'ring my person's safety, hath appointed This conduct to convey me to the Tower.

The ace of convoying or guarding.

4. I'me active.

Shakespeare.

Some three or four of you, Go, give him courteous conduct to this place. Shakefpeare. 5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or fatety is affured.

6. Behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid afide, it is

I nough all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and conduct of absolute necessity for preserving it.

To CONDUCT. v. a. [conducre, French.]

I. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to shew the way. I shall strait conduct you to a hill side, where I will point you out the right path.

O may the now're provided full to the side of th

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me, Condust my steps to find the fatal tree, In this deep forest.

Dryden.

2. To usher, and to attend in civility.

Pray, receive them nobly, and conduct them Into our presence.

Ascanius bids 'em be conducted in. Shakespeare. Dryden.

To manage; as, to conduct an affair. To lead an army; to order troops.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS. adj. [:onductitius, Latin.] Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates.

but persons intirely conductitious and removeable at pleasure. Ayliffe's Parergon.

CONDU'CTOR. n. f. [from conduct.]

1. A leader; one who shews another the way by accompanying

Shame of change, and fear of future ill, And zeal, the blind conductor of the will.

Dryden.

2. A chief; a general.

Who is conductor of his people? - As 'tis faid, the baffard fon of Glo'fter. Shakespeare.

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not intirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief conductor in both. Addison.

4. An infrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. CONDU'CTRESS. n. f. [from conduct.] A woman that directs ;

directress.

Co'NDUIT. n. f. [conduit, French.]

I. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.

Water, in conduit pipes, can rife no higher

Than the well-head from whence it first doth spring. Davies.

This face of mine is hid

In fap confuming winter's drizzled snow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up.

Shakespeare.

God is the fountain of honour; and the conduit, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices.

These organs are the nerves which are the conduits to convey them from without, to their audience in the brain. Locke.

Wise nature likewise, they suppose, Has drawn two conduits down our nose.

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.
I charge and command, that the conduit run nothing but Shake speare.
A doubling; claret wine. CONDUPLICATION. n. f. [conduplicatio, Latin.] a duplicate.

a duplicate.

Cone. n. f. [κῶνΘ. Τε κώνε βάσις κύκλΘ ες], Aristotle.] A folid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

Conex. See Cony.

To CONFA'BULATE. v. n. [confabulo, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle.

Confabula'Tion. n. f. [confabulatio, Lat.] Easy conversa-

tion; chearful and careless talk.

CONFA'BULATORY. adj. [from confabulate.] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARREA TION. n. f. [confarreatio, Lat. from far, corn.]
The folemnization of marriage by eating bread together.
By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by onfarreation joined to the husband.

Ayüffe.

To CONFECT. v. a. [confectus, Latin.] To make up into fweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted

into comfit.

CONFECT. n. f. [from the verb.] A sweetmeat. Confection. n. f. [confectio, Latin.] 1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; a sweet-

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? yea so, That our great king himself doth woo me oft For my confections?

Shakespeare: They have in Turky and the East certain confections, which they call servets, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons.

Bacon.

He saw him devour fish and slesh, swallow wines and spices, confections and fruits of numberless sweets and slavours. Addis.
2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a

mixture. Of best things then, what world shall yield confection To liken her?

There will be a new confection of mould, which perhaps will alter the feed.

CONFECTIONARY. n. f. [from confection.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Myfelf,

Who had the world as my confectionary,

The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men

At duty, more than I could frame employments. Shakefp. Confectioner. n.f. [from confection.] One whose trade is to make confections or sweetmeats.

Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs. Boyle.

Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs. Boyle.

Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs. Boyle.

Latin.] A league; a contract by which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement; sederal compact.

What confederacy have you with the traitors? Judas fent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and confederacy with him.

Virgil has a whole confederacy against him, and I must en-I Mac. viii. 17.

deavour to defend him.
The friendships of the world are oft Dryden.

Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure. Addison.
An avaritious man in office is in confederacy with the whole clan of his district, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live.

Swift.

of art, is called to live and let live.

To CONFE'DERATE. v. a. [confederer, French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were fecretly confederated with Charles's enemy.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

To Confe'derate. v. n. To league; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by those they covenant and confederate.

It is a confederat ng with him to whom the facifice is offered.

Atterbury.

offered. Atterbury.

CONEE'DERATE. adj. [from the verb.] United in league:
For they have confulted together with one confent: they Pf. lxxxiii. 5. are confederate against thee.

All the fwords

In Italy, and her confederate arms,
Could not have made this peace.

While the mind of man looketh upon fecond causes scattered, it may fometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederate and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity.
Oh race confed'rate in crimes, that prove
Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove! Bacon.

Pope. Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove!

In a confederate war, it ought to be confidered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel.

Confederate. n. f. [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,

With many more confederates, are in arms.

We still have fresh recruits in store,

If our confederates can afford us more.

Dryden.

If our confederates can afford us more.

Confederation, n. f. [confederation, French.]

compact of mutual support; alliance. Dryden. League;

The three princes enter into some strict league and confederation among themselves.

Bacon.

Nor can those confederations or designs be durable, when

King Charles. fubjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. King Charles. To CONFE'R. v. n. [confero, Lat. conferer, French.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk

gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us confer of this, and by an auricular affurance have your satisfaction.

Shakespeare.

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. Bacon.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they conferred among themselves.

council, they conferred among themselves. Acts, iv. 15. He was thought to confer with the lord Colepeper upon the

fubject; but had fome particular thoughts, upon which he The Christian princes in her tent confers
With fifty of your learn'd philosophers; Clarendon.

Whom with fuch cloquence she does persuade,

· Dryden. That they are captives to her reasons made.

To CONFE'R. v. a.

To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the 8th verse, conferred with the same words in the 20th, make it manifest. Raleigh. If we confer these observations with others of the like na-

ture, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. Bole. Pliny conferring his authors, and comparing their works together, found those that went before transcribed by those that followed.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. To give; to bestow; with on before him who receives the Rest to the limbs, and quiet I confer

On troubled minds. The conferring this honour upon him would increase the credit he had.

edit he had. Coronation to a king, confers no royal authority upon South.

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privi-lege conserved upon the Roman church. Tilotson. Thou conferrest the benefits, and he receives them; the first

produces love, and the last ingratitude.

Arbuthnot.

To contribute; to conduce. With to.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much confer to the strength of the union. Conference. n. f. [conference, French.] Glanville.

1. The act of converfing on serious subjects; formal discourse;

oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often con-

ference with your fervant. Sidney.
Sometimes they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to the instructors of others by conference; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the publick,

what passion hangs these weights upon my tongue!

I cannot speak to her; yet she urg'd conference. Shakespeare.

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point, by personal debate.

Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

Our diligence must search out all helps and surtherances, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual conference of all mens collections and observations may afford.

The conference of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning. true account of learning.

CONFE'RRER. n. f. [from confer.]

1. He that converses.

2. He that bestows.

To CONFE'SS. v. a. [confesser, Fr. confiteer confession, Latin.]

I. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in some fort confess it. If it be confessed, it is not Shake; feare. redreffed. Human faults with human grief confess;

'Tis thou art chang'd.

2. It has of before the thing confessed, when it is used reci-

Confess thee freely of thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception. Shakesp.
To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order

to repentance and pardon. If our fin be only against God, yet to confess it to his minister may be of good use.

IVake.

To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

5. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.

Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my father which is in heaven; but whofoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before
my father which is in heaven.

Mat. x. 32, 33.

6. To grant; not to dispute.

They may have a clear view of good, great and confessed good, without being concerned, if they can make up their Locke.

7. To fhew; to prove; to atteft.

Tall thriving trees confest the fruitful mold;

The red'ning apple ripens here to gold.

Pope.

8. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense by way of intro-

duction, or as an affirmative form of speech. I must confess I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect, that none of them have mentioned.

Addison.

To CON St. v. n. To make confession; to disclose; to reveal; he is gone to the priest to confess.

Confessedly. adv. [from confessed.] Avowedly; indif-

putably.

Labour is confessed a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men by from it.

Great genius's, like great ministers, though they are confessed the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be entired. vied and calumniated.

CONFE'SSION. n. f. [from confess.]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the discovery of one's own

Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Moxa, and desiring the story of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then asking his confession, which is hard usage. Tem. The act of difburdening the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practife such a confeffion, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due formance of it to God.

3. Profession; avowal.

rofession; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good confession?

1 Tim. vi. 13:

If

If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece, That loves his mistre's more than in confession,

That loves his miftre's more than in confession,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth,
In other arms than her's; to him this challenge. Shakesp.

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.
Confession al. n. s. [French.] The seat or box in which the confession has to hear the declarations of his penitents.
In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and confessional, very Addison.

finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli.

Confessionary. n. f. [confessionaire, Fr.] The confessionary or feat, where the prieft fits to hear confessions.

Confessionary. n. f. [confessionaire, Fr.] The confessionary or feat, where the prieft fits to hear confessions.

Diet.

Confessionary. n. f. [confession is a marting the who diet for religion is a marting the whole first for its interest of the confession in the confession

He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who suffers for it is a confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is fo orthodoxly fettled, as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many mar-Bacon.

tyrs and confessors.

Was not this an excellent confessor at least, if not a martyr Stillingfleet. in this cause?

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or confessor lie con-cealed in the flourishing times of Christianity.

Addison.

It was the assurance of a resurrection that gave patience to

the confessor, and courage to the martyr.

Rogers.

2. He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence.

See that Claudio

Be executed by nine to-morrow morning:
Bring him his confessor, let him be prepar'd;
For that's the utmost of his pilgrimage.

If you find any fin that lies heavy upon you, disburthen yourself of it into the bosom of your confessor, who stands between God and you to pray for you.

One must be trusted; and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a parlous wit:
To this faracious confessor he went.

To this fagacious confessor he went,

Dryden. And told her. Diet. He who confesses his crimes. 3. He who confesses his crimes.

Confess. adj. [a poetical word for confessed.] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not diputed.

But wherefore should I feek,

Since the perfidious author stands confest? This villain has traduc'd me. CONFE'STLY. adv. [from confest.] Undisputably; evidently;

without doubt or concealment. They address to that principle which is confessly predomi-Decay of Picty.

nant in our nature. CONFI'CIENT. adj. [conficiens, Lat.] That causes or procures; effective.

CO'NFIDANT. n. f. [confident, French.] A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his

Arbuthnot and Pope. confidant.

To CONFI'DE. v. n. [confido, Latin.]

Arbuthnot and Pope.

To trust in; to put

trust in. He alone won't betray, in whom none will confide. Congr.

Co'nfidence. n. f. [confidentia, Latin.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon confidence of one another's integrity.

Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security; opposed to

dejection or timidity.

Alas, my lord,

Your wisdom is consum'd in considence:

Do not go forth to-day.

His times, being rather prosperous than calm, had raised

his confidence by fuccess.

He had an ambition and vanity, and a confidence in himself, which sometimes intoxicated, and transported, and exposed Clarendon.

3. Vitious boldness; false opinion of his own fllencies; opposed to modesty.

These fervent reprehenders of things established by publick authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their confidence, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free

Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of

Be merciful unto them which have not the confidence of good orks.

2 Efdras: works.

Just confidence, and native righteousness,

And honour.

5. Trust in the goodness of another.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence towards God.

1 John.

6. That which gives or causes confidence, boldness, or security. Co'nfident. adj. [from confide.]

1. Assured beyond doubt.

He is so sure and confident of his particular election, as to résolve he can never fall. Hammond.

I am confident, that very much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy.

 Politive; affirmative; dogmatical.
 Secure of fucces; without fear of miscarriage. Both valiant, as men despiting death; both considerd, as un-Sidney.

wonted to be overcome.

Douglas, and the Hot-spur both together.

Are consident against the world in arms.

Be not consident in a plain way. Shacfpeare. Eccluf

Shakefp.

People forget how little they know, when they grow confident upon any present state of things.

Without suspicion; trusting without limits.

He, true knight,

No leffer of her honour confident, Than I did truly find her, stakes this ring. Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,

Shake Speare. As I am confident and kind to thee. 5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excel-

lencies; impudent. Co'NFIDENT. n. f. [from confide.] One trusted with secrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his confident, he would have deceived me, he has said enough.

You love me for no other end,

But to become my confident and friend;

As fuch, I keep no fecret from your fight. Co'NFIDENTLY. adv. [from confident.] Dryden.

I. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.
We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too confidently. Atterbury. With firm truft.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay
Your vows, but look, and confidently pay. Dryden.

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure
or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.
Many men least of all know what they themselves most

confidently boaft. Ben. Johnson. It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon

credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the observation of some of the best of them, delivered considerity, is, that a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; but this is utterly untrue. Bacon's Natural History.

Every fool may believe, and pronounce confidently; but wife men will conclude firmly.

Co'nfidentness. n. f. [from confident.] Favourable opinion of one's own power; assurance.

Configuration. n. f. [configuration, French.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are

adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat

and cold, refult from the fo differing configuration and agitation Glanville. of their particles.

No other account can be given of the different animal fecretions, than the different configuration and action of the folid Arbuthnot.

There is no plastick virtue concerned in shaping them, but the configurations of the particles whereof they confift. Woodw. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the

planets towards each other at any time. To CONFI'GURE. v. a. [from figura, Latin.] To dispose into

any form.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, scattered and distinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and so configuring themselves into human shape, made lusty men.

Bentley.

CONFINE. n. s. [confinis, Lat. It had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in these confines slily have I lurk'd,

To watch the waining of mine enemies.

Shakesp.

To watch the waining of mine enemies. You are old: Shakefp.

Nature in you stands on the very verge

Of her confine. Shakespeare. The confines of the river Niger, where the negroes arc, are well watered.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night,
And Phosphor on the confines of the night.

Bacon.

Dryden.

And Pholphor on the confines of the night. Dryden.

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the fun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to diffances beyond the confines of the world, where are no bodies.

Co'nfine. adj. [confinis, Latin.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To Confine. v. n. To border upon; to touch on different territories.

territories.

Half loft, I feck

What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds Confine with heav'n. Miltono

Full in the midst of this created space,

. Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place Confining on all three. Dryden.

To CONFI'NE. v. a. [confiner, Fr. confinis, Latin.]
1. To bound; ... limit.

2. To flut up; to imprison; to immure; to restrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold .-Fy, you confine yourfelf most unreasonably: come, you must go visit the good lady.

I had been

As broad and gen'ral as the cafing air; But now I'm cabbin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in

Shakefpeare. To faucy doubts.

3. To restrain; to tie up to.

He is to confine himself to the compass of numbers, and the flavery of rhime.

CONFI'NELESS. adj. [from confine.] Boundless; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Black Macbeth

Will feem as pure as fnow, and the poor state

Esteem him a lamb, being compar'd

With my confineless harms.
CONFI'NEMENT. n. f. [from Shake Speare. ONFI'NEMENT. n. f. [from confine.] Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes

Now joyful from their long confinement rose. Dryden. The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under confinement, when the fight is pent up in a narrow compass. Addison's Spectator.

As to the numbers who are under this restraint, people do not feem so much surprised at the confinement of some as the liberty of others.

Addison. liberty of others.

CONFI'NER. n. f. [from confine.]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits The senate hath stirr'd up the confiners.

Shake [peare.

Shakesp.

Happy confiners you of other lands,
That shift your foil.

2. A near neighbour.
Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, yet they are such neighbours and confiners in art, that the least touch of a pencil will translate a crying into a laughing face. Wotton.

3. One which touches upon two different regions.
The participles or confiners between plants and living crea-

The participles or confiners between plants and living creatures, are such as have no local motion; such as oysters. Baçon. Confinity. n. f. [confinitas, Latin.] Nearness; neighbour.

To CONFIRM. v. a. [confirmo, Latin.]

The testimony of Christ was confirmed in you.
Whilst all the stars, that round her burn, I Cor.

And all the planets in their turn, Confirm the tidings as they roll,

Addison. And spread the truth from pole to pole.

2. To fettle; to establish either persons or things. I confirm thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler. I Maccabees. Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs.

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a confirmed pox without it. Wifeman.

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but 'till he was a man;

The which no fooner had his prowefs confirm'd,

Shakespeare.

5. To fire a final fie died.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than confirmed.

Swift.

6. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition

of hands.
Those which are thus confirmed, are thereby supposed to be

fit for admission to the sacrament. Hammond. CONFI'RMABLE. adj. [from confirm.] That which is capable of incontestible evidence.

It may receive a spurious inmate, as is confirmable by many Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CONFIRMATION. n. f. [from confirm.]

1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement; establishment.

Embrace and love this man .-

-With brother's love I do it .-

And let heav'n

Witness how dear I hold this confirmation ! Shakefpeare. 2. Evidence by which any thing is afcertained; additional

A false report hath

Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment. Shakefp. The fea-captains answered, that they would perform his command; and, in confirmation thereof, promised not to do any thing which beseemed not valiant men. Knolles. 3. Proof; convincing testimony.

Wanting frequent confirmation in a matter fo confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but flow perfuafion. Brown.

The arguments brought by Christ for the confirmation of his strine, were in themselves sufficient. South. doctrine, were in themselves sufficient.

4. An ecclesiastical rite.

What is prepared for in catechifing, is, in the next place, performed by confirmation; a most profitable utage of the church, transcribed from the practice of the apostles, which consists in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptismal vow, (having first approved himself to understand it); and to that purpose, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now (as in baptism) as his procurator to understake for him, but as a witness to testify his entering this obligation.

Hammond. obligation.

CONFIRMA'TOR. n. f. [from confirmo, Latin.] An attefter;

he that puts a matter past doubt.

There wants herein the definitive confirmator, and test of things uncertain, the fense of man. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Confirmatory. adj. [from confirm.] Giving additional testimony; establishing with new force.

Confirmed state;

radication.

If the difficulty arise from the confirmedness of habit, every resistance, as it weakens the habit, abates the difficulty

Deca; of Piety. CONFI'RMER. n. f. [from confirm.] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or strength; an attester; an establisher.

Be these fad fighs confirmers of thy words?

Then speak again.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster: they are both the consistence.

To CONFI'SCABLE. adj. [from consistence.] Liable to forseiture.

To CONFI'SCATE. v. a. [consistence, consistence, i. e. in publicum addicere, from fiscus, which originally signifiest a hamper, pannier, basket, or freil; but metonymically the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such hampers. Convel.]

To transfer private property to the prince or publick. by way To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way

of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and seized, and his houses pulled down. Bacon.

Whatever fish the vulgar fry excel,

Belong to Cæsar, wheresoe'er they swim,

By their own worth confiscated to him.

Dryden.

Confiscate. adj. [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

Thy lands and goods

Are, by the laws of Venice, confifcate

Unto the flate of Venice.

Confisca'tion. n. f. [from confifcate.] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and confif-

cations he had at that present to help himself.

Co'nfitent. n. f. [confitens, Latin.] One confessing; one who confesses his faults.

A wide difference there is between a meer confitent and a O'NFITURE. n. f. [French, from confectura, Latin.] A sweet-CONFITURE. 2.

It is certain, that there be some houses wherein confitures

and pies will gather mould more than others. Bacon. We contain a confiture house, where we make all sweet-meats, dry and moitt, and divers pleasant wines. Bacon. To CONFI'X. v. a. [configo confixum, Latin.] To fix down; to

As this is true,

Let me in sasety raise me from my knees; Or elfe, for ever be confixed here,

Shake (peare. A marble monument! CONFLAGRANT. adj. [conflagrans, Latin.]
ther; involved in a general fire.
Then raife Burning toge-

From the canflagrant mais, purg'd and refin'd,

New heav'ns, new earth.

CONFLAGRA'TION. n. f. [conflagratio, Latin.]

1. A general fire forcading over a large space.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the fun, and the conflagration of all things under Phacton.

Milton.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvests g.ow, The running conflagration spreads below.

Mankind hath had a gradual increase, notwithstanding what sloods and conflagrations, and the religious profession of celi-Bentley. bacy, may have interrupted.

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

CONFLA'TION. n. f. [conflatum, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many inftruments together.

The sweetest and best harmony is, when every part or inftrument is not heard by itself, but a conflation of them all.

Recon's Natural History. Bacon's Natural History.

A casting or melting of metal.
 Conflexure. n. f. [conflexura, Latin.] A bending or turning.
 CONFLICT. v. n. [confligo, Lat.] To strive; to contest;
 to fight; to struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage.

## CON

Bare unhoused trunks To the conflicting elements exposed,

You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire Bacon. and water conflicting together.

A man would be content to strive with himself, and conflict

A man would be content to trive with himself, and conflict with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. Tillotsen. Lash'd into foam, the fierce conflicting brine Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn. Thomsen. A Co'nflict. n. s. [conflictus, Latin.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition of two substances. Pour dephlegmed spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and there will be such a conflict or ebullition, as if there were scarce two more contrary bodies in nature.

Bayles two more contrary bodies in nature.

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is feldom used of a general battle.

The luckless conflict with the giant flout,
Wherein captiv'd of life or death he flood in doubt.

Spenfer's Fairy Queen.

It is my father's face,
Whom in this conflict I unawares have kill'd. Shakespeare. 3. Contest; strife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt fignior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between them.—Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last constict, four of his five wits went halting off.

Struggle; agony; pang.

No affurance touching victories can make present consticts.

fo fweet and easy, but nature will shun and shrink from them.

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and con-fliet must he accomplish it?

Rogers.

He perceiv'd

Th' unequal conflict then, as angels look

On dying faints.

Confluence. n. f. [conflue, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of feveral streams.

You see this confluence, this great flood of visiters. Shakes.

Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down in the very confluence of all those rivers which watered Paradise.

Roleich.

Bagdat is beneath the confluence of Tigris and Euphrates.

Ere ewood on Languages.

In the veins innumerable little rivulets have their confluence into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. Bentley.

2. The act of crouding to a place.

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's confluence, and for all matters, to yourfelf.

Bacon.

3. A concourfe; a multitude crouded into one place.

This will draw a confluence of people from all parts of the Temple. CONFLUENT. adj. [confluens, Lat.] Running one into an-

other; meeting. At length, to make their various currents one,

The congregated floods together run:
These confluent streams make some great river's head,

These confluent streams make some great river's head,
By stores still melting and descending sed.

Co'nflux. n. s. [confluxio, Latin.]

1. The union of several currents; concourse.
He quickly, by the general conflux and concourse of the whole people, streightened his quarters.

Clarendon.

Crowd; multitude collected.

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What conflux issuing forth, or entring in.

Milton.

Conform. adi. [conformis, Latin.] Assuming the same form;
wearing the same form; resembling.
Variety of tunes doth dispose the spirits to variety of passacon.

fions conform unto them.

To CONFO'RM. v. a. [conformo, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner with something else.

Then followed that most natural effect of conforming one's self to that which she did like.

Sidney.

The apostles did conform the Christians as much as might be according to the appearance of the Leves.

The apostles did conform the Christians as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews.

Demand of them wherefore they conform not themselves unto the order of the church?

To Confo'rm. v.n. To comply with; to yield to.

Among mankind so few there are,

Who will conform to philosophick fare.

Confo'rmable. adj. [from conform.]

1. Having the same form, using the same manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling.

The Gentiles were not made conformable unto the Jews. The Gentiles were not made conformable unto the Jews, in that which was necessarily to cease at the coming of Christ.

Hooker. 2. It has fometimes to before that with which there is agree-

ment.

He gives a reason conformable to the principles. Arbuthnot.

3. Sometimes with.

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing, perfectly conformable with that character we find of Addison. -Addison.

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite; consistent.

Nature is very confonant and conformable to herfelf. Newtor. The productions of a great genius, with many lapses, are preferable to the works of an inferior author, scrupulously exact, and conformable to all the rules of correct writing. Addison. 5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,

At all time to your will conformable. Shakefpeares. For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themf-lves willingly conformable, in whatever should be required, it was their

duty.

Such spiritual delusions are reformed by a conformable devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Christian spirit.

Sprate's Sermons.

CONFO'RMABLY. adv. [from conformable.] With conformity; agreeably; fuit bly.

So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conforma ly, it is all certainty.

I have treated of the sex onsormaby to this definition. Addis. Conformation. n. s. [French; conformatio, Latin.]

The form of things as relating to each other; the particular texture, and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole; as, light of different conformation. mation.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several confo mations of the organs. Holders Where there happens to be such a structure and conforma-

tion of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely unto these spiracles, it then readily gets out. Woodward. spiracles, it then readily gets out. Woodward. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity to any

Virtue and vice, fin and ho'iness, and the conformation of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the surniture of un-derstanding.

Watts.

CONFO'RMIST. n. f. [from con'orm.] One that complies with the worthip of the church of England; not a different CONFO'RMITY. n. f. [from conform.]

1. Similitude; refemblance; the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, aspireth to the greatest Hooker.

Judge not what is best By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet; Created as thou art to nobler end,

Holy and pure, conformity divine ! Milton.

Space and duration have a great conformity in this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our simple ideas.

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental taste and the sensitive taffe. 2. It has in some authors with before the model to which the

conformity is made. The end of all religion is but to draw us to a confermity

with God. Decay of Picty.

3. In some to.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our conformity to

Ti lotjon.

Conformity in building to other civil nations, hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses sall to decay. Graunt. 4. Confistency.

Many instances prove the confo mity of the essay with the Many initances prove the confo mity of the ellay with the notions of Hippocrates.

Confortation. n. s. [from conforto, a low Latin word.]

Collation of strength; corroboration.

For corroboration and confortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold.

Bacon.

To CONFO'UND. v. a. [onfondre, Fr. confundo, Lat.]

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be differented.

not be difcerned. Let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. Genefis:

To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things, to be confouncied.

Boyle.

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, must have endless dispute. Locke.

To disturb the apprehention by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their fimple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they confound one another with different names.

To throw into consternation; to perplex; to terrify; to

amaze; to aftonish; to supify.
So spake the son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, confounded what to say.

Millon. Now with furies furrounded,

Despairing, consounded, He trembles, he glows, Amidst Rhodope's snows.

5. To destroy; to overthrow.

Pope.

Let

Let them be confounded in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken.

Daniel.
The gods confound thee! do'st thou hold there still? Shak. CONFO'UNDED. particip. adj. [from confound.] Hateful; detestable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A most confounded reason for his brutish conception. Grew. Sir, I have heard another story, He was a most confounded Tory; And grew, or he is much bely'd, Extremely dull before he dy'd. CONFO'UNDEDLY. adv. [from confounded.] Hatefully; shamefully: a low or ludicrous word.
You are confoundedly given to squirting up and down, and Chattering.

L'Estrange.

Thy speculations begin to smell confoundedly of woods and meadows. Confo'under. n. f. [from confound.] He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.

Confrate'r nity. n. f. [from con and fraternitas, Latin.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some religious pur-We find three days appointed every year to be kept, and a confraternity established for that purpose with the laws of Stilling fleet. it.

CONFRICA'TION. n. f. [from con and frico, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a stag's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a confrication of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself.

Bacon.

To CONFRO'NT. v. a. [confronter, French.]

I. To stand against another in full view; to sace.

He spoke, and then confronts the bull;

And on his ample forehead, aiming full,

The deadly stroke descended.

Dryden. The deadly stroke descended. Dryden. 2. To fland face to face, in opposition to another.

We began to lay his unkindness unto him: he feeing himfelf confronted by so many, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falshood.

Sidney. In these two things the East and West churches did inter-changeably both conficent the Jews and concur with them. Hooker. Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows, Strength match'd with strength, and power confronted power. Shakespeare. Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,

Conficunted him with felf comparisons,

Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm. Shakespeare. To oppose one evidence to another in open court. 4. To compare one thing with another.

When I confront a medal with a verse, I only shew you the fame design executed by different hands.

Confront A'Tion. n. f. [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face. To CONFUSE. v. a. [confusus, Latin.]
1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly.
2. To mix, not separate. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure.

We may have a clear and distinct idea of the existence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very confused and obscure.

Watts. 4. To hurry the mind. Confus'd and fadly fhe at length replies. Pope. Confus a and hady the at length replies.

Confused. [from confused.]

1. In a mixed mass; without separation.

These four nations are every where mixt in the Scriptures, because they dwelt confusedly together.

Raleigh.

2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.

Th' inner court with horror, noise and tears, Confus'dly fill'd; the womens shrieks and cries The arched vaults re-echo.
On mount Vesuvius next he fix'd his eyes, Denham. And faw the smoaking tops confus'dly rise; A hideous ruin! Addison. I viewed through a prism, and saw them most confusedly defined, so that I could not distinguish their smaller parts from one another. Newton. Heroes and heroines shouts confus'dly rise,
And base and treble voices strike the skies.

Pope.

Not clearly; not plainly.
He confusedly and obscurely delivered his opinion. Clarendon. 4. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but confusedly judged in the vehemence of action.

Confused Newson in f. [from confused.] Want of distinctness; want of clearness. Hitherunto these titles of honour carry a kind of confusednefs, and rather betokened a successive office than an established The cause of the confusedness of our notions, next to natural Norris. confusion. n. f. [from confuse.] Norris. 1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medly; disorder.

CON God, only wife, to punish pride of wit, Among mens wits hath this confusion wrought;
As the proud tower, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues confusion was to ruin brought.

Davi Davies. Tumult. God is not a God of fedition and confusion, but of order and of peace.

This is a happier and more comely time,

Than when these fellows ran about the streets Hooker. Crying confusion.

3. Indistinct combination.

The confusion of two different ideas, which a customary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almost one, fills their head with false views, and their reasonings with false consequences. A description of their illusion,

Shall draw him in to his confusion.

Shall draw him in to his confusion.

Shall draw him in to his confusion.

Shak

Shak

Confusion dwelt in ev'ry face, Shakespeare. And fear in ev'ry heart,

When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,

O'ercame the pilot's art.

Speciator.

Confu'table. adj. [from confute.] Possible to be disproved;

possible to be shown false.

At the last day, that inquisitor shall not present to God a

bundle of calumnies. or constable accusorious; but will offer bundle of calumnies, or confutable accusations; but will offer unto his omniscience a true list of our transgressions. CONFUTA'TION. n. f. [confutatio, Latin.] The act of confuting; disproof.

To CONFUTE. v. a. [confuto, Latin.] To convict of error or falshood; to disprove.

He could on either side dispute; For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himself confuted in the slames, must be the height of woc. South. CONGE. n. f. [conge, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.

The captain salutes you with conge prosound,
And your ladyship curt'sies half way to the ground. Swist. 2. Leave; farewel
So, courteous conge both did give and take,
With right hands plighted, pledges of good will. Spenfer.
To Co'NGE. v. n. [from the noun.] To take leave.
I have congeed with the duke, and done my adieu with his neareit. CONGE D'ELIRE is French; and fignifies, in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop. The king, as sovereign patron of all archbishopricks, bishopricks, and other ecclessifical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all ecclefiaftical dignities; invefting them first per baculum & annulum, and afterwards by his letters patent. In process of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they should, at every vacation, before they chuse, demand of the king a cong of elice that is ligned. they chuse, demand of the king a conge d' elire, that is, licence to proceed to election. A woman, when she has made her own choice, for form's sake, sends a conge d'elire to her friends.

Spesiator.

Co'nge. n. s. [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another: such is that which joins the shaft of Cowel. the column to the cincture. Chambers. To CONGE'AL. v. a. [congelo, Latin.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a folid state.

What more miraculous thing may be told,

Than ice, which is congeal'd with senseless cold,

Should kindle fire by wonderful device?

In whose capacious womb

A various delugation to show congeal'd. Spenfer. A vapoury deluge lies, to fnow congeal'd.

Thomson.

To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, see! see, dead Henry's wounds

Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh. Shakespeare.

Too much sadness hath congeal'd your blood. Shakespeare.

To Conge'al. v. n. To concrete; to gather into a mass by When water congeals, the furface of the ice is smooth and level, as the surface of the water was before.

Burnet. level, as the surface of the water was before. Burnet.

Conge Alment. n. s. [from conged.] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats, whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the congealment from your wounds. Shakespeare.

Conge Lable. adj. [from congeal.] Susceptible of congelation; capable of losing its fluidity.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard, soft, congelable, not congelable, liquestable, not liquestable.

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and congelable again by cold into brittle glebes or crystals.

CONGELA'TIONS

Milton.

CON t. Act of turning fluids to folids.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or congelation of the fluid.

Arbuthnot.

There are congelations of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations.

2. State of being congealed, or made folid.

Many waters and springs will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still persist without congelation. Brown's Vulgar Errou
CO'NGENER. n. f. [Latin.] Of the same kind or nature.
The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, Brown's Vulgar Errours. which it is a congener.

Miller.

Conge'nerous. adj. congener, Latin.] Of the fame kind; arifing from the fame original.

Those bodies, being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

From extreme and lasting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other congenerous diseases.

Arbuthnot.

Conge'nerousness. n. f. [from congenerous.] The quality of being from the same original: belonging to the same class. being from the same original; belonging to the same class. CONGE'NIAL. adj. [con and genius, Lat.] Partaking of the fame genius; kindred; cognate.

He fprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial composure, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master.

Wotton.

You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat congenial, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. Dryden. Smit with the love of fifter arts we came, And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. Pope. He acquires a courage, and stiffness of opinion, not at all congenial with him.

Swift. CONGENIA'LITY. n. f. [from congenial.] Participation of the fame genius; cognation of mind. Conge'nialness. n. f. [from congenial.] Cognation of mind.
Conge'nite. adj. [congenitus, Latin.] Of the fame birth;
born with another; connate; begotten together.
Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths feem, Cognation of mind. Of the fame birth; upon this account, to be tongenite with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the foul.

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-state! And how comes it to pass, that we are not aware of any such congenite. apprehensions?

Co'NGER. n. f. [congrus, Latin.] The sea-eel.

Many fish, whose shape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as the mighty conger, Walten. apprehensions? Glanville. Conge'ries. n. f. [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up The air is nothing but a congeries or heap of small, and, for the most part, of flexible particles, of several sizes, and Boyle. of all kinds of figures.

To CONGE ST. v. a. [congero, congestum, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together. CONGE'STIBLE. adj. [from congest.] That may be heaped CONGE'STION. n. f. [congestio, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours. Quincy.

Congestion is then said to be the cause of a tumour, when Congestion is then faid to be the cause of a tumous, when the growth of it is slow, and without pain.

Co'ngiary. n. s. [congiarium, from congius, a measure of corn, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or foldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in money.

We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a congiary to the soldiers or people. Addison.

To CONGLA'CIATE. v. n. [conglaciatus, Latin.] To turn to ice.

to ice.

No other doth properly conglaciate but water; for the de-termination of quickfilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation.

Brown's Villgar Errours. milk coagulation. CONGLACIA'TION. n. f. [from conglaciate.] The state of being changed, or act of changing into ice.

If crystal be a stone, it is concreted by a mineral spirit and

lapidifical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a subject very unfit for proper conglaciation. Brown. To CONGLOBATE. v. a. [conglobatus, Latin.] To gather

into a hard firm ball.

The tefficle, as is faid, is one large conglobated gland, confifting of foft fibres, alkin one convolution.

Co'nglobate. adj. [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not diffinely vifible.

Fluids are fearated from the blood in the liver, and the

Fluids are separated from the blood in the liver, and the other conglobate and conglomerate glands.

Co'nglobately. adv. [from conglobate.] In a spherical Diet. form.

CONGLOBA'TION. n. f. [from conglobate.] A round body; collection into a round mass.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little conglobations, which in time become black. Brown's Vulgar Errours. To Conglo'BE. v. a. [conglobo, Lat.] To gather into a round mass; to consolidate into a ball.

Then he foundest, then conglob'd

Like things to like.

For all their centre found, Hung to the goddes, and coher'd around: Not closer, orb in orb conglob'd are seen

The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. Pope.

To Conglo'BE. v. n. To coalesce into a round mass. Thither they

Hasted with glad precipitance, up-roll'd
As drops on dust conglobing from the dry.

Milton.
To CONGLO'MERATE. v. a. [conglomero, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round

The liver is one great conglomerated gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consistent of soft
fibres, in a distinct or separate convolution. Grew.

Conglomerate. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the constituent parts
and shoes are distinct.

and fibres are distinct.

Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other conglobate and conglomerate glands.

Cheyne.

Collected; twisted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and conglomerate, generate heat. Bacon.

CONGLOMERA'TION. n. f. [from conglomerate.]

1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.
2. Intertexture; mixture.

The multiplication and conglomeration of founds doth gene-

rate rarefaction of the air.

To CONGLU'TINATE. v. a. [conglutino, Latin.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

To CONGLU'TINATE. v. n. To coalefce; to unite by the in-

tervention of a callus.

Conglutina'Tion. n. f. [from conglutinate.] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.

The cause is a temperate conglutination; for both bodies are clammy and viscous, and do bridle the deflux of humours to the hurts. Bacon.

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or con-glutination of parts separated by a wound.

Arbuthnot.

CONGLUTINATIVE. adj. [from conglutinate.] Having the Having the

power of uniting wounds.

Conglutina Tor. n. f. [from conglutinate.] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The ofteocolla is recommended as a conglutinator of broken. bones.

Congra't ULANT. adj. [from congratulate.] Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,

Raic'd from the dark divant and with like joy.

Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy

Congratulant approach'd him.
To CONGRATULATE. v. a. [gratulor, Latin.] Milton. To compliment upon any happy event; to express joy for

the good of another. I congratulate our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours.

Watts.

2. It has sometimes the accusative case of the cause of joy, and to before the person.

An ecclefiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready The subjects of England may congratulate to themselves, that the nature of our government and the clemency of our king fecure us.

To CONGRA'TULATE. v. n. To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but, with much pleasure, congratulate with my dear country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. Swift.

CONGRATULA'TION. n. f. [from congratulate.]

1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.

2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is profeffed.

CONGRA'TULATORY. adj. [from congratulate.] Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CONGRE'E. v. n. [from gre, French.] To agree; to

accord; to join; to unite.

For government,
Put into parts, doth keep in one concent,
Congresing in a full and natural close. Shakespeare. To Congre'er. v. n. [from con and greet.] To falute reciprocally.

My office hath so far prevail'd, That face to face, and royal eye to eye,

That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have congreted.

To CONGREGATE. v. a. [congrego, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place.
Any multitude of Christian men congregated may be termed
have became of a church.

by the name of a church.

These waters were afterwards congregated, and called the Raleigh. Tempests Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds, The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,

As having fense of beauty, do omit Their mortal natures.

Shakespeare.

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle Of congregated waters, he call'd feas; And faw that it was good. Milton. Heat congregates homogeneal bodies, and separates heterogeneal ones. Newton.

Light, congregated by a burning glass, acts most upon sul-sureous bodies, to turn them into fire. Newton. phureous bodies, to turn them into fire. Newton. To Co'ngregate. v. n. To affemble; to meet; to gather together.

He rails,

Ev'n there where merchants most do congregate,

On me, my bargains.
'Tis true, (as the old proverb doth relate) Shakespeare.

Equals with equals often congregate.

Co'ngregate. adj. [from the verb.] Collected; compact. Derbam. Where the matter is most congregate, the cold is the greater.

Bacon's Natural History.

Congrega/Tion. n. s. [from congregate.]

1. A collection; a mass of various parts brought together.

This brave o'crhanging firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours. Shak.

2. An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the minister first pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him.

Hooker.

The practice of those now-a-days that prefer houses before churches, and a conventicle before the congregation.

South. If those preachers, who abound in epiphonema's, would look about them, they would find part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asseement of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asseements.

3. Congregations of Cardinals, are assemblies distributed by the pope into several chambers, like our offices and courts.

Chambers.

Congregation or affembly.

Co'ngress. n. j. [congression.]

I. A meeting; a shock; a conslict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there;

Their congress in the field great Jove withstands,

Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands. Dryden.

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the congresses and reflections of two bodies.

2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.

Congressive. adj. [from congress.] Meeting; encountering;

coming together.

If it be understood of sexes conjoined, all plants are semale; and if of disjoined, and congressive generation there is no male or semale in them.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To CONGRU'E. v. n. [from congruo, Latin.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit; to be agreeable to any purpose.

Our sovereign process imports at full,

By letter congruing to that effect, I he present death of Hamlet. Shakespeare. CONGRU'ENCE. n.f. [congruentia, Latin.] Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

Congru'ent. adj. [congruens, Lat.] Agreeing; correspondence.

These planes were so separated as to move upon a common Cheyne. fide of the congruent squares, as an axis.

Congru'ity. n. f. [from congrue.] Cheyne.

I. Suitableness; agreeableness.

Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one reat incentive to their reception. Glanville.

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its congruity by wanting one particle.

3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency.

With what congruity doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? Hook.
4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correspond,

when laid over one another, are in congruity.

Co'ngrument n. f. [from congrue.] Fitness; adaptation.

The congrument and harmonious fitting of periods in a sentence, hath almost the fastening and force of knitting and connexion. Ben. Johnson.

Co'ngruous. adj. [congruus, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to; confiftent with.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so congruous to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of patters. nature

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or common-

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely congrusus to one another. Cheyne. 3. Rational; fit.

Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures: it is no ways congruous, that God should be always trightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. Atterbury. Co'ngruously. adv. [from congruous.] Suitably; pertinent-

ly; confiftently.

This conjecture is to be regarded, because, congruously unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than

the opposite weight.

Co'NICAL. ? adj. [conicus, Latin.] Flaving the form of a Co'NICK. Scone, or round pyramids

Tow'ring firs in conick forms arise,

And with a pointed spear divid the skies.

A brown flint of a conick figure: the basis is oblong. Woodw.

They are conical vessels, with their bases towards the heart; and as they pass on, their diameters grow still less and less.

Arbathma on Aliments. Arbithnes on Aliments.

Co'NICALLY. adv. [from conical.] In form of a cone.

In a watering pot, fhaped conically, or like a fugar loaf,
filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, while the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at

Co'nicalness, m. f. [fom conical.] The state or quality of being conical.

Conick Section, n. f. A curve line arising from the section of

a cone by a plane.

Co'NICK Sections. \ n. f. That part of geometry which consi-Co'NICKS. \ ders the cone, and the curves arising from Co'NICKS.

its sections.
To CONJECT. v. n. [conjectum, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture.

I intreat you then,

From one that but imperfectly conjects,
Your wisdom would not build yourself a trouble. Shakesp.
Conjector. n. s. [from conject.] A guesser; a conjecturer.
For so conjectors would obtrude,

And from thy painted skin conclude.

Swift.

CONJECTURABLE. adj. [from conjecture.] Being the object of conjecture; possible to be guessed.

Conjecture; faid or done by guess.

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know

Who thrives, and who declines, side factions, and give out

Conjecture.

Shales shears.

Thou speak's tit falsely, as I love mine honour,
And mak's conjectural fears to come into me. Shakespeare.

It were a matter of great profit, save that I doubt it is too conjectural to venture upon, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or fearcity. Bacon.

The two last words are not in Callimachus, and confectural to the conjectural and an erroneous addi-

quently the rest are only conjectural., and an erroneous addition. CONJECTURA'LITY. n. f. [from conjectural.] That which de-

pends upon guefs.

They have not recurred unto chronology, or the records of time, but taken themselves unto probabilities, and the conjecturality of philosophy.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. turality of philosophy. CONJECTURALLY. adv. [from conjectural.] By guels; by con-

jecture. Whatsoever may be at any time out of Scripture, but probably and conjecturally surmised.

Conjecture. n. f. [conjectura, Latin.]

I. Gues; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.

In the casting of lots a man cannot, upon any ground of reason, bring the event of them so much as under conjecture. South's Sermons.

2. Idea; notion; conception: not now in use.

No extain conjecture of a time,
When ping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the universe.

To Conjecture. v. a. [from the noun.] To gues; to judge

by guess; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon such things as equally may or may not be, human reason can then, at the best, but conjecture what will be.

who forms opinion without proofe.

If we should believe very grav conjecturers, carnivorous animals now were not flesh devoumes then. Brown's Vul. Err. I shall leave the wife conjecturers to their own imaginations. Addison.

Cons'FEROUS adj. [conus and fero, Latin.]
Such trees, fhrubs, or herbs are consferous as bear a squamose scaly fruit, of a woody substance, and a sigure approaching to that of a cone, in which there are many seeds; and when they are ripe, the several cells or partitions in the cone gape or open, and the seeds drop out. Of this kind are the fire, pine, beech, and the like

fir, pine, beech, and the like.

Quincy.

To Conjo'sble. v. à. [from con, together, and jobbernol, the head.] To concert; to fettle; to discuss. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a minister that should con-

jobble matters of state with tumblers, and confer politicks th tinkers? with tinkers? To CONJO'IN. v. a. [conjoindre, Fr. conjungo, Lat.]

1. To unite; to confolidate into one.

Thou wrong'ft Pirithous, and not him alone; But, while I live, two friends conjoin'd in one. Dryden. 2. To unite in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment, Why you should not be conjoin'd, I charge

You on your fouls to utter it. Shake Speare.

3. To affociate; to connect.

Common and universal spirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and conjoin the virtue of bodies far disjoined. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Men of differing interests can be reconciled in one communion; at least, the designs of all can be conjoined in ligatures of the same reverence, and piety, and devotion.

Taylor. Let that which he learns next be nearly conjoined with what he knows already.

To Conjo'in. v. n. To league; to unite. This part of his

Conjoins with my disease, and helps to end me. Shakespeare: Conjoint. adj. [conjoint, Fr.] United; connected; affoci-

CONJOINT Degrees. [In musick.] Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale; as ut and re.

CONJO'INTLY. adv. [from conjoint.] In union; together; in

affociation; jointly; not apart.

A gross and frequent error, commonly committed in the use of doubtful remedies, conjointly with those that are of approved Brown's Vulgar Errours. virtues.

The parts of the body separately, make known the passions of the soul, or else conjointly one with the other.

Dryden.

O'NISOR. See COGNISOR.

CO'NJUGAL. adj. [conjugalis, Lat.] Matrimonial; belong-

ing to marriage; connubial.

Their conjugal affection still is ty'd,

And still the mournful race is multiply'd. I could not forbear commending the young woman for her conjugal affection, when I found that she had left the good man Spectator. at home.

He mark't the conjugal dispute;
Nell roar'd incessant, Dick sat mute.

Swift.

Co'NJUGALLY. adv. [from conjuga!.] Matrimonially; connu-Swift. bially.

To CUNJUGATE. v. a. [conjugo, Latin.]

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship, gave him both power and occasion to conjugate at pleasure the Norman and the Wotton. Saxon houses.

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various ter-

Co'NJUGATE. n. f. [conjugatus, Latin.] Agreeing in deriva-tion with another word, and therefore generally refembling in fignification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of spontaneous from sponte, weighs nothing: we have learned in locick, that conjugates are sometimes in name only, and not in deed.

Bramball's Answer to Hobbs:

Co'njugate Diameter, or Axis. [In geometry.] A right line bisecting the transferrs Conjugation, n. f. [conjugatio, Latin.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is fo far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itself from the fixth conjugation or pair Brown's Vulgar Errours: of nerves.

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.

All the various mixtures and conjugations of atoms do beget Bentley's Sermons.

The form of inflecting verbs through their feries of termina-

Have those who have writ so much about declensions and conjugations, about concords and syntaxes, lost their labour, and been learned to no purpose?

Locke.

L. Union; assemblage.

The supper of the Lord is the most facred, mysterious, and useful co-jugation of secret and holy things and duties. Taylor.

CONJU'NCT. adj. [conjunctus, Latin.] Conjoined; concur-

It pleas'd the king his mafter to ftrike at me, When he, conjunct and flatt'ring his displeasure.
Tript me behind.

Shakesp

Shakesp. King Lear.

Conjunction. n. f. [conjunctio. Latin.]

1. Union; affociation; league.

With our small conjunction we should on,

To see how fortune is dispos'd to us. Shakefp. Henry IV.

He will unite the white rose and the red; Smile, heaven, upon his fair conjunction,

That long hath frown'd upon their enmity.

Shakespeare. The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a strict conjunction and amity between them. No XXX. Bacon's Henry VII.

Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength, but as he acts in society and conjunction with others.

South.

An invisible hand from heaven mingles hearts and souls by

ffrange, fecret, and unaccountable conjunctions. South.

The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack, where they are supposed to have great power and influence.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any conjunction of the stars, should bury them under a second stood.

Raieigh's History of the World.

Raisings Hylory of the World.

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle?

Cannot he observe their influences in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their altitudes and depressions? He shall sooner find ink than nature exhausted. Rymer's Tragedies of last Age.

Pompey and Cæsar were two stars of such a magnitude, that their conjunction was as statal as their opposition. Swift.

3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together, and to signify the relation they have to one another.

and to fignify the relation they have to one another. Clarke's Latin Grammar.

Conju'nctive. adj. [conjunctivus, Latin.]
1. Closely united: a sense not in use.

She's fo conjunctive to my life and foul, That as the star moves not but in his sphere,

I could not but by her. Shakesp. Henry IV.
2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction.

CONJU'NCTIVELY. adv. [from conjunctive.] In union; not

These are good mediums conjunctively taken, that is, not

Recoun's Vulgar Errours. one without the other. one without the other. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Conju'nctiveness. n. f. [from conjunctive] The quality of

joining or uniting.
Conju'nctly adv. [from conjunct.] Jointly; together; not apart.

CONJUNCTURE. n. f. [conjoneture, Fr.]

1. Combination of many circumstances, or causes.

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs than Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a conjuncture of circumstance. in the business of that earl. fit conjuncture of circumstances. Addison's Spectator.

2. Occasion; critical time.

Such censures always attend such conjunctures, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. Glarendon. 3. Mode of union; connection.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and conjunctures of letters in words. · Holder's Elements of Speech.

4. Confiftency

I was willing to grant to prefbytery what with reason it can

pretend to, in a conjuncture with episcopacy. King Charles.

Conjunation. n. f. [from conjure.]

1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed:

Under this conjuration speak, my lord. Shakesp. Henry V.

2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.

Your conjuration, fair knight, is too strong for my poor spirit to disobev.

Sidney. spirit to disobey.

What drugs, what charms, What conjuration, and what mighty magick, For such proceeding I am charg'd withal, I won his daughter with?

Shakefp. Othello. 3. A plot; a conspiracy.
To CONJURE. v. a. [conjuro, Latin.]

To fummon in a facred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity.

He concluded with fighs and tears to conjure them, that they would no more press him to consent to a thing so contrary to

The church may address her sons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he conjures them to unity. Decay of Piety.

I conjure you! let him know,

Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it. Addison. 2. To conspire; to bind many by an oath to some common defign. This sense is rare.

He in proud rebellious arms

Drew after him the third part of heavin's fons,

Conjur'd against the Highest.

Milton's Paradise Loss.

3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to

Charm.

What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To stop devoted charitable deeds?

What is he whose griefs

What is he whose griefs Shakefp. Richard III.

Bear fuch an emphasis! whose phrase of sorrow Conjures the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand Like wonder-wounded hearers! Shakesp.

Like wonder-wounded hearers! Shakefp. Hamlet. I thought their own fears, whose black arts first raised up those turbulent spirits, would force them to conjure them down You have conjured up persons that exist no where else but

on old coins, and have made our passions and virtues visible.

Addison on Ancient Medals.

4. It is to be observed, that when this word is used for fummon or conspire, its accent is on the last syllable, conjure; when for charm, on the first, conjure.

To

To Co'NJURE. v. n. To practise charms or enchantments; to enchant.

My invocation is honest and fair; and in his mistress's name

I conjure only but to raise up him.

Shakespeare.

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you poulcat, you runaway! Out, out, out; I'll conjure you, I'll fortunetell you.

Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Co'NJURER. n. s. [from conjure.]

1. An enchanter; one that uses charms.

Good doctor Pinch. you are a conjurer;

Good doctor Pinch, you are a conjurer; Establish him in his true sense again. Figures in the book Shakespeare.

Of fome dread conjurer, that would enforce nature. Donne. Thus has he done you British consorts right,

Whose husbands, should they pry like mine to-night, Would never find you in your conduct slipping.

Though they turn'd conjurers to take you tripping.

Addison. 2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the loser brings, The conj'rer knows who stole the things. 3. By way of irony; a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sa-

gacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be conjurers; and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room.

Addison's Guardian.

CONJU'REMENT. n. f. [from conjure.] Serious injunction; folemn demand.

I should not be induced but by your earnest intreaties and

ferious conjurements.

Conna'scence. n. f. [con and nafcor, Latin.]

Common birth; production at the fame time; community of

The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.

Symphysis denotes a connascence, or growing together.

Wiseman's Surgery.

NA'TE. adj. [from con and natus, Latin.] Born with an-CONNA'TE. adj. [from con and natus, Latin.] other; being of the same birth.

Many, who deny all connate notions in the speculative intellest, do yet admit them in this.

Their dispositions to be reflected some at a greater, and others at a less thickness, of thin plates or bubbles, are connate with the rays, and immutable.

Newton's Opticks. the rays, and immutable.

Conna Tural. adj. [con and natural.]

Whatever draws me on,
Or fympathy, or fome connat ral force, Pow'rful at greatest distance to unite With secret amity.

Milton's Paradife Loft.

2. United with the being; connected by nature.

First, in man's mind we find an appetite

To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing, Which is connatural, and poin with it.

These affections are connatural to us, and as we grow up so

L'Estrange. Which is connatural, and born with it. Davies. do they.

3. Participation of the same nature.

Is there no way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come

To death, and mix with our connatural dust? Milton.

Connatural Try. n. f. [from connatural.] Participation of the same nature; natural inseparability.

There is a connaturality and congruity between that knowledge and those habits, and that suture estate of the soul. Hale.

Connaturally adv. [from connatural.] By the act of nature: originally ture; originally.

Some common notions feem connaturally engraven in the foul, antecedently to discussive ratiocination. Hale.

CONNA'TURALNESS. n. f. [from connatural.] Participation of the same nature; natural union.

Such is the connaturalness of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter. Pearson on the Crecd.

To CONNE'CT. v. a. [connecto, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to fasten together.

The corpuscles that constitute the quickfilver will be so conneeled to one another, that, instead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder.

Boyle.

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement:

The natural order of the connecting ideas must direct the syllogisms, and a man must see the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it connects, before he can use it in a

fyllogism.

Locke.

To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language; as, the authour connects his reasons well.

To CONNECT. v. n. To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. This is seldom used but in conversation.

CONNE'CTIVELY. adv. [from connect.] union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly. In conjunction; in

The people's power is great and indifputable, whenever they can unite connectively, or by deputation, to exert it. Swift. To CONNE'X. v. a. [connexum, Lat.] To join or link together; to fasten to each other.

Those birds who are taught some words or sentences, can

not connex their words or fentences in coherence with the matter which they fignify. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

They fly,

By chains connex'd, and with destructive sweep

By chains connex'd, and with destructive tweep
Behead whole troops at once.

Conne'xion. n. f. [from connex, or connexio, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of fastening together; the state of being fastened together.

My heart, which, by a secret harmony,
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet.

There must be a suture state, where the eternal and inseparable connexion between virtue and happiness shall be manifested.

Atterbury's Sermons. Atterbury's Sermons.

2. Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent; consequence of augmentation; coherence.

The contemplation of the human nature doth, by a neces-

fary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Each intermediate idea much be fuch as, in the whole chain, hatha visible connexion with those two it is placed between. Lacke.

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,

That can deliberate, means elect, and find Their due connexion with the end design'd. Blackmore. CONNE'XIVE. adj. [from connex.] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and subject are joined in a form of words by mexive particles.

Watts's Logick. CONNICATION. n.f. [from connicto, Lat.] A winking. Dict.
CONNIVANCE. n. f. [from connicto.]

1. The act of winking: not in use.
2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer Bacon's Essays. it to rage by connivance.

Disobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a connivance an approbation.

South's Sermons.

A connivance to admit half, will produce ruinous effects. Swift's Address to Parliament.

To CONNIVE. v. n. [conniveo, Latin.]

This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to connive with either eye.

Speciator.

2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass un-

cenfured.

The licentiousness of inferiours, and the remissions of superiours, is such, that the one violates, and the other considers. Decay of Piety.

With whatever colours he persuades authority to connive at his own vices, he will defire its protection from the effects of other mens. Rogers's Sermons. He thinks it a scandal to government to connive at such tracts

as reject all revelation.

Swift.

CONNOISSEUR. n. f. [French.] A judge; a critick: it is often used of a pretended critick.

Your lesion learnt, you'll be secure

Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure
To get the name of connoisseur.

Swift.

To CO'NNOTATE. v. a. [con and nota, Lat.] To designate fomething besides itself; to imply; to infer.
God's foreseeing doth not include or connotate predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect.

Hammond.
Connota'Tion. n. s. [from connotate.] Implication of something besides itself; inference; illation.

By reason of the co-existence of one thing with another, there ariseth a various relation or connotation between them.

there ariseth a various relation or connotation between them.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CONNO'TE. v. a. [con and nota, Latin.] To imply; to be-To CONNO TE. v. a. [con and nota, Latin.] token; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, connotes also a certain fuitableness of it to some other thing.

Connu's IAL. adj. [connubialis, Latin.] Matrix tial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Shand fecond love a pleasing slame inspire,

And the chaste quie.

CONOID to for specialists. South's Sermons. Matrimonial; nup-

CO'NOID. n. f. [xwwoiidns.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tension as a drum: there

remains another way, by drawing it at the center into a conoid form.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

CONOI'DICAL. adj. [from conoid.] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round pyramid.

To CONQUA'SSATE. v. a. [conquaffo, Latin.] To shake;

to agitate.

Vomits do violently conquassate th lungs.

Conquassation. n. s. [from conquassate.] Agitation; con-

To CO'NQUER. v. a. [conquerir, French; conquirere, Latin.]
1. To gain by conqueft; to over-run; to win.
They had conquered them, and brought them under tribute. 1 Mac. viii. 2.

'Twas fit, Who conquer'd nature, shovld preside o'er wit. Pope. We conquer'd France, but felt our captive's charms.

CON To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish. Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast; Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. Shakefp .. Anna conquers but to fave, And governs but to blefs. 3. To furmount; to overcome; as, he conquered his reluctance.
To Co'NQUER. v. n. To get the victory; to overcome.
Put him to choler ftraight: he hath been used Ever to conquer, and to have his word Of contradiction. Shakespeare's Coriolanus. Equal fuccess had set these champions high,
And both resolv'd to conquer, or to die.

Wal

The logick of a conquering sword has no great propriety Waller. Decay of Piety. CONQUERABLE. adj. [from conquer.] Possible to be overcome. While the heap is small, and the particulars few, he will find it eafy and conquerable.

Co'NQUEROR. n. f. [from conquer.]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come, South. And lead thy daughter to a conquerer's bed. Shakesp. A critick that attacks authors in reputation, is as the flave who called out to the conqueror, Remember, Sir, that you are a man: . Addison's Guardian. 2. One that subdues and ruins countries. Descring freedom more Than those their conquerors, who leave behind Nothing but ruin wheresoe'er they rove. Milton That tyrant god, that reftles conqueror May quit his pleasure, to affert his pow'r.

Co'nquest. n. s. [conqueste, French.]

1. The act of conquesting; subjection.

A perfect conquest of a country reduces all the people to the condition of subjects.

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained 2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air, This our old conquest; than remember hell, Our hated habitation. Milton. 3. Victory; fuccess in arms.

I must yield my body to the earth,

And by my fall, the conquest to my foe. And by my fall, the conquest to my soe.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;

To whom I will retail my conquest won,
And she shall be sole victress.

Not to be o'ercome, was to do more

Than all the conquests former kings did gain.
In joys of conquest he resigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death. Addison.

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. adj. [consanguineus, Lat.] Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth, not affined.

Am I not consanguineous? Am I not of her blood? Shakesp.

Consangui'nity. n. s. [consanguinitas, Latin.] Relation by blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor.

Distinguished from affinity, or relation by marriage. Near-Shakefp. Diffinguished from affinity, or relation by marriage. ness of kin. I've forgot my father;

I know no touch of confanguinity.

There is the supreme and indissoluble confanguinity and so-ciety between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apostle calls to witness, faith, We are all his generation. Bacon's Holy War.

The first original would subsist, though he outlived all terms of confanguinity, and became a stranger unto his progeny.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Christ has condescended to a cognation and confanguinity

South's Sermons. South's Sermons.

CONSARCINA'TION. n. f. [from confarcino, Latin, to piece.]
The act of patching together.

CO'NSCIENCE. n. f. [confcientia, Latin.]

The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness

or wickedness of ourselves.

When a people have no touch of conscience, no sense of their evil doings, it is bootless to think to restrain them. Spenfer.

On earth, Who against faith, and conscience, can be heard Infallible?

Milton's Par. Loft. Such a conscience has not been wanting to itself, in endea-youring to get the clearest information about the will of God. South's Sermons.

But why must those be thought to 'scape, that feel Those rods of scorpion's, and those whips of steel, Which conscience shakes? Dryden.

No courts created yet, nor cause was heard; But all was safe, for conscience was their guard. Conficience lignifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and, because if a man judgeth fairly of his actions, by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or conficience may be both an accuser and a judge.

Swift.

Litting the actionate of conficience the determination of

Justice; the estimate of conscience; the determination of conscience; honesty.

This is thank-worthy, if a man, for conscience toward God, endure grief.

Now is Cupid a child of conscience; he makes restitution.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

He had, against right and conscience, by thamseful treactions, intruded himself into another man's kingdom in Africk.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

What you require cannot, in conscience, be deferred beyond

this time. Milt n.

this time.

Her majesty is, without question, obliged in conscience to endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice.

Swist's Pr jett for the Advancement of Religion.

3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and conscience of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest. Bac.

The reason why the simpler fort are moved with authority, is the conscience of their own ignorance.

Hacker.

is the conscience of their own ignorance.

The sweetest cordial we receive at last, Hocker.

Is conscience of our virtuous actions past. Denham. Hector was in an absolute certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of being in an ill cause. Pope.

4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Do'ft thou in conscience think, tell me, Æmilia, That there be women do abuse their husbands,

In fuch gross kind?

Shakespeare.

They did in their consciences know, that he was not able to Shakespeare. fend them any part of it. Clarendon: 5. Scruple; difficulty.

We must make a conscience in keeping the just laws of su-riours. Taylor's Holy Living. periours.

Why should not the one make as much conscience of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a crust. L'Estr. Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country;

we should therefore make conscience not to missead them. Locke.

6. In ludicrous language, reason; reasonableness.

Why do'ft thou weep? Can'ft thou the conscience lack, To think I shall lack friends? Half a dozen fools are, in all conscience, as many as you should require.

Conscie'ntious: adj. [from conscience.] Scrupulous; exactly just; regulated by conscience.

Lead a life in so conscientious a probity, as in thought, word and deed to make good the character of an honest man. L'Estr. Conscie'ntiously. adv. [from conscientious.] According to the direction of conscience. the direction of conscience.

More stress has been laid upon the strictness of law, than

conscientiously did belong to it.

L'Estrange.

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed confcience; and if the conscience happens to be deluded, fin does not therefore cease to be fin, because a man committed it con-Scientiously. South's Sermons.

Conscientiousness. n. f. [from confcientious.] Exactness of justice; tenderness of conscience.

It will be a wonderful conscientiousness in them, if they will content themselves with less profit than they can make. Locke. Co'nscionable. adj. [from conscience.] Reasonable; just; according to conscience.

cording to conscience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther conscionable than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming. Shakesp.

Conscionableness. n. s. [from conscionable.] Equity; readless.

Co'nscionably. adv. [from confcionable.] In a manner agree able to confcience; reasonably; justly.

A prince must be used conscionably as well as a common

person. Taylor's Holy Living. Co'nscious. adj. [confeius, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not conscious of its own existence. Bentley's Sermons.

Among fubstances fome are thinking or conscious beings, or have a power of thought.

Watts.

Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who conscious of th' occasion, fear'd th' event.

Admitted to the knowledge of any thing; with to.

The rest stood trembling, struck with awe divine,
Eneas only conscious to the sign,
Presag'd th' event.

Dryden.

Roses or honey cannot be thought to smell or taste their own.

Roses or honey canot be thought to smell or taste their own sweetness, or an organ be conscious to its musick, or gunpowder

to its flashing or noise.

Bearing witness by conscience to any thing.

The queen had been solicitous with the king on his behalf, being conscious to herself that he had been encouraged by Clarendon.

Co'nsciously. adv. [from conscious.] With knowledge of one's own actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always re-mained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always consciously present. Locke.

Co'nsciousness. n. f. [from confcious.]

1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. Locke.

If spirit be without thinking, I have no idea of any thing lest; therefore consciousness must be its essential attribute. Watts.

Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their consciousness to themselves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from so idle an attempt.

Locke.

2. Internal fense of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the confciousness of his provocations, it become his interest there should be none.

Government of the Tongue

ficioulnels of his provocations, it become his interest there should be none.

Government of the Tongue.

An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt or consciousnels. Pope.

Co'nscript. adj. [from conscribe, Latin.] A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called Patres consciusions of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction. fcripti, from their names being written in the register of the

CONSCRI'PTION. n. f. [conscriptio, Latin.] An enrolling or re-

gistering.

To CO'NSECRATE. v. a. [consecro, Latin.]

1. To make facred; to appropriate to facred uses.

Enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which he hath consecrated for us.

The water, consecrate for facrifice,

Waller.

A bishop ought not to consecrate a church which the patron has built for filthy gain to himself, and not for true devotion. Ayliffe's Parergon.

2. To dedicate inviolably to fome particular purpose, or person;

He shall consecrate unto the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering. Numb. vi. 12.

To canonize.

Co'nsecrated; [from the verb.] Confecrated; facred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious;

And that this body, confect ate to thee, By ruffian luft should be contaminate. Shakefp. The cardinal flanding before the choir, lets them know that they were affembled in that confecrate place to fing unto God.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Into these secret shades, cry'd she,
How dar'ft thou be so bold
To enter, consecrate to me;

Or touch this hallow'd mold? Drayton. Co'nsecrater. n. f. [from confecrate.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to facred purpofes.
Whether it be not against the notion of a facrament, that

the consecrater alone should partake of it.

Consecration. n. f. [from confecrate.]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or perfons to the fervice of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities. Ayliffe.

At the erection and confecration as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almighty to give a sign.
The consecration of his God is upon his head. Hooker. Numb. We must know that consecration makes not a place sacred, but only folemnly declares it so: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred.

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The Roman calendar swells with new consecrations of saints.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CO'NSECTARY. adj. [from consectarius, Lat.] Consequent;

consequential; following by consequence.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, consessary impieties and conclusions may arise.

Brown. Co'nsectary. n. f. [from the adjective.] Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

These propositions are consectaries drawn from the observations. Woodward's Natural History.

Consecution. n. f. [consecutio, Latin.]
1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation

of propositions.

Some consecutions are so intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress. Hale. 2. Succession.

In a quick confecution of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the fenforium. Newton.

3. In aftronomy.

The month of confecution, or, as some term it, of progreffion, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with
the sun unto another.

Brown's Vulgar Er.

the fun unto another.

Brown's Vulgar Er.

CONSE'CUTIVE. adj. [confecutif, French.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; fucceffive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into difuse but by fifty confecutions years of companies. by fifty consecutive years of exemption. Arbuthnot.

Confequential; regularly fucceeding.
This is feeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, consecutive to volition. Conse cutively. adv. [from confecutive.] A term used in the

school philosophy, in opposition to antecedently, and sometimes to effectively or caufally. To Conse'MINATE. v. a. [confemino, Latin.] To fow diffic-

rent feeds together.

Conse'nsion. n. f. [confensio, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and un-

conserved an inflation of the whole body. Bentley.

CONSE'NT. n. f. [confenfus, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or confenting.

If you shall cleave to my confent, when 'tis,

It shall make honour for you.

I am far from excusing or denying that compliance. I am far from excusing or denying that compliance; for plenary confent it was not.

When thou can'ft truly call these virtues thine, King Charles.

Be wife and free, by heavin's confent and mine.

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds would from him himself. Learning, confent and concord from his lyre. Cowley.

Dryd.

Milton.

3. Coherence with; relation to; correspondence.

Demons found

In fire, air, flood, or under ground, Whose power hath a true consent With planet or with element.

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.
Such is the world's great harmony that fprings

From union, order, full confent of things. Pope.

5. In physick.

The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will effect and draw them so into spasms, as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cause a collishe and extend their twicker sometimes to the stomach. colick; and extend their twiches fometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomitings.

To CONSE'NT. v. n. [confentio, Latin.] 1. To be of the same mind; to agree.

With to.

 To be of the lame mind; to agree.
 To co-operate to the fame end.
 To yield; to give confent; to allow; to admit. Ye comets, fcourge the bad revolting flars
 That have confented unto Henry's death.
 In this we confint unto you, if ye will be as we be.
 Their num'rous thunder would awake
 Shakefp. Genefis:

Dull earth, which does with heav'n confent To all they wrote.

Waller: CONSENTA'NEOUS. adj. [consentaneus, Latin.] Agreeable to ; confiftent with.

In the picture of Abraham facrificing his fon, Isaac is deferibed a little boy; which is not confentaneous unto the circumstance of the text.

Brown's Vul. Er. It will cost no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to

the practice, it being very agreeable and confentaneous to every one's nature.

Hammond's Practical Catechism. CONSENTA'NEOUSLY. adv. [from consentaneous.] Agreeably;

confistently; fuitably.

Paracelfus did not always write so confentancously to himself, that his opinions were confidently to be collected freplace of his writings, where he feems to express it. from every CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS. N. f. [from confentaneous.] Agreement confistence.

Conse'ntient. adj. [confentiens, Latin.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in fentiment.

The authority due to the confentient judgment and practice of the universal church.

Oxford Reasons against the Covenant. of the universal church. Oxford Reasons against CONSEQUENCE. n. s. [consequentia, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cause or principle.

2. Event; effect of a cause.

Spirits that know All mortal consequences have pronounc'd it. Shakefp. Shun the bitter confequence; for know The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die.

Milton. 3. Proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; deduction; conclusion.

It is no good confiquence, that because reason aims at our

It is no good confiquence, that because reason and being happy, therefore it forbids us all voluntary fufferings

Decay of Piety.

4. The last proposition of a syllogism; as, what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.

Can syllogism set things righ No, majors foon with minors fisht: Or both in friendly confort join'd,

The consequence limps false behind. 5. Concatenation of causes and effects.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offer of fin, that which first brought sin into the world, must, by necessary consequence; bring in forrow too.

I felt

That I must after thee, with this thy son: Such fatal consequence unites us three. Such fatal confequence unites us times.

That which produces confequences; influence; tendency.

As As it is afferted without any colour of scripture-proof, is it is of very ill consequence to the superstructing of good life.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

7. Importance; moment.
The instruments of darkness

Win us with honest trisles, to betray us

In deepest consequence.

Shakespeare.

The anger of Achilles was of such consequence, that it em-Shakespeare. broiled the kings of Greece. Addijon.

Their common people are funk in poverty, ignorance and cowardice; and of as little consequence as women and chil-

Co'nsequent. adj. [confequens, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cause. With to.

It was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right was consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly performance. fonal. Locke.

3 Sometimes with upon.
This fatisfaction or diffatisfaction, confequent upon a man's acting fuitably or unfuitably to confcience, is a principle not

easily to be worn out.

Co'nsequent. n. f.

1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction.

Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This consequent were good, if only the custom of the people of God is to be observed.

Hooker.

Effect; that which follows an acting cause.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a confequent of ill payment.

Davies.

He could fee confequents yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn.

Conseque'ntial. adj. [from consequent.]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate;

A consequential ill which freedom draws; A bad effect, but from a noble cause. 2. Having the consequences justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

Though these kind of arguments may seem obscure; yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential, and concludent to my purpose.

Hale.

Consequential.

1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connection

of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning fomething, though he may not have the faculty of writing confequentially, and ex-Addison. preffing his meaning.

2. By confequence; not immediately; eventually.

This relation is fo necessary, that God himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it; although consequentially indeed he may do so, by the annihilation of such creatures. South.

3. In a regular feries.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt confequentially, and in continued unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar?

Consequentially a king or a beggar?

Addison.

Consequence n. f. [from consequential.]

Consequence necessary inequality by the connection

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably; by the connection of effects to their causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and consequently all poets ought rather to imitate it. Dryden.

The place of the several forts of terrestrial matter, sustain-

ed in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are consequently fo. Woodward.

2. In consequence; pursuantly.

There is con/equently, upon this distinguishing principle, an inward satisfaction or distatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or cvil.

Co'nsequentness. n. f. [from consequent.] Regular connection of propositions; consecution of discourse.

Let them examine the consequentness of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver.

Digby.

Conse RVANELE. adj. [from confervo, Latin, to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.

Consu'rancy. n. f. [from confervans, Latin.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the prefervation of the fifthery on the river Thames, are called Courts of Confervancy.

Conservation. n. f. [confervatio, Latin.]

1. The act of preserving care to keep from perishing; conti-

nuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen fome alterations in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather to the benefit and con-fervation of the earth, and its productions, than to the disorder and destruction of both.

2. Preservation from corruption.

of preventing or flaving of putrefaction; for therein confifeth the means of confervation of bodies.

Conservative. adj. [from confervo, Latin.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

No XXX. It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire of the means

The spherical sigure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it agree-cih to light, as the most perfect and conservative of all Peacham.

CONSERVATOR. n. f. [Latin.] Preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many fick amongst you, he was warned by the conservator of the city, that he should keep at a distance.

The lord; of the fectet council were likewife made confervators of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. Clarendon. Such individuals as are the fingle confervators of their own

Hale.

Conse'RVATORY. n. f. [from confervo, Latin.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary.

A confervatory of snow and ice, such as they use for deli-

You may fet your tender trees and plants, with the win-

dows and doors of the greenhouses and conservatories open, for eight or ten days before April.

The water dispensed to the earth and atmosphere by the

great abyse, that subterranean conservatory is by that means restored back.

Woodward.

Conse'revatory. adj. Having a prefervative quality. Diet.
To CONSE'RVE. v. a. [confervo, Latin.]

1. To preferve without loss or detriment.

Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the part of con-

They will be able to conferve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light.

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

Conse're. n. s. [from the verb.]

Conse're ve. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A fweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit, boiled with sugar 'till they will harden and candy.

Will't please your honour, taste of these conserves. Shak.

They have in Turkey and the East certain consections, which they call servets, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons.

The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their conserves stunk.

Dennis.

2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.

Tuberoses will not endure the wet of this season, therefore

Tuberoses will not endure the wet of this season, therefore

fet the pots into your conserve, and keep them dry. Evelyn. Conse'rver. n. s. [from conserve.]
1. A layer up; a repositor; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

He hath been most industrious, both collecter and conferver

of choice pieces in that kind.

Hayward.

In the Eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual conservers of knowledge and story.

Temple.

Conse'ssion. n. f. [confession, Latin.] A fitting together. Diet. Conse'ssion. n. f. [Latin.] One that fits with others. Diet. To CONSIDER. v. a. [considero, Latin.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to fift;

to fludy.

At our more consider'd time we'll read,
Answer, and think upon this business.

Shakespeare.
It is not possible to act otherwise, considering the weakness of our faculties. Spectator. 2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It feems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater em-ployments, to consider their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. Temple.

3. To have regard to; to respect; not to despise.

Let us consider one another to provoke unto love, and to good works.

A kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is summoned.

Confider,

Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent At home. Milton.

5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very services thou hast done, which if I have not enough considered, to be more thankful to thee stall be my study.

Shakespeare. Shakespeare.

To CONSI'DER. v. n.

 To think maturely; not to judge hastily or rashly.
 None considereth in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding. Ifaiah xliv. I.

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will confider of your fuit;

And come some other time to know our mind. Shakespeare. Such a treatife might be consulted by Jurymen, before they consider of their verdict.

3. To doubt; to hesitate.

Many maz'd confiderings did throng, And press'd in with this caution. 5 K

Shelegeare. Twas

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one Within her foul; at last 'twas rage alone,

Which burning upwards, in succession dries The tears that stood confidering in her eyes. CONSI'DERABLE. adj. [from confider.]

I. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most considerable duration. Tillotson.

It is considerable that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.

2. Respectable; above neglect; deserving notice.

Men considerable in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life.

ways of life.

I am so considerable a man, that I cannot have less than forty shillings a year

3. Important; valuable.

Christ, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity that could think his mean aids considerable to him, who could command legions of angels to his rescue. Dec. of Piety.

In painting, not every action nor every person is consider-able enough to enter into the cloth.

Dryden. Many can make themselves masters of as considerable estates as those who have the greatest portions of land. Addison.
4. More than a little. It has a middle fignification between

little and great. Many had brought in very considerable sums of money.

Those earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would conftitute a body of a very considerable thickness and Burnet.

Considerable Importance;

dignity; moment; value; defert; a claim to notice.

We must not always measure the considerableness of things by their most obvious and immediate usefulness, but by their fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of things highly Boyle.

Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think to acquire a considerableness, and are forcibly imposed upon the company.

Considerable adv. [from considerable.]

1. In a degree deserving notice, though not the highest.

And Europe still considerably gains,

Both by their good example and their pains.

Resemble.

2. With importance; importantly.

I defire no fort of favour fo much, as that of ferving you more confideraby than I have yet been able to do.

Pope. Consi'derato y than I have yet been able to do.

Lope.

Consi'derance. n. f. [from confider.] Confideration; reflection; fober thought.

After this cold confiderance, fentence me;

And, as you are a king, speak in your state,

What I have done that misbecame my place. Shakespeare.

Considerates. Latin.]

CONSI'DERATE. adj. [consideratus, Latin.]

1. Serious; given to consideration; prudent; not rash; not

negligent.
I will converse with iron-witted fools, And unrespective boys: none are for me, That look into me with considerate eyes.

Shakespeare. Æneas is patient, consid'rate, and careful of his people. Dryden's Fables.

I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is such as a tonsiderate man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no just cause to doubt of.

Tillotson.

The expediency in the present juncture, may appear to every considerate man. Addison.

2. Having respect to; regardful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be

Decay of Piety. presumed more considerate of praise.

Decay of Piety.

Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in con-

versation. Considerately. adv. [from considerate.] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumstances are of such force, as they sway an ordinary judgment of a wise man, not fully and considerately pondering the matter. Bacon CONSI'DERATENESS. n. f. [from considerate.] The quality of

being confiderate; prudence.

Consideration. n. f. [from confider.]

1. The act of confidering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to prefent happiness and misery, when that alone comes in consideration, and the consequences are removed, a man never chuses amis.

2. Mature thought; prudence; ferious deliberation.

Let us think with confideration, and confider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration.
The breath no fooner left his father's body, Sidney.

But that his wildness mortified in him;

Consideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. Shakespeare.

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopfa hath brought you to the confideration of her virtues, and that consideration may have made you the more virtuous, and so the more worthy.

Sidney.

Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard.

Lucan is the only author of consideration among the Latin

poets, who was not explained for the use of the dauphin, because the whole Pharsalia would have been a satire upon the French form of government. Addifon.

French form of government.

7. Equivalent; compensation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies under a good consideration, but make little account of our souls.

Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might pass as valuable considerations among your own people.

Locke.

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated considerations.

Clarendon. Clarendon.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other considerations, to fearch an afylum. Dryden.

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the fame consideration.

7. Reason; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such considerations as have been before set down.

Hooker. Uses not thought upon before, be reasonable causes of re-taining that which other considerations did procure to be instituted. Hooker.

8. [In law.] Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargain-ing with the host, if he discharge not the house, the host may

flay his horse.

The consideration, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those nations did use them. Hook.

Consideration; a man of reflection; a

A vain applause of wit for an impious jest, or of reason for a deep considerer.

Government of the Tongue.

To CONSIGN. v. a. [consigno, Latin.]

I. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a for-

mal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer. Some-

Men, by free gift, confign over a place to the divine wor-South.

Must I pass

Again to nothing, when this vital breath

Ceasing, consigns me o'er to rest and death?

At the day of general account, good men are then to be consigned over to another state, a state of everlasting love and charity. Atterbury.

The French commander configned it to the use for which it was intended by the donor.

To commit; to entrust.

The four evangelists configned to writing that history. Addis.

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,

Confign'd the youthful confort to his care.

To Const'on. v. n.

1. To yield; to submit; to resign. This is not now in use.

Thou hast finish'd joy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers must

Consign to thee, and come to dust.

Shakespeare.

2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolete.

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty:

it were, my lord, a hard condition for a maid to consent to.

it were, my lord, a hard condition for a maid to confign to. Sh. Consign'Tion. n. f. [from confign.]

1. The act of configning, the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of falvation is a good disposition towards it, so

is despair a certain consignation to eternal ruin. 2. The act of figning.

If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacramental symbols as a direct

Consignation of pardon.

Consignation of pardon.

Consignation of pardon.

Taylor.

Taylor.

1. The act of configning.

2. The writing by which any thing is configned.

Consignition of pardon.

Consignation of pardon.

Taylor.

Taylor. Diet.

To CONSI'ST. v. n. [confisto, Latin.]
1. To subsist; not to perish.

He is before all things, and by him all things confift. Col. i. 2. To continue fixed; without diffipation. Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it com-

eth to pass betwixt consisting bodies.

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to consist and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. Brerewood.

To be comprised; to be contained. I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, whose skill consists only in a certain manner which they have affected. Dryden. A great beauty of letters does often consist in little passages of private conversation, and references to particular matters. Walk.

To be composed.

Milton.

Pope.

The land would confift of plains and valleys, and mountains, according as the pieces of this ruin were placed and difpofed. Burnet.

To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict.

Necessity and election cannot conful together in the same Bramball.

His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could consist with his conscience and honour. Clarendon.

Nothing but what may eafily confift with your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you.

You could not help bestowing more than is confissing with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Dryden.

Alexander. It cannot confil with the Divine Attributes, that the impious man's joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright. Atterbury.

Health confists with temperance alone. Pope.

The only way of securing the constitution will be by leffening the power of domestick adversaries, as much as can consist with lenity.

Swift.

CONSI'STENCE. \ n. f. [confifentia, low Latin.]

1. State with respect to material existence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, 'till it restore itself to the natural confisence.

Bacon.

The confishencies of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate nate, hard and foft. Bacon.

There is the same necessity for the Divine insluence and regimen to order and govern, conserve and keep together the universe in that consistence it hath received, as it was at first to give it, before it could receive it.

Hale.

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rifing world, when formed and finished, would continue always the same, in the same form, structure, and consistency. Burnet.

2. Degree of denseness or rarity. Let the expressed juices be boiled into the consissence of a Ar butbnot.

3. Substance; form; make.

His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting consistency:

South's Sermons.

4. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing; congruity;

uniformity.

That confistency of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly purfues those measures, which appear the most just and equit-Addison.

able.

Addison.

On their own axis as the planets run, Yet make at once their circle round the fun;

So two consistent motions act the foul, Pope.

Pope.

And one regards itself, and one the whole.

Shew me one that has it in his power

To act confistent with himself an hour.

The fool consistent, and the false sincere;

Priests, princes, women, no dissemblers here. Pope.

The fand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and consistent, at the same time that of the stratum without it did.

CONSI'STENTLY. adv. [from confistent.] Without contradic-

tion; agreeably.

The Phoenicians are of this character, and the poet deferibes them confissently with it: they are proud, idle, and ef-Broome.

CONSISTO'RIAL adj. [from confistory.] Relating to the eccle-

fiaffical court. An official, or chancellor, has the same consistorial audience with the bishop himself that deputes him.

Ayliste.

CONSISTORY. n s. [consistorium, Latin.]

1. The place of justice in the court Christian.

Convel.

An offer was made, that, for every one minster, there should be two of the people to fit and give voice in the ecclefiaffical consistory.

Pius Quintus was then hearing of causes in consistory. Bacon's Natural History.

Christ himself, in that great confistory, shall deign to step down from his throne.

South.

2. The affembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded, Or how far further shall, is warranted

By a commission from the consistory,
Yea the whole consist ry of Rome.

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religious to be tried by lives, would have lived down the poper and the whole confiftery.

3. Any folemn affembly. In mid air

To council fummons all his mighty peers Within thick clouds, and dark tenfold involv'd,

A gloomy confiltory.

At Jove's affent the deities around, In foleinn flate the confistory crown'd.

4. Place of residence.

My other felf, my counsel's consistory, my oracle,
I, as a child, will go by thy direction.

Conso'ciate. n. s. [from consocio, Latin.] An accomplice;
a confederate; a partner.

Patridge and Standard.

Patridge and Somerfet.

Havenered.

conspiracy of Somerset.

To CONSO CIATE. v. a. [consocio, Lat.]

1. To unite; to join. Hayward.

Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be consociated with good inward faculties.

To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and consociate the parts of the chaos. Burnet. To Consociate. v. n. To coalesce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they make the consocial partitions are superficient.

they might be separated again, without ever consociating into the huge condense bodies of planets.

Bentley.

Consocia'Tion. n. f. [from confociate.]

There is fuch a consociation of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to fustain his power, as he their knowledge. Ben. Johnson.

Union; intimacy; companionship.

By so long and so various consociation with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatness. CONSO'LABLE. adj. [from confole.] That which admits com-

fort. To CO'NSOLATE. v. a. [confolor, Lat.] To comfort; to con-

fole; to ease in misery.

I will be gone,

That pitiful rumour may report my flight,

To consolate thine ear. Shakespeare. What may fomewhat confolate all men that honour virtue, we do not discover the latter scene of his misery in authors of antiquity.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

antiquity.

Consolation. n. f. [confolatio, Latin.] Comfort; alleviation of mifery; fuch alleviation as is produced by partial re-

We, that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but confolations. Bacon. Against such cruelties,

With inward confolations recompens'd; And oft supported so, as shall amaze

Their proudest persecutors. Milton. Let the righteous persecutors.

Let the righteous persevere with patience, supported with this consolation, that their labour shall not be in vain. Rogers. Consolator. n. s. [Latin.] A comforter.

Consolatory. n. s. [from consolate.] A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

Confolatories Writ

With studied argument, and much persuasion sought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought.

Conso'Latory. adj. [from consolate.] Tending to give comfort.

To CONSO'LE. v. a. [confolor, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the fense of misery.

Others the syren fifters compass round,

And empty heads confole with empty found. Pope. CONSO'LE. n. f. [French.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or shoulder-piece, ferving to support a cornice, bust, vase, beam, and frequently

used as keys of arches.

Conso'Ler. n. s. [from confole.] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as the great confoler of the miseries of man.

Conso'Lidant. adj. [from confolidate.] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE. v. a. [confolider, Fr. folidus, Lat.]

I. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass.

into a folid mass.

The word may be rendered either he stretched, or he fixed and confolidated the earth above the waters.

The effects of spirits in stopping hemorrhages, and consolidating the fibres, is well known to chirurgeons. Arbuthnot.

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To Conso'Lidate. v. n. To grow firm, hard, or solid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryness maketh them more apt to consolidate.

apt to confolidate.

Bacon.

The fand, fparry, and flinty matter was then foft, and fufceptible of any form in these shelly moulds; and it confolidated, and became hard afterwards. Woodward.

CONSOLIDA'TION. n. f. [from confolidate.] r. The act of uniting into a folid mass.

The

The consolidation of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. Woodward. 2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.
3. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. CONSO'LIDATIVE. adj. [from confolidate.] That which has the quality of healing wounds.

Co'NSONANCE. ? n. f. [confonance, Fr. confonans, Lat.] 1. Accord of found.

The two principal confonances that most ravish the ear, are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. Wotton.

And winds and waters flow'd In consonance. 2. Confiftency; congruence; agreeableness. Such decifions held confonancy and congruity with resolutions and decisions of former times. I have thus largely fet down this, to shew the perfect confonancy of our perfecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity. Hammond. 3. Agreement; concord; friendship. A sense now not used.
Let me conjure you by the rights of our sellowship, by the confonanty of our youth.

Shakespeare.

CO'NSONANT. adj. [confonans, Lat.] Agreeable; according; confistent: followed by either with or to.

Were it confonant unto reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained. Hooker. That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing conjonant with natural equity.

Religion looks confinant to itself.

Decay of Piety.

Decay of Piety. He discovers how consonant the account which Moses hath left, of the primitive earth, is to this from nature. Woodward. Co'nsonant. n. f. [confonans, Latin.] A letter which cannot be founded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another: but in all confonants there is an appulse of the organs, sometimes (if you abstract the consonants from the vowels) wholly precluding all sound; and, in all of them, more or less checking and abetting it.

Holder. Holder. He considered these as they had a greater mixture of yowels or consonants, and accordingly employed them as the verse required a greater smoothness. Pope. Co'nsonantly. adv. [from confinant.] Confiftently; agreeably.

This as confonantly it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did fpeak for all.

Hooker. Ourselves are formed according to that mind which frames things confonantly to their respective natures.

If he will speak confonantly to himself, he must say that happened in the original constitution.

Tillosson. Glanville. Co'nsonantness. n. f. [from confonant.] Agreeableness; con-Co'nsonous. adj. [confonus, Latin.] Agreeing in found; fymphonious. Consopia Tion. n. f. [from consopio, Lat.] The act of layone of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no more philosophy than a total consopiation of the fenses is repose.

CO'NSORT. n. s. [consors, Lat. It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the sormer.]

Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband. Male he created thee; but thy confort Female for race: then bless'd mankind, and said, Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth.
Thy Bellona, who the confort came
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. Milton. Denham. He fingle chose to live, and shun'd to wed, Well pleas'd to want a consort of his bed. Dryden. His warlike amazon her host invades, Th' imperial confort of the crown of Spades.

2. Ancassembly; a divan; a consultation.

In one confort there sat

Cruel revenge, and rancorous despite, Pope.

Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate. Spenser.

3. A number of instruments playing together; a symphony.

This is probably a mistake for concert. A confort of musick in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle fet in gold. 4. Concurrence; union.

Take it fingly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in confort with the rest, you see, has a meaning quite different. Eccluf. xxxii. 5. To Consort. v.n. [from the noun.] To affociate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not confort with them. Shakefp.

Which of the Grecian chiefs conforts with thee? Dryden. Atterbury.

He, with his conferted Eve, The flory heard attentive. Milton He begins to con, ort himself with men, and thinks himself Locker

2. To accompany.

I'll meet with you upon the mart,

And afterward confert you 'till bed-time. Shake speare. CONSO'RTABLE. adj. [from confort.] To be compared with; to be ranked with; fuitable.

He was conf. rtable to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him.

Conso'RTION. n. f. [c nfortio, Latin.] Partnership; fellowfhip; fociety. Conspectable. adj. [from confpectus, Latin.] Eafy to be

Conspectuaty. n f. [from confrectus, Lat.] Sight; view; fense of seeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to Shake-Speare, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your bisson conspectivities glean out of this character? Shakespeare. Conspersion. n. f. [confpersio, Lat.] A sprinkling about. Dist. Conspiculty. n. f. [from conspicuous.] Brightness; favourableness to the sight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight Glanville.

may vie for conspicuity with noon.

CONSPICUOUS. adj. [conspicuus, Lat.]

1. Obvious to the fight; seen at distance.

Or come I less conspicuous? Or what change

Absents thee?

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished.

He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought

most confpi. uous in them.

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,

And fets thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults confpicuous.
The house of lords, Addison.

Cinspicuous scene! Pope. CONSPICUOUSLY. adv. [from conspicuous.]

1. Obvioufly to the view.

These methods may be preserved conspicuously, and intirely diftinct.

conspicuous famously; remarkably.

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

Conspicuous s. n. s. [from conspicuous.]

r. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance.

Looked on with such a weak light, they appear well proportioned sabricks; yet they appear so but in that twilight, which is requisite to their conspicuous seeds being some conspicuous seeds being the same conspicuous seeds seed to the same seed to the same seeds seed to the same seed to the same seeds seed to the same seeds seed to the same seed to the same seeds seed to the same seed to

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's confpi-Boyle.

CONSPI'RACY. n. f. [conspiratio, Latin.]

1. A private agreement among several persons to commit some

crime; a plot; a concerted treason.

O conspiracy!

Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most free?

I had forgot that foul conspiracy

Of the beast Caliban, and his confed'rates,

Against my life.

Shakespeare.

Against my life.
When scarce he had escap'd the blow

Of faction and conspiracy,

Death did his promis'd hopes destroy. Dryden. 2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two at the least, falsely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of felony

A: concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one

event.

When the time now came that mifery was ripe for him, there was a conspiracy in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occasions to lead him unto it.

Sidney.

Conspirant. adj. [conspirans, Latin.] Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,

Shakespeare.

Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince. Shakespeare.

Conspirant Tion. n. s. [conspiratio, Lat.] A plot. Die?

Conspirator. n. s. [from conspiration, Latin.] A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concerted with others com-Shakespeare. mission of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the conspirators with Absalom. 2 Sam.

Stand back, thou manifest conspirator;

Thou that contriv's to murder ur dread lord. Shakespeare.

But let the bold conspirator be are;

For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care.

One put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy against him, together with all the names of the conspirators.

South's Sermons.

To CONSPIRE. v. n. [con piro, Latin.]

I. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch fecret treason.

Tell me what they deserve,

That do conspire my death with devilish plots Of damned witchcraft?

Milton:

Shake speare.

What was it That mov'd pale Cassius to conspire? Shakespeare. They took great indignation, and conspired against the king-Bel. 28.

Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and conspireth with the spirit of the body to dissolve it. Bacon. There is in man a natural possibility to destroy the world; that is, to conspire to know no woman. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,

Conspire to censure and expose our age. Rescommon.

2. To agree together; as, all things conspire to make him happy.

Conspirer. n.f. [from conspire.] A conspirator; a plotter.

Take no care,

Who chases, who frets, and where conspirers are:

Take no care,

Who chases, who frets, and where conspirers are;

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be.

Shakes. Macbeth.

Conspiring Powers. [In mechanicks.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another.

Conspurca'tion. n. s. [from conspurco, Latin.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CO'NSTABLE. n. s. [comes stabuli, as it is supposed.]

1. Lord high constable is an ancient officer of the crown, long disused in England, but lately subsisting in France; where the constable commanded the mareschals, and was the first officer of the army. The function of the constable of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land, in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the constable and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blasonry of arms within it. The first constable of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary 'till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magistrates are derived the inferior constables of hundred and franchises; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be chosen in every hundred for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour. These are now called high constables, because continuance of time, and increase both of people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of like nature, but inferior authority, called petty constables. flables, because continuance of time, and increase both or people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of like nature, but inferior authority, called petty constables. Besides these, we have constables denominated from particular places; as constable of the Tower, of Dover castle, of the castle of Carnarvon; but these are properly castellani, or governors of castles.

Covel. Chambers.

When I came hither, I was lord high constalle.

And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun. Shak.

The knave constable had fet me i' th' stocks, i' th' common stocks, for a witch.

Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windser.

The constable being a sober man, and known to be an enemy to those acts of sedition, went among them, to observe what Clarendon.

To over-run the Constable. [Perhaps from conte flable, Fr. the fettled, firm, and stated account.] To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth: a low phrase.

O'NSTABLESHIP. n. f. [from constable.] The office of a con-

Co'nstableship. n. f. [from conflable.]

This keepership is annexed to the constableship of the castle, d that granted out in lease. Carew's Survey of Conwal. and that granted out in lease. Carew's Survey of Connwal.

Co'nstancy. n. f. [conflantia, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a

different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's conflancy, and the mutability of the other.

2. Confidency; unvaried state.
Incredible, that conflancy in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the result of chance.
Ray on the Greation.

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken determination.
In a small sile, amidst the widest seas,
Triumphant conflancy has fix'd her seat;
In vain the syrens sing, the temperature.

In vain the fyrens fing, the tempests beat.

1. Lasting affection; continuance of love, or friendship.

1. Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship, as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of kindness, and yet still to a friend passes by lesser failures of kindness. retains the fame habitual good-will to a friend.

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the flory of the night told over, Seuch.

More witnesseth than fancy's images, And grows to fomething of great conftancy,
But, however, ftrange and admirable.
CO'NSTANT. anj. [conftans, Latin.]
1. Firm; fixed; not fluid. ShakeSpeare.

I. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a conflant body.

Boyle's History of Firms si.

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

3. Firm; resolute; determined; immoveable; unshaken.

Some shrewd contents,

Now steal the colour from Rassanio's cheek;

Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek: Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world Could turn fo much the conflitution

Of any conflant man. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice. 4. Free from change of affection. N° XXX.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained constant friends. Sidney.

5. Certain; not various; steady; firmly adherent.

Now, through the land, his care of fouls he stretch'd,

And like a primitive apostle preach'd;

Still chearful, ever conflant to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. Dryden.
He shewed his firm adherence to religion as modelled by our national constitution, and was conflant to its offices in devotion, both in publick and in his family.

Addison's Freebolder. Co'nstantly. adv. [from conflunt.] Unvariably; perpetually;

certainly; steadily.

It is thrange that the fathers should never appeal; nay, that they should not constantly do it.
To CONSTE'LLATE. v. n. [constellatus, Latin.] To join

lustre; to shine with one general light.

The several things which most engage our affections, do, in a transcendent manner, shine forth and constellate in God. Boyle.

To CONSTE'LLATE. v. a. To unite feveral shining bodies in one fplendour.

These scattered perfections, which where divided among the feveral ranks of inferior natures, were fummed up and co flet-

CONSTELLA'TION. n. f. [from confiellate.]
I. A cluster of fixed stars.

For the stars of heaven, and the constellations thereof, shall

The earth, the air resounded,

The heav'ns and all the constellations rung. Paradise Lost. A confillation is but one;

Though 'tis a train of stars. Dryden.

2. An affemblage of splendours, or ex-ellencies.

The condition is a conflellation or conjuncture of all those gospel-graces, faith, hope, charity, self-denial, repentance, and the reft. Hammond.

CONSTERNATION. n. f. [from consterne, Latin.] Assonishment; amazement; alienation of mind by a surprise; surprise;

wonder.

They find the fame holy conflernation upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. South.

The natives, dubious whom

They must obey, in consternation wait, 'Till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege. To CO'NSTIPATE. v. n. [from constipo, Lat.] Philips.

To croud together into a narrow room; to thicken; to con-

denfe. Of cold, the property is to condense and constipate. Bacon. It may, by amading, cooling, and constipating of waters, turn them into rain. Ray on the Creation.

There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crouded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there consti-

To stuff up, or stop by filling up the passages.

It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of intirely constituting or thutting up the capillary vessels.

Arbuthnet on Aliments.

3. To bind the belly, or make coffive.

CONSTIPA'TION. n. f. [from conflipate.]

1. The act of crouding any thing into less room; condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and conflipation

Bacon's Natural Hillory. It requires either absolute sulness of matter, or a pretty close

constipution and mutual contact of its particles.

2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude. The inactivity of the gall occasions a constipation of the Arbuthnot on Ailments.

That which makes

CONSTITUENT. adj. [conflituens, Lat.in] That which makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence; elemental; effential; that of which any thing consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily conflituent of a man.

Dryden's Dufresnow. All animals derived all the enflituent matter of their bodies, Woodward. fuccessively, in all ages, out of this fund.

It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its constituent par-

ticles, should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in Bentley's Sermons. every point.

CONSTITUENT. n. f.

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler constituent than chance. Hale's Origin of Wankind.

nobler constituent than chance. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing.
The obstruction of the mesentery is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the allower. Arbuthnot on Al:ments. ent of the aliment.

3. He that deputes another, To CO'NSTITUTE v. o. [conflitus, Lat.]
1. To give formal existence; to make any thing what it is; to

Prudence 5 L

Prudence is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the consiituting of all others. Decay of Piety.

2. To erect; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and constituted by lawful authority, not against the law of God. Taylor's Holy Living.

5. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

Co'nstituter. n. s. [from constitute.] He that constitutes or appoints.

appoints.

CONSTITU'TION. n. f. [from constitute.]

The act of constituting; enacting; deputing; establishing;

producing.
State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualilities.

This is more beneficial to us than any other constitution.

This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, if it fuffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other; and so, being restored to its pristine constitution, became of the same contrary. dition as at first. Newton's Opticks.

3. Corporeal frame. Amongst many bad effects of this oily constitution, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age, are not subject to stricture of fibres.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native constitutions, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog.

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the prophers. of the members, animated by a healthful constitution.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

5. Temper of mind.

Dametas, according to the conflitution of a dull head, thinks no better way to shew himself wise than by suspecting every thing in his way.

Sidney.

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world

Some dear friend dead, conflictation
Could turn fo much the conflictation
Shakefp. Merchant of Venice. He desended himself with undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his constitution.

Established form of government; system of laws and

cuftoms.

The Norman conqu'ring all by might,

Mixing our customs, and the form of right, With foreign constitutions he had brought.

Daniel. 7. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive constitutions of our own churches.

Constitution, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by fome king or emis that law which is made and ordained by fome king or emperor; yet the canonifts, by adding the word facred to it, make it to fignify the fame as an ecclefiaftical canon.

Ayliffe.

CONSTITU'TIONAL. adj. [from conflitation.]

I. Bred in the conflitation; radical.

It is not probable any conflitational illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation.

Sharpe's Surgery.

CONSTITU'TIVE. adj. [from conflitate.]

I. That which conflitates any thing what it is; elemental; effential; productive.

fential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, fuch as neither naturally conflitutive, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The very elements and constitutive parts of a schismatick, being the esteem of himself, and the contempt of others.

Decay of Piety.

2. Having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRA'IN. v. a. [constraindre, Fr. constringo, Latin.]

1. To compel; to force to some action.

Thy sight, which should

Make our eyes flow with joy,

Constraint them to week.

Constrains them to weep. Shakefp. Coriolanus.

2. To hinder by force; to restain.

My fire in caves constrains the winds,

Can with a breath their clam rous rage appease;

They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas. Dryden. 3. To necessitate.

The scars upon your honour, therefore, he Does pity as constrained blemishes,
Nothing deserv'd.

Shakesp. Anthony

Nothing deserv'd. Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra. When to his lust Ægysthus gave the rein, Did fate or we th' adult'rous act constrain? Pope's Odyssey.

Pope's Odyffey.

4. To violate; to ravish.

Her spotless chastity,

Inhuman traitors, you constrain'd and forc'd. Shakespeare.

5. To confine; to prefs.

How the strait stays the slender waste constrain? CONSTRA'INABLE. adj. [from constrain.] Liable to constraint; chnoxious to compulfion.

Whereas men before stood bound in conscience to do as

reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, confirainable; and, if they outwardly transgress, punishable. Hooker.

Constrainer. n. f. [from conficain.] He that constrains.

Constraint. n. f. [contrainte, French.] Compulsion; compelling force; violence; act of over-ruling the desire; confinement.

I did suppose it founds.

I did suppose it should be on constraint; But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary. Like you a man, and hither led by same, Shakespeare.

Not by constraint. but by my choice, I came. Dryden.
The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty.

Locke.
To CONSTRICT. v. a. [constringo, constrictum, Latin.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compass.
2. To contract; to cause to shrink.

Such things as constrict the fibres and strengthen the folid Arbinbno! on Diet. CONSTRICTION. n. f. [from confiried.] Contraction; com-

pression.

The air which these receive into the lungs, may serve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the confination or dilatation of it, may probably affish them to ascend or descend in the water.

Constructor. n. s. [confinition, Latin.] That which compresses or contrasts

presses or contracts.

He supposed the constrictors of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the supercilious.

Arbuthnot and Pope.
To CONSTRINGE. v. a. [constringo, Latin.] To compress;

to contract; to bind.

The dreadful spout,

Which shipmen to the hurricano call, Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun. Shakespeare. Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits, intoxicate,

constrained the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. Arbuth.

Constrained adj. [constrained to the fluids. Arbuth.

Constrained adj. [constrained to the fluids. Arbuth.] Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Try a deep well, or a conservatory of snow, where the cold may be more constrained.

Le binds.

It binds

Our strengthened bodies in a cold embrace

Thomfor': Winter.

Constringent.

To CONSTRU'CT. v. a. [constructus, Lat.] To build; to form; to compile; to constitute.

Let there be an admiration of those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to construct this vast fabrick.

Boyle's Usefulness of Natural Philosophy.

Construction. n. f [constructio, Latin.]

1. The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.

2. The form of building; structure; conformation.

There's no art

To flew the mind's construction in the face. Shakespeare. The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and flint: the construction was a little various, according to the nature of

the foil, or the materials which they found.

Arbuthnot.

In grammar. The putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense.

Clarke's Latin Grammar.

Some particles constantly, and others in certain constructions, have the sense of a whole sentence centained in them. Locke. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentang-ling transpositions; the act of interpreting; explanation. This label, whose containing

Is to from fense in hardness, that I can Make no collection of it, let him shew

His skill in the construction. Shakefp. Cymbeline.

5. The fense; the meaning; interpretation.

In which fense although we judge the apostle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other construction more sound.

He that would live at ease, should always put the best construction on business and conversation.

Policiem in its own

Religion, in its own nature, produce good w.ll towards men, and puts the mildest construction u on every accident that befals them.

Special

6. Judgment; mental representation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable constructions seem strange, or favour of fingularity, that we have examined this point.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. Construction of Equations, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CONSTRUCTURE. n. f. [from construct.] Pile; edifice; fa-They shall the earth's constructure closely bind,

And to the center keep the parts confin'd. Blackmore.
To CO'NSTRUE. v. a. [construo, Latin.]
1. To range words in their natural order; to disentangle transpolition.

I'll teach mine eyes with meek humility, Love-learned letters to her eyes to read ;

Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can spell,
Will soon conceive, and learn to construe well.
Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires (I may almost say) a grammar apart to construe him.

Dryden.
Thus we are put to construe and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves either from the ignorance or malice of our advanced in the same says to free says the same says to say the same says to free says the same says the same says the says the same says the says the same says the s Stilling fleet.

2. To interpret; to explain; to shew the meaning.

I must crave that I be not so understood or construed, as if any such thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and affistance of God's most blessed spirit. Hooker. Hooker.

Construe the times to their necessities,

And you shall fay, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries.

Shakespeare.

When the word is construed into its idea, the double meaning vanishes.

70 CO'NSTUPRATE. v. a. [conflupro, Lat.] To violate;

to debauch; to defile.

Constupration. n. f. [from constaprate.] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL. adj. [confubstantialis, Latin.]
1. Having the same essence or subsistence.

The Lord our God, is but one God: in which indivisible unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself, we glorify that consultational word which is the Son; we bless and magnify the co-essential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost.

Hooker.

It continueth a body consultational with our bodies; a body of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth.

Hoker.

In their conceits the human nature of Christ was not confubflantial to ours, but of another kind. Brerewood.

Consubstantial'Lity. n. f. [from conf.bflantial.] Existence of more than one, in the same substance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and confubstantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven. Hammond on Fundamentals.

To Consubstantiate. v. a. [from con and fubstantia, Lat.]
To unite in one common substance or nature.

Consubstantiation. n. s. [from consubstantiate.] The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

In the point of confubstantiation, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind.

CO'NSUL. n.f. [conful, confulend, Latin]

The chief magistrate in the Roman republick.

Or never be fo noble as a conful,

Nor yoke with him for tribune. Shakefp. Coriolanus. Confuls of mod'rate pow'r in calms were made; When the Gauls came, one fole dictator sway'd.

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

Co'NSULAR. adj. [confularis, Latin.]

1. Relating to the conful.

The confular power had only the ornaments, without the force of the royal authority.

2. Consular Nan. One who had been conful.

Rife not the confular men, and left their places,
So foon as thou fat'it down?

Ben. Johnson's Catiline.

Co'nsulate. n. f. [confulatus, Lat] The office of conful.
His name and confutate were effaced out of all public registers and inscriptions. Addijon's Remarks on Italy.

Co'nsulship. n. f. [from conful.] The office of conful.

The patricians should do very ill,

To let the conjuiship be so dessi'd.

The lovely boy, with his auspicious face,
Shall Pollio's conjuship and triumph grace.

Dryden.

To CONSU'LT. v. n. [confusto, Lat.] I o take counsel together;
to deliberate in common. It has with before the person admitted to confultation.

Every man After the hideous starm that follow'd, was A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke Into a general proph cy, that this tempest, Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded

The fudden breach on't. Shakefp. Henry VIII. A senate-house, wherein three hundred and twenty men sat

A fenate-house, wherein three hundred and twenty men acconsulting always for the people.

I Mac. viii. 15.

Consult not with the slothful for any work.

He sent for his bosom friends, with whom he most considently consulted, and shew d the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive.

Clarendon.

To CONSULT. v. u.

 To ask advice of; as, be consulted his friends.
 To regard; to act with view or respect to.
 We are, in the first place, to consuit the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight.
The fenate owes its gratitude to Cato, L'Estrange.

Who with fo great a foul confults its fafety,

And guards our lives, while he neglects his own. Addison.

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou hast consulted shame to thy house, by cutting off many cople.

Heb. ii. 10.

Many things were there co-sulted for the future, yet nothing

was positively resolved. Clarendon.

was positively resolved.

4. To search into; to examine; as, to consult an authour.

Co'nsult. n. s. [from the verb. It is variously accented.]

1. The act of consulting.

Yourself in person head one chosen half,
And march t' oppress the faction in consult

With dying Dorax.

Dryden's Don Sebastian.

2. The effect of consulting; determination.

He said, and rose the first; the council broke;
And all their grave consults dissolved in smoke.

Dryden.

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and confults of our whole number, to confider of the former labours. Bacon.

A confult of coquets below
Was call d, to rig him out a beau.

Consulta'tion. n. f. [from confult.]

1. The act of confulting; fecret deliberation. Swift.

The chief priests held a consultation with the elders and fcribes. Mark, XV. 1.

2. A number of persons consulted together; a council.

A confultation was called, wherein he advised a salivation.

Wiseman of Alsceles.

3. [In law.] Consultation is a writ, whereby a cause, being for-

3. [In law.] Confultatio is a writ, whereby a cause, being formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party, they do find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully called from the court christian; then, upon this consultation or deliberation, decree it to be returned again.

Consulter. n. s. [from consult.] One that consults or asks council or intelligence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a consulter

with familiar spirits, or a wizard.

Deutr. xviii. II.

Const'MABLE. adj. [from confume.] Susceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

It does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not confumable by fire; but yet there is this inconvenience, that it doth contract so much fuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with some of the purest oil which is ordinary to be bought, that in a very few days it did chook and extinguish the flame. that in a very few days it did choak and extinguish the flame. Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or less, our importation or exportation of confumable commodities.

To CONSU'ME. v. a. [c:nfumo, Lat.] To waste; to spend;

Where two raging fires meet together,

Where two raging fires meet together,

They do confume the thing that feeds their fury. Shakespeare.

Thou shalt carry much feed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in; for the locusts shall confume it. Deut. xxviii.

Thus in soft anguish she confumes the day,

Thomson's Spring.

Nor quits her deep retirement. Thomson's Spring.
To Consu'me. v. n. To waste away; to be exhausted.

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they meet, consume. Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.

Consu'mer. n. s. [from consume] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

Money may be confidered as in the hands of the confumer, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to ex-

To CONSU'MMATE. v. a. [conformer, Fr. confummare, Lat.]
To complete; to perfect; to finish; to end. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

To confummate this business happily. Shakesp. King John.
There shall we consummate our spousal rites. Shakespeare.
The person was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker sufficient to consummate the fraud in the stronger.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

He had a mind to confummate the happiness of the day. Tatler. CONSUMMATE. adj. [from the verb.] Complete; perfect;

finished; omnibus numeris absolutus.

I do but stay 'till your marriage be consummate. Shakespeare.

Earth, in her rich attire

Consummate, lovely smil'd. Milton's Paradise Loss.

Gratian, among his maxims for raising a man to the most consummate greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions, and to secure a good historian.

Addison's Freeholder.

If a man of perfect and confummate virtue falls into a misfortune, it raises our pity, but not our terrour.

Consumma Tion. n. s. [from consummate.]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to

The end of the present system of things; the end of the wo From the first beginning of the world unto the last con-/ummation

fummation thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be otherwise. Hooker.

3. Death; end of life.
Ghoft, unlaid, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!

Quiet confummation have, Shakefp. Cymbeline.

And renowned be thy grave!

Shakesp. Cymbeline.

Consu'mption. n. s. [consumptio, Latin.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities the value rises as its quantity is less and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its confump-Locke.

Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or consumption; but are, at this day, the highest mountains in those countries. Woodward.

day, the highest mountains in those countries. Woodward.

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

3. [In physick.] A waste of muscular sless. It is frequently attended with a hectick sever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes. Quincy. Consumptions sqw

In hollow bones of man. Shakesp. Timon. The stoppage of womens courses, if not suddenly looked to, sets them into a conjumption, dropsy, or other disease.

Harvey on Consumptions.

CONSUMPTIVE. adj. [from confume.]
1. Destructive; wasting;, exhausting; having the quality of confuming.

A long consumptive war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France.

Addison.

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Nothing taints found lungs fooner than inspiring the breath consumptive lungs.

Harvey on Consumptions.

of confumptive lungs.

The lean, confumptive wench, with coughs decay'd,
Is call'd a pretty, tight, and flender maid.

By an exact regimen a confumptive person may hold out for

Arbuthnet on Diet.

CONSU'MPTIVENESS. n. f. [from consumptive.] A tendency to a confumption.

CONSU'TILE. adj. [confutilis, Latin.] That is fewed or stitched together.
To CONTA'BULATE. v. a. [contabulo, Latin.] To floor

with boards.

with boards.

Contabula'tion. n. f. [contabulatio, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CONTACT. n. f. [contactus, Latin.] Touch; close union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass is the spirit of the passon loved, which causeth the delire of into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon solloweth that appetite of contast and conjunction.

Bacon's Natural History.

tast and conjunction.

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it feemed in that place of contact to be wholly transmitted.

Newton. The air, by its immediate contact, may coagulate the blood

which flows along the air-bladders.

Contaction. n. f. [contactus, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at fome diffance, and destructive

without corporal contaction, there is no high improbability.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CONTAGION. n. f. [contagio, Latin.]
2. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play false,

I do digest the poison of thy flesh, Being strumpeted by thy contagion.

In infection and contagion from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body paffive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, repulfed. Bacon.

2. Infection; propagation of mischief, or disease.

Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and contagion of example. King Charles.

Down fell they, And the dire his renew'd, and the dire form Catch'd by contugion. Miiton's Paradife Loft.

3. Pestilence; venomous emanations.
Will he steal out of his wholsome bed,

To dare the vile contagion of the night?

Contagion of the night?

Contagion of the night?

Contagion of the night?

Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pestilential.

The jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night,

From their misty jaws
Breath foul, contagious darkness in the air. Shake Speare. We ficken foon from her contagious care,

Grieve for her forrows, groan for her despair. Conta'Glousness. n. f. [from contagious.] T Prior. The quality of being contagious.
To CONTAIN. v. a. [continco, Latin.]

1. To hold as a veffel.

2. To comprise; as a writing. There are many other things which Jesus did, the which if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.

John, xxi. 25.
Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture. 1 Pet. ii. 6.

Wherefore also it is contained in the least to bounds.

To restrain; to with-hold; to keep within bounds.

All men should be contained in duty ever after, without the Spenser on Ireland.

terrour of warlike forces.

I tell you, firs,

If you should smile, he grows impatient .-Shakefp.

Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves.
To CONTAIN. v. n. To live in continence. I felt the ardour of my passion increase, 'till I could no longer

Arbuthnot and Pope. CONTA'INABLE. adj. [from contain.] Possible to be contained.
The air, containable within the cavity of the eolipile, amounted to eleven grains.

To CONTA'MINATE. v. a. [contamino, Latin.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

Shall we now

Shall we now Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? Shakespeare.

A base pander holds the chamber-door,

Whilst by a slave, no gentler than a dog, His fairest daughter is contaminated. Shakesp. Henry V: Do it not with poison; strangle her in her bed,

Even in the bed she hath contaminated.

I quickly shed

Some of his bastard-blood; and, in disgrace,
Bespoke him thus: contaminated, base,
And misbegotten blood I spill of thine.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to sless, to a terrestrial converse; yet 'tis like the sun, without contaminating its beams.

Clause it. Glanville.

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and contaminates the honour thereof as much as in him lies.

Aylife's Parergon.

CONTA'MINATE. adj. [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled.

What if this body, confecrate to thee,

By ruffian luft should be contaminate.

Shakespear Shakespeare. CONTAMINA'TION. n f. [from contaminate.] Pollution; defilement.

CONTE MERATED. adj. [contemeratus, Latin.] Violated; pol-

To CONTE'MN. v. a. [contemno, Latin.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be contemned,

Than still contemned and flattered. Shakefp. King Lear. Pygmalion then the Tyrian sceptre sway'd;

One who contemn'd divine and human laws;
Then strife ensu'd.

Dryden's Virgil's Eneid.

CONTE MNER. n. f. [from contemn.] One that contemns; a despifer; a scorner. He counsels him to persecute innovators of worship, not only

as contemners of the gods, but disturbers of the state. South.

To CONTE MPER. v. a. [contempero, Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.

The leaves qualify and contemper the heat, and hinder the apporation of moisture.

\*Ray on the Creation. evaporation of moisture. CONTE'MPERAMENT. n. f. [from contempero, Latin.] The

There is nearly an equal contemperament of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere. Derham. To CONTE MPERATE. v. a. [from contemper.] To diminish any quality by fomething contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and con-

temperate the air, but refresh and humectate the earth. Brown.

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and contemperating the humours.

Wiseman's Surgery.

CONTEMPERA'TION. n. f. [from contemperate.]

1. The act of diminishing any quality by admit ture of the contrary; the act of moderating or to prering.

The use of air, without which there is no continuation in

life, is not nutrition, but the contemperation of fervour in the Brown's Vulgar Errours. heart. 2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the contemperations of their natural humours, than there is in their
phantafies.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

To CONTE MPLATE. v. a [contemplor, Lat.] To consider
with continued attention; to study; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to contemplate what we have a great defire to know. Watts. To CONTE MPLATE. v. n. To muse; to think studiously with

long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest;

So many hours must I contemplate. Shakesp. Henry XI. Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, contemplating over the same as if he had been Jupiter. Peachant Shakefp. Henry WL. How can I consider what belongs to myself, when I have Drydet. been fo long contemplating on you.

CONTEM

CONTEMPLA'TION. n. f. [from contemplate.]

Meditation; fludious thought on any subject; continued at-How now, what ferious contemplation are you in it Shake peare's King Lear.

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view.

Locke.

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things. tention to facred things. I have breathed a fecret vow,

To live in prayer and contemplation,
Only attended by Nerissa here.

3. The faculty of study; opposed to the power of action.
There are two functions, contemplation and practice, according to that general division of objects; some of which entertain our speculation, others employ our actions.

Contemplative adj. [from contemplate.]

I. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.
Fixt and contemplative their looks,
Still turning over nature's books.

Denham.

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.
I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs: my life hath I have breathed a fecret vow, I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs: my life hath rather been contemplative than active.

Bacon. Contemplative men may be without the pleasure of discovering the secrets of state, and men of action are commonly without the lecrets of state, and men or action are commonly without the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art.

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the contemplative faculty of man.

Contemplative faculty of man.

Contemplative arteriors with deep attention.

Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

Contemplators. n. f. [Latin.] One employed in study; an enquirer after knowledge; a student.

In the persian tongue the word magus imports as much as a contemplator of divine and heavenly science.

The Platonick contemplators raises both these descriptions. The Platonick contemplators reject both these descriptions, founded upon parts and colours. Brown's Vulgar Errours. CONTE MPORARY. adj. [contemporain, French.]

1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was contemporary to Lucas.

2. Born at the same time. 2. Born at the same time. A grove born with himself he sces, And loves his old contemporary trees. Cowley. The loves his old tonemporary trees.

2. Existing at the same point of time.

It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow to be the same; or bring ages past and suture together, and make them contemporary.

Locke.

Contemporary. n. s. One who lives at the same time with another. All this in blooming youth you have atchiev'd;
Nor are your foil'd contemporaries griev'd.

As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindness from our contemporaries; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, censorious, and detracting.

The active part of mankind, as they do most for the good of their contemporaries, very deservedly gain the greatest share in their applauses.

Addison. To Conte mforise. v. a. [con and tempus, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.

The indifferency of their existences contemporised into our actions, admits a farther consideration. Brown's Vulgar Errours. It was neither in contempts or pride that I did not bow. Esth.

Exposes men to foorn and base contempt,

Exposes men to foorn and base contempt, Even from their nearest friends.

There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of contempt; it bains thing made up of these two ingredients, an undervasiting of a man, upon a belief of his utter usels and anability, and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the sense belief and slight esteem of him. South's Sermons. His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud contempt Dryden. Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. 2. The state of being despised; vileness.

The place was like to come unto contempt.

Conte'mptible. adj. [from contempt.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.

No man truly knows himself, but he growth daily more contemptible in his own eyes.

From no one wice exempt. From no one vice exempt,

And most contemptible to shun contempt.

2. Despised; scorned; neglected.

There is not so contemptible a plant or animal that does not consound the most enlarged understanding.

3. Scornful; apt to despise. This is no proper use.

If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll feorn it; for the man hath a contemptible spirit.

Contemptible in his own eyes.

Tope.

Pope.

Locke.

Locke.

Scornful; apt to despise. This is no proper use.

If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll feorn it; for the man hath a contemptible spirit.

Shakespeare.

Contemptible in his own eyes.

Taylor.

Pope. being contemptible; the state of being despised; meanness; vileness; baseness; cheapness.

Who, by a steddy practice of virtue, comes to discern the contemptibleness of those baits wherewith he allures us.

Decay of Piety. CONTE'MPTIBLY. adv. [from contemptible.] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

Know'st thou not

Their language, and their ways? They also know,

Milton: And reason not contemptibly.

Milton:

CONTE'MPTUOUS. adj. [from contempt.] Scornful; apt to defpise; using words or actions of contempt; insolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend

him, casting our hopes on the peace which we trust to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious presumption, and even a contemptuous laughing to fcorn and deriding of Jod, his laws Raleigh and precepts.

Some much averse I found, and wond'rous harsh,

Milton. Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite. Milton.
Rome, the proudest part of the heathen world, entertained the most contemptuous opinion of the Jews.

Contemptuously. adv. [from contemptuous.] With scorn; with despite; scornfully; despitefully.

Lebour my name against the bruising some

th despite; scornfully; despiterumy.

I throw my name against the bruising stone,

Trampling contemptuously on thy diadem. Shakespeare.

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and

Taylor. used contemptuously. If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated con-temptuously in age; and the baser his enemies, the more intolerable the affront.

A wise man would not speak contemptuously of a prince, though out of his dominions.

Tillotson.

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. n. f. [from contemptuous.] Disposition to contempt; insolence.

To CONTE'ND: v. n. [contendo, Latin.]

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.

Hector's forehead spit forth blood

At Greeien swords contending. At Grecian swords contending.
When he reads

Shatefreare.

Thy personal venture in the rebels flight, His wonders and his praises do contend Which should be thine or his. Shake Speare. Death and nature do contend about them, Whether they live or die.

Shakespeare. Diffres not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. Deuteronomy.

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

3. It has for before the ground or cause of contention.

You sit above, and see vain men below

Contend for what you only can bestow.

The question which our author would contend for, if he did not forget it, is what persons have a right to be obeyed. Locke.

4. Sometimes about.

He will find that many things he fiercely contended about were Decay of Piety.

5. It has with before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war, When dying clouds contend with growing light. Shakefp. If we confider him as our maker, we cannot contend with

Temple. him.

him.
6. Sometimes against.

In ambitious strength I did

Contend against thy valour.

Shakespeare.

To CONTE'ND. v. a. To dispute any thing; to contest.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
And on the green contend the wrestler's prize.

A time of war at length will come,

When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome. Dryd.

Thus low we lie,

Shut from this day and that contended sky.

Dryden.

Shut from this day and that contended sky. Dryden. CONTENDENT. n. f. [from contend.] Antagonist; opponent; champion; combatant.

In all notable changes and revolutions the contendents have been still made a prey to the third party.

L'Estrange.

Conte'nder. n. s. [from contend.] Combatant; champion.

The contenders for it, look upon it as an undeniable truth.

Those disputes often arise in good earnest, where the two contenders do really believe the different propositions which they Watts.

fupport.

CONTENT. adj. [contentus, Latin.]

1. Satisfied fo as not to repine; es easy, though not highly

Born to the spacious empire of the Nine,
One wou'd have thought she shou'd have been content,
To manage well that mighty government.

Who is content, is happy.

A man is perfectly content with the state he is in, when he

is perfectly without any uneafiness.

Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease, Locke.

Pose. Content with science in the vale of peace. 5 M 2. Satisfied

2. Satisfied fo as not to oppose. Submit you to the people's voices, Allow their officers, and be content Shakespeare. To fuffer lawful censure. To CONTE'NT. v. a. [from the adjective.]
1. To fatisfy so as to stop complaint; not to offend; to appeale without plenary happiness or complete gratification. Content thyself with this much, and let this satisfy thee, Sidney. that I love thee.

It doth much content me Shake peare. To hear him so inclin'd. If a man so temper his actions, as in some one of them he doth content every faction, the musick of praise will be fuller. Bac. Great minds do sometimes content themselves to threaten, when they could destroy.

Do not content yourselves with obscure and consused ideas, where clearer are to be attained.

Tillotson.

Watts. 2. To please; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel, Because his painted skin contents the eye? Shakespeare.

Conte'nt. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happiness; such satisfaction as, though it does not fill up desire, appeases complaint.

Nought's had, all's spent,

Where our desire is got without content.

Shakespeare. One thought content the good to be enjoy'd; This every little accident deftoy'd. Dryden. A wife content his even foul fecur'd; By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd. Smith. 2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined.
Others for language all their care express, And value books, as women men, for dress; Their praise is still—the style is excellent; The fense they humbly take upon content.

Pope.

3. [From contentus, contained.] That which is contained, or [From contentus, contained.]
included in any thing.
Though my heart's content firm love doth bear,
Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear.
Shakefp.
Scarcely any thing can be certainly determined of the
particular contents of any single mass of ore by mere inspection.
Woodward's Natural History. These experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals: in a lax and weak habit fuch a ferum might afford other contents.

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships, of great Bacon. contents. Arbuthnot. It were good to know the geometrical content, figure, and fituation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural That which is comprised in a writing. In this sense the plural only is in use.

I have a letter from her Of fuch contents, as you will wonder at. Shakelpeare. I shall prove these writings not counterfeits, but authentick, and the contents true, and worthy of a divine original. Grew's Cosmol. The contents of both books come before those of the first book, in the thread of the story.

Contenta'tion. n. f. [from content.] Satisfaction; content. Addison. I feek no better warrant than my own conscience, nor no greater pleasure than mine own contentation. Sidney. The shield was not long after incrusted with a new rust, and is the same; a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great contentation of the learned. Arbuthnot.

Contentation of the learned. Arbuthnot.

Contentation of the learned. Arbuthnot.

Satisfied; at quiet; not repining; not demanding more; easy, though not plenarily happy. Barbarofla, in hope by fufferance to obtain another kingdom, scenied contented with the answer. Knolles. Dream not of other worlds Contented that thus far has been reveal'd, Not of earth only, but of highest heav'n. If he can descry Milton. Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls, And begs his fate, and then contented falls.

To distant lands Vertumnus never roves, Denbam. Like you, contented with his native groves.

Contention. n. f. [contentio, Latin.]

1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrel; mutual opposition.

Can we with manners ask what was the difference?

— Safely, I think; 'twas a contention in publick. Shakefp.

But avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and contentions and strivings. Can they keep themselves in a perpetual contention with their ease, their reason, and their God, and not endure a short combat with a finful custom. Decay of Piety.

The ancients made contention the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the divi-tions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and

common bond.

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a strife!
What is your quarrel? how began it first? What is your quarrel? how began it first?

No quarrel, but a sweet contention.

Shakespeare.

Eagernes; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and contention to effect what you are about, will continually suggest to you several artifices. Holder.

This is an end, which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost contention to obtain.

Contention to obtain.

Contentions adj. [from contend.] Quarrelsom; given to debate; perverse; not peaceable.

Thou think'st much that this contentious storm

Invades us to the skin. Shakefpeare. Invades us to the fkin. There are certain contentious humours that are never to be pleased. L'Estrange. Rest made them sure, seems and policy contentious.

Contentious Jurisdiction. [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices, and judges, have a contentious jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions.

Chambers. Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and cu-CONTE'NTIOUSLY. adv. [from contentious.] Perversely; quarrelfomely. We shall not contentiously rejoin, or only to justify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer affertions. Brown. Brown. Contentiousness. n. f. [from contentious.] Proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence; quarressomeness. Do not contentiousness and cruelty, and study of revenge, feldom fail of retaliation? Bentley. CONTENTLESS. adj. [from content.] Discontented; distatisfied; uneafy. Best states, contentles, Have a distracted and most wretched being, Worse than the worst content.

Contentent. n. s. [from content, the verb.]

1. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction.

Such mens contentment must be wrought by stratagem: the usual method of fare is not for them. Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and its Maker, and contentment in his will is the best remedy we can apply to missortunes.

Temple. Hooker. Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleasure of eating, temperance.

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,
Those call it pleasure, and contentment these.

But now no face divine contentment wears,
The all black sadges or contentment wears, 'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. Pope. 2. Gratification. At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some contentment in viewing of a samous city.

Wotton: CONTE'RMINOUS. adj. [conterminus, Latin.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries. This infenfibly conformed fo many of them, as were conterminous to the colonies and garrifons, to the Roman laws.

Hale's Law of England.

Conterra Neous. adj. [conterraneus, Lat.] Of the fame country.

To CONTE'ST. v. a. [contester, Fr. probably from contra testari, Latin.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in qustion. 'Tis evident, upon what account none have prefumed to contest the proportion of these ancient pieces.

To Contest. v. n. Followed by with.

1. To strive; to contend.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of contesting with it. When there are hopes of victory.

Runner. testing with it, when there are hopes of victory. To vie; to emulate. As hotly and as nobly with thy love, As ever in ambitious strength I did Contend against thy valour. Shake speare.

Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove control.

Unchang'd, immortal, and supremely blest?

Contest. n. s. [from the verb.] Dispu'e; difference; debate.

This of old no less contests did move,

Than when for Homer's birth sev'n cities strove. A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for contest about it. Locke. Leave all noify contests, all immodest clamours, and brawling language. CONTE'STABLE. adj. [from contest.] That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

Contest Ableness. n. s. [from contestable.] Possibility of contest

CONESTA'TION. n. f. [from contest.] The act of contesting;

debate; strife. Doors shut, visits forbidden, and, which was worse, diver contestations, even with the queen herself.

Wottom

After years spent in domestick, unsociable contestations, the found means to withdraw. Clarendon.

CON

To CONTE'X. v. a. [contexo, Lat.] To weave together; to

unite by interpolition of parts.

The fluid body of quickfilver is contexed with the falts it carries up in sublimation.

Boyle.

CO'NTEXT. n. f. [contextus, Latin.] The general feries of a discourse; the parts of the discourse that precede and follow the fentence quoted.

That chapter is really a representation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practife of his duty; as is manifest from the context. Hammond.

CONTE'XT. adj. [from contex.] Knit together; firm.
Hollow and thin, for lightness; but withal context and firm,

CONTE'XTURE. n. f. [from contex.] The disposition of parts one amongst others; the composition of any thing out of separate parts; the fystem; the constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate contexture; his limbs rather sturdy

than dainty.

Every species, afterwards expressed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful contexture of created beings. Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.

Hence 'gan relax The ground's contexture; hence Tartarian dregs,

Sulphur, and nitrous spume enkindling fierce, Bellow'd within their darksome caves.

This apt, this wife contexture of the fea,
Makes it the ships, driv'n by the winds, obey;
Whence hardy merchants sail from shore to shore. Blackm.

CONTIGNA'TION. n. f. [contignatio, Latin.]

1. A frame of beams or boards joined together.

We mean a porch, or cloifter, or the like, of one contignation, and not in floried buildings.

Wotton.

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick.

Contiguity. n. f. [from contiguous.] Actual contact; fituation in two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural imitation and disposition conforming unto contiguity.

Brown.

The immediate contiguity of that convex were a real space.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CONTIGUOUS. adj. [contiguus, Latin.]

1. Meeting fo as to touch; bordering upon each other; not

feparate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous, as it cometh to pass betwixt confissing bodies.

The loud missule

The loud missule

Of chaos far remov'd; lest fierce extremes, Contiguous, might distemper the whole frame.
The East and West

Milton.

Upon the globe, a mathematick point Only divides: thus happiness and misery,

And all extremes, are still contiguous.

Distinguish them by the diminution of the light and shadows, joining the contiguous objects by the participation of their colours.

When I viewed it too near, the two halfs of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but feemed conti-guous at one of their angles. Newton.

2. It has fometimes with.

Water, being contiguous with air, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not. CONTIGUOUSLY. adv. [from contiguous.] Without any inter-

Vening spaces.

Thus disembroil'd, they take their proper place,
The next of kin contiguously embrace,
And soes are sunder'd by a larger space.

Contiguousness. n. s. [from contiguous.] Close connection;
Diet.

Diet.

CO'NTINENCE. 3.n. f. [continentia, Latin.]

1. Restr. int; command of one's felf.

Te knew what fay; he knew also when to leave off, a continence which is practifed by few writers. Dryden.

2. Chastity in general.

Where is he?

In her chamber, making a fermon of continency to her,

Shakespeare. and rails, and swears, and rates.
Suffer not dishonour to approach

Th' imperial seat; to virtue consecrate,

To justice, continence, and nobility. Shakespeare.

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Content without lawful venery, is continence; without un-lawful, chaftity. Grew.

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures.

Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence, of married persons. Taylor.

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Answers ought to be made before the same judge, before

whom the depositions were produced, lest the continence of the course should be divided; or, in other terms, lest there should be.a discontinuance of the cause.

CO'NTINENT. adj. [continens, Latin.]

1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures.

Life

Hath been as continent, as chafte, as true,

As I am now unhappy.

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a continent forbearance, 'till the speed of his rage goes flower. Shake Speare.

Philips.

3. Continuous; connected.

The North-east part of Asia is, if not continent with the West side of America, yet certainly it is the least disjoined by sea of all that coast of Asia.

Brerewood.

CO'NTINENT. n f [continens, Latin.]

1. Land not disjoined by the fea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent,

By the rude ocean, from the continent; Or thus created, it was sure design'd To be the sacred resuge of mankind.

Waller The declivity of rivers will be so much the less, and therefore the continents will be the less drained, and will gradually increase in humidity

That which contains any thing. This sense is perhaps only

in Shakespeare.
You shall find in him the continent of what part a gentleman would fee. Shake speare.

O cleave my fides!

Heart once be stronger than thy continent,

Crack thy frail cafe.

Shake [peare.

Rive your contending continents.

Shakespeare.

To CON I'INGE. v. n. [contingo, Lat.] To touch; to reach;

Dist. Close pent up guilts,

CONTINGENCE. ? n.f. [from contingent.] The quality of being CONTINGENCY. S fortuitous; accidental possibility.

Their credulities affent unto any prognosticks, which, confidering the contingency in events, are only in the prescience of God.

Brown's Fulzar Errours.

For once, O heav'n! unfold thy adamantine book;

If not thy firm, immutable degree,

At least the second page of great contingency, Such as consists with wills originally free Dryden. Aristotle says, we are not to build certain rules upon the contingency of human actions.

South.

CONTINGENT. adj. [contingens, Latin.] Falling out by chance ; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something suture; se-

Hazard naturally implies in all conditions of the condly, fomething contingent.

I first thoroughly informed myself in all material circumfances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing casual or contingent in any one of those circumstances.

Woodward's Natural History.

CONTINGENT. n. f.

1. Arthing in the hands of chance.

By contingents we are to understand those things which come to pass without an human forecast.

His understanding could almost pierce into suture contingents, his conjectures improving even to prophecy.

2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division; thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to surnish his contingent of men, money, and munition.

Contingent of men, money, and munition.

Contingent of the leading of the contingent. Accidentally; without any settled rule.

out any settled rule.

It is digged out of the earth contingently, and indifferently, as the pyritæ and agates. Woodward.

CONTI'NGENTNESS. n. f. [from contingent.] Accidentalness.
CONTI'NUAL. adj. [continuus, Latin.]
1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption; successive without any space of time between. Continual is used of time, and

continuius of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a continual feast.

'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears.

2. [In law.] A continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, fome respect, we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be disseised of land, into which, though I have right unto it, I dare not enter, for fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold on my right of entry to the best opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live; and so I save the right of entry to my Cowels within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in fome respect, we cannot attain without danger. For exam-

CONTI'NUALLY. adv. [from continual.]

1. Without pause; without interruption.

The drawing of the boughs into the inside of a room, where a fire is continually kept, hath been tried with grapes. Bacon's Natural History.

2. Without ceafing.
Why do not all animals continually increase in bigness, dur-Bentley. ing the whole space of their lives?

CONTI'NUAN : E. n. f. [from continue.]

1. Succession uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation, or the continuance of his species.

2. Permanence in one flate.

Continuance of evil doth initself increase evil. Sidney. A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one stay, yet with the continuance continually hath its heat increased.

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by suggesting something which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, avowed continuance in sins. South.

Abode in a place.

4. Duration; lastingness.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence, that you call in question the continuan e of his love. Shakesp.

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of no greater

That pleasure is not of greater continuance, which arises from the prejudice or malice of its hearers.

Hayward.

Hayward.

Addison.

Perseverance.
 To them who, by patient continuance in well-doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. Ro. ii. 7.

6. Progression of time. In thy book all my members were written, which in conti-cance were fashioned.

Pf. cxxxix. 16. nuance were fashioned.

CONTINUATE. adj. [continuatus, Latin.]

 Immediately united.
 We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made continuate with his. Hooker.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A most incomparable man breath'd, as it were, Shakesp.

To an untirable and continuate goodness. Shakesp.

Continuation. adj. [from continuate.] Protraction, or succession university.

These things must needs be the works of providence,

the continuati n of the species, and upholding the world. Ray.

The Roman poem is but the second part of the Ilias; a continuation of the same story.

CONTI'NUATIVE. n. f. [from continuate.] An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added continuatives ; as Rome remains to this day, which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is.

CONTINUATOR. n. f. [from continuate.] He that continues or keeps up the feries or succession.

It feems injurious to providence to ordain a way of produc-

tion which should destroy the producer, or contrive the conti-nuation of the species by the destruction of the continuator. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To CONTINUE. v. n. [continuer, Fr. continuo, Latin.] .

To remain in the same state.

The multitude continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. Mat. xv. 32.

To last; to be durable.

Thy kingdom shall not continue.

For here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to me.

I Sa. xiii. 14.

Heb. xi. 14. come.

3. To preserve.

If ye continue in my word, then ye are my disciples in-go. viii. 31. deed.

To CONTINUE. v. a.

To protract, or repeat without interruption.
O continue thy loving kindness unto them. Pf. xxxvi. 10.

2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

The dark abys, whose boiling gulph

Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length, From hell continu'd reaching th' utmost orb

Of this frail world.

Here Priam's son, Deiphobus, he found, Whose face and limbs were one continu'd wound;

Difthonest, with lop'd arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the series of a conflant continued succession is lost; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of rest between.

You know how to make yourfelf happy, by only continuing fuch a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. Pope. CONTI'NUEDLY. adv. [from continued.] Without interruption;

without ceafing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a continuedly uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of fin.

CONTINUER. n. f. [from continue.] Having the power of per-

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a continuer. Shake Speare.

CONTINUITY. n. f. [continuitas, Latin.]

1. Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of solution of continuity.

Bacon.

After the great lights there must be great shadows, which we call reposes, because in reality the fight would be tired, if it were attracted by a continuity of glittering objects. . Dryd.

It wraps itself about the flame, and by its continuity hinders any air or nitre from coming. Addison

2. In physick.

That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of continuity. Quincy.

As in the natural body a wound or folution of continuity is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual. The folid parts may be contracted by diffolving their continuity; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself. Arbuthnot. Continuous. adj. [continuus, Latin.] Joined together with-

out the intervention of any space.

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become continuous, and are blended.

Newton.

To whose dread expanse,

To whole dread expanie,

Continuous depth, and wond'rous length of course,

Thomson. To CON TO'RT. v. a. [rontortus, Latin.] To twift; to writhe.

The vertebral arteries are variously concorted. Air feems to confift of spires contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass. Cheyne.

CONTO'RTION. n. f. [from contort.] Twift; wry motion; flexture.

Difruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and fudden stretch or contortion.

How can the acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the contertions of every muscular motion in the face?

CONTO'UR. n. f. [French] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CO'NTRA. A Latin preposition used in composition, which

fignifies against.

CONTRA'BAND. adj. [contrabando, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expression, or a

thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be starved or forfeited, like contraband goods.

To CO'NTRABAND. v. a. [from the adjective.] To import

goods prohibited.

To CONTRA'CT. v. a. [contractus, Latin.]

I. To draw together; to fhorten.

Why love among the virtues is not known,

Is, that love contracts them all in one.

2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain.

On him thy graces did liberty bestow;

But first contracted, that if ever found,

His best should pay the forseit. Donne.

But first contracted, that it ever found,
His head should pay the forfeit.

2. To betroth; to affiance.
The truth is, she and I, long since contracted,
Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us.
She was a lady of the highest condition in that country,
Tatler.

4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of enemies he could not but contract good store, while

moving in fo high a fphere. King Charles.

He that but conceives a crime in thought,

Contracts the danger of an actual fault.

Like friendly colours, found them both unite,

And each from each contract new strength and light. Dryden. Pope. Such behaviour we contract by having much conversed with persons of high stations. Swift.

5. To shorten; to abridge; to epitomise. To CONTRACT. v. n.

Milton.

I. To shrink up; to grow short.
Whatever empties the vessels, gives room to the fibres to contract. Arbuthnot. To bargaine as, to contract for a quantity of provisions.

adj. [from the verb.] Affiance; contracted. CONTRACT.

First was he contract to lady Lucy; Your mother lives a witness to that vory. CONTRACT. n. f. [from the verb. Anciently ccented on th 7 r. An act whereby two parties are brought ngether; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual contract, with the consent to execute them by common strength, they make the rise of all civil governments.

Temple. Temple.

Shall Ward draw contracts with a statesman's skill?

Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will?

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one

Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children ?-

-I did, with his contract with Lady Lucy, And his contract by deputy in France. Shakespeare. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included. CONTRACTEDNESS. n. f. [from contracted:] being contracted; contraction. The state of

Diet. Posibility of CONTRACTIBI'LITY. n. f. [from contractible.] Pobeing contracted; quality of fuffering contraction.

By

By this continual contractibility and dilatibility by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a conftant motion. Arbuthnot. CONTRA'CTIBLE. adj. [ from contract. ] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders, dilatable and contractible, are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulfion of it.

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS. n. f. [from contractible.]
of fuffering contraction. The quality Diet.

CONTRA'CTILE. adj. [from contract.] Having the power of contraction, or of thortening itself.

The arteries are elastick tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood still forward. Arbuthnot.

CONTRA'CTION. n. f. [contractio, Latin.]

1. The act of contracting or fhortening.

The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can prejudice but by omissions or con-

The act of shrinking or shriveling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary conArbuthnot. tractions. Arbuthnot. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow com-

Some things induce a contraction in the nerves, placed in the

mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. Bacon.

Comparing the quantity of contraction and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greatest in the Newton.

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or fyllables to one.

5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation or contraction; as, the writing is full of contractions.

Contractor. n. f. [from contract.] One of the parties to a

contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your contractor; for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief.

Taylor.

All matches, friendships, and societies are dangerous and inconvenient, where the contractors are not equals. L'Estrange. To CONTRADI'CT. v. a. [contradico, Latin.]

1. To oppose verbally; to affert the contrary to what has been

afferted.

It is not lawful to contradict a point of history which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander. Dryden.

To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppose.

No truth can contradict any truth.

Hooker. I contradict your banes:

If you will marry, make your loves to me. Shakespeare.

Contradicter. n. f. [from contradict.] One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.

If no contradicter appears herein, and the suit was only commenced against such as openly reproached him, in respect of his legitimacy, it will furely be good for the inheritance

elf.

Ayliffe.

If a gentleman is a little fincere in his representations, he Swift.

is fure to have a dozen contradicters. Contradiction. n. f. [from contradict.] 1. Verbal opposition; controversial affertion. That tongue,

Inspir'd with contradiction, durst oppose

A third part of the gods.

2. Opposition.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. Hebrews.

3. Inconsistency; incongruity in words or thoughts.

The apostle's advice to be angry and fin not, was a contradiction in their philosophy. South. If truth he once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in contradiction to it.

Grew.

4. Contractiety, in thought or effect. All contradictions from in those minds, which neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely fink into the sea of

Sidney. Laws human must be made without contradiction unto any positive law in scripture. Hooker.

Can he make deathless death? That were Strange contradiction, which to God himself Impossible is held; as argument Of weakness, not of pow'r.

Contradictious. adj. [from contradict.]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

Milton.

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are fo different in one place from what they are in another, so party coloured and contradictious, that one would think the

party coloured and contradictious, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. Collier.

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

Contradictiousness. n. s. [from contradictious.] Inconfistency; contrariety to itself.

No XXXI.

This opinion was, for its absurdity and contradictiousness, unworthy of the contemplation and refined spirit of Plato. Norris's Miscellanies.

CONTRADI'CTORILY. adv. [from contradictory.] Inconfiftently with himself; oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed hereon, have so diversely, contra-

rily, or contradictorily delivered themselves, that no affirmative from thence can be reasonably deduced. Brown's Vulg. Err. Contradictory.] Opposition

in the highest degree.

CONTRADICTORY. adj. [contradictorius, Latin.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the contradictory affertions of both.

South.

The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd, and con-

tradictory to common fense.

Addison.

2. [In logick.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

CONTRADI'CTORY. n. f. A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will contradictories; for it is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means.

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are contra-differies.

Bramball.

CONTRADISTI'NCTION. n. f. [from contradistinguish.] Distinc-

tion by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in contradistinction to some other

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in contradistinction to those of presumption, is a truth not to be

South.

questioned.

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH. v. a. [from contra and diftinguish.] To distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as contradiftinguished to spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently formally and the primary ideas we have peculiar to body.

separable parts, and a power of communicating motion by

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as contradistinguished. Locke.

CATRAFI'SSURE. n. f. [from contra and fissure.]

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the scull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of contrafissure. Wiseman. To CONTRAINDICATE. v. a. [contra and indico, Lat.] To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cu. i, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or contraindicating symptoms, must be observed.

CONTRAINDICA'TION. n. f. [from contraindicate.] An indication or fymptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. Quincy. Quincy.

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper,

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the contraindications to the second. Arbuthnot. Contramu're. n. s. [contremur, French.] In fortification, is an out-wall built about the main wall of a city. Chambers. Contransitency. n. s. [from contra and nitens, Latin.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure.

Contraposition. n. s. [from contra and position.]

1. A placing over against.
2. In logick. See Conversion.

Milton.

CONTRAREGULA'RITY. n. f. [from contra and regularity.] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its oppofing, or at least its natural aptness to oppose the greatest and best of ends; fo that it is not so properly an irregularity as a contraregu-

CONTRA'RIANT. adj. [contrariant, from contrarier, French.] Inconfishent; contradictory: a term of law.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves, being salse,

various, centrariant, fingle, inconcludent.

Contraries. n. f. [from contrary.] In logick, propositions which destroy each other; but of which the falshood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are contraries; as, every wine is a tree, no wine is a tree. These can never be both true together, but they may be both salse.

Contrariety. n. s. [from contrarietas, Lat.]

1. Repugnance; opposition.

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary

respects,

respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without contra-

It principally failed by late fetting out, and by fome contra-Wotton. riety of weather at sea.

Wotton
Their religion had more than negative contrariety to virtue.

Decay of Picty.

There is a contrariety between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses.

There is nothing more common than contrariety of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly difbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third ftedfastly believes and firmly adheres to.

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its oppolite.

Making a contrariety the place of my memory, in her foul-ness I beheld Pamela's fairness, still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela.

He which will perfectly recover a fick and restore a diseased body unto health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple contrariety, as of fit proportion in contrariety

unto those evils which are to be cured.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;

How can these contrarieties agree?

Shakespeare.

These two interests are of that nature, that it is to be feared they cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a contrariety. South's Sermons.

CONTRA'RILY. adv. [from contrary.]

1. In a manner contrary

In a manner contrary.

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this contrarily to the laws of specifick gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed.

Ray.

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men defire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily, and consequently some of them to what is evil.

CONTRA'RINESS. n. f. [from contrary.] Contrariety; oppo-

CONTRA'RIOUS. adj. [from contrary.] Opposite; repugnant the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man! That Thou towards him, with hand fo various,

Or might I say contrarious,

Temper'it thy providence through his short course? Milton. CONTRA'RIOUSLY. adv. [from contrarious.] Oppositely; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference To one consent, may work contrariously. Shakes Contraring States See Wise. Shake Speare.

1. Converfely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move flool, and in fmaller urine; and so, contrariwise, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller flool.

Bacon.

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and contrariwise.

2. On the contrary.

The matter of faith is constant, the matter, contrariwise, of actions daily changeable.

This request the same than the same than

Hooker. This request was never before made by any other lords; but, contrariwise, they were humble suiters to have the benefit and protection of the English laws.

The sun may set and rise:

Davies.

But we, contrariwife, Sleep, after our short light,

Sleep, after our short light,
One everlasting night.

CO'NTRARY. adj. [contrarius, Latin.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other.

Perhaps some thing, repugnant to her kind,
By strong antipathy the soul may kill;
But what can be contrary to the mind,
Which holds all contraries in concord still.

Davies.

Which holds all contraries in concord ftill. 2. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

2. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives contrary to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does.

The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not at all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike.

Locke.

3. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea tosted with the waves:

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves; for the wind was contrary.

CO'NTRARY. n. f. [from the adjective.]

I. A thing of opposite qualities.

No contraries hold more antipathy,

Than I and fuch a knave.
He fung Shakespearc.

Southerne.

Why contraries feed thunder in the cloud. Cowley. Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause;

That is not to be cur'd by contraries, As bodies are, whose health is often drawn

From rankest poisons.

2. A proposition contrary to some other; a fact contrary to the

allegation.
The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the first-born, and do rather shew the contrary.

Locke.

3. On the Contrary. In opposition; on the other side.

He pleaded still not guilty;

The king's attorney, on the contrary, Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions

Of diverse witnesses. Shakespeare: If justice flood on the fide of the fingle person, it ought to give good men pleasure to see that right should take place; but when, on the contrary, the commonweal of a whole nation is overborn by private interest, what good man but must la-

To the CONTRARY. To a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent.

They did it, not for want of instruction to the contrary. Still: To Co'NTRARY. v. a. [contrarier, French.] To oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

When I came to court I was advised not to contrary the

king.

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further contrary it, but employ all his service to medicine it.

Sidney.

CONTRAST. n. s. [contraste, Fr.] Opposition and dissimieffect of another.

To CO'NTRAST. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To place in opposition, so that one figure shews another to advantage.

To shew another figure to advantage by its colour or fitua-

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, that is, with their face and bodies all turned the fame way; but must

contrast each other by their feveral positions. Dryden.
Contrast and valle, Latin.]
The fortification thrown up, by the besiegers, round a city,

to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and contravallation at the siege of a town in To CONTRAVENE. v. a. [contra and venio, Lat.] To op-

pose; to obstruct; to baffle. CONTRAVENER. n. f. [from contravene.] He who opposes

another.

CONTRAVE'NTION. n. f. [French.] Opposition.

Yet if Christianity did not lend its name to stand in the gap, and to employ or divert these humours, they must of negative he forms in contract the leave of the least ceffity be spent in contraventions to the laws of the land, Swift.

Contrave'rea. n. f. [contra, against, and yerva, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, sometimes poison in general.] A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmick. Miller. 

CONTRI'BUTARY. adj. [from con and tributary.] Paying tri-

bute to the same sovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetick; yea, the whole mathematicks must be contributary, and to them all nature pays a subsidy.

Glanville.

To CONTRIBU'TE. v. a. [contribuo, Latin.] To give to fome common flock; to advance towards fome common design.

England contributes much more than any other of the His master contributed a great sum of money to the Jesuits Addifor.

church, which is not yet quite finished.

Addison:
CONTRIBUTE. v. n. To bear a part; to have a share in To CONTRIBUTE. v. n.

any act or effect.

Whatever praises may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a fingle beauty in them. to which the invention must not contribute.

CONTRIBUTION. n. f. [from contribut ]

1. The act of promoting some design in onjunction with other

persons. That which is given by feveral hands for fome common purpose.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make a certain contribution for the poor faints. Romans.

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary contributions.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a The scople 'twixt Philippi and this ground,

Do stand but in a forc'd affection;

For they have grudg'd us contribution.

Shakespeare.

Contributive. adj. [from contribute.] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promises renders them most proper in-

centives

centives to virtue, so the manner of proposing we shall find also highly contributive to the same end. Decay of Piety. centives to virtue, so the manner of proposing we shall find also highly contributive to the same end. Decay of Piety.

Contributor. n.f. [from contribute.] One that bears a part in some common delign; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to some end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we would be contributors,
And bear his charge of wooing, whatsoe'er. Shakespeare.
A grand contributor to our diffentions is passion. Dec. of Piety.
Art thou a true lover of thy country? Zealous for its religious and civil liberties? And a chearful contributor to all those publick expences which have been thought necessary to secure

publick expences which have been thought necessary to secure them? Atterbury.

CONTRIBUTORY. adj. [from contribute.] Promoting the fame end; bringing affiftance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

To CONTRISTATE. v. a. [contristo, Latin.] To sadden;

to make forrowful; to make melancholy.

Blackness and darkness are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: somewhat they do contristate, but very little. Bacon.

CONTRISTATION n. f. [from contriflate.] The act of making fad; the state of being made sad; forrow; heaviness of heart;

fad; the state of being made lad; sorrow; neaviness of neart; fadness; forrowfulness; gloominess; grief; moan; mournfulness; trouble; discontent; melancholy.

Incense and nidorous smells, such as were of facrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of sadness and contristation of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them

ing them.

CONTRITE. adj. [contritus, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with forrow; harrassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines contrite is sorrowful for sin, and attrice. from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and attrite is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment.

I Richard's body have interred now; And on it have bestow'd more contrite tears, Than from it iffu'd forced drops of blood.
With tears Shakespeare.

Wat'ring the ground, and with our fighs the air Frequenting, fent from hearts contrite, in fign Of forrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.

Milton. The contrite finner is reftored to pardon, and, through faith in Christ, our repentance is intitled to salvation. Rogers. Rogers. CONTRITENESS. n. f. [from contrite.] Contrition; repentance.

Contrition. n. f. [from contrite.]

1. The act of grinding; or rubbing to powder.

Some of those coloured powders, which painters use, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I see not what can be justly pretended for those changes, besides the breaking of their parts into less parts by that contrition.

Newton:

2. Penitence; forrow for fin: in the strict sense, the sorrow which arises from the desire to please God, distinguished from attricion, or impersect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is sorrow and contrition for sin? A being grieved with

What is forrow and contrition for fin? A being grieved with the conficience of fin, not only that we have thereby incurred fuch danges, but also that we have so unkindly grieved and provoked so good a God.

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed Sown with contrition in his heart, than those Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees

Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees Of paradife could have produc'd.

Milton. Your fasting, contrition, and mortification, when the church and state appoints, and that especially in times of greater riot and luxury.

My future days shall be one whole contrition; Spratt.

A chapel will I build with large endowment,

Where every day an hundred aged men
Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heaven. Dryden.

Contrivable. adi. [from contrive.] Possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted. planned

It will hence ippear how a perpetual motion may feem eafily contrivable. Wilkins. Wilkins.

CONTRIVANCE. M. f. [from contrive.]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impossible to these contrivances, but there There is no work impossible to these controlled by imamay be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by ima-Witkins.

Instructed, you'll explore Divine contrivance, and a God adore. Blackmore.

2. Scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes.

Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice, and orderly contrivance. Glanville.

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,

To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? Dryden.
There might be a feint, a contrivance in the matter, to draw him into some secret ambush.

Atterbury. To CONTRIVE. v. a. [controuver, French.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that flept in the contriving lust, and waked to do it. Shakespeare.

What more likely to contrive this admirable frame of the Tillotfon. universe than infinite wisdom.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means which will naturally

conduct him to his end.

2. To wear away. Out of use:

Three ages, such as mortal men contrive.

To Contrive. v. n. To form or design; to plan; to scheme; to complot.

Please ye, we may contrive this afternoon;
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health. Shakespeare.

Contrivement. n. s. [from contrive.] Invention. Dist.

Contriver. n. s. [from contrive.] An inventer; one that plans a design; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,
The close contriver of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part.

Shakespeare.

Was never call'd to bear my part. Shakespeare. Denham. Epeus, who the fraud's contriver was.

Plain loyalty, not built on hope, I leave to your contriver, Pope: None loves his king and country better, Yet none was ever less their debtor. Swift. Scenes of blood and desolation, I had painted as the com-mon effects of those destructive machines; whereos; he said;

fome evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first contriver. Gulliver:

CONTRO'L. n. f. [controle, that is, contre role, French.]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; reftraint.

Let partial fpirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without control, upon their fellows prey.

Waller.

He shall seel a force upon himself from within, and from the control of his own principles, to engage him to do wor-

If the finner shall win so complete a victory over his con-fcience, that all those considerations shall be able to strike no terrour into his mind, lay no restraint upon his lusts, no con-trol upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace.

Speak what Phochus has inspired thy soul

Speak, what Phœbus has inspir'd thy soul For common good, and speak without controul.

For common good, and speak without controut.

3. Power; authority; superintendence.

The beasts, the sishes; and the winged sowls,
Are their males subjects, and at their controls. Shakespeare:

To Control. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject.
Authority to convent, to control, to punish as far as with excommunication, whomsoever they should think worthy.

Hooker:

Give me a staff of honour for mine age; But not a sceptre to control the world. Shakespeare. Who shall control me for my works? Eccluf. v. 3.

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul;
But stronger passion does its pow'r control.
O, dearest Andrew, says the humble droll,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou control. Dryden.

Prior. 3. To overpower; to confute; as, he controlled all the evidence of his adverfary.

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own escape, she knew they

were things that a very few could control.

Controllable. adj. [from control.] Subject to control; fubject to command; fubject to be over-ruled.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not controllable by reason.

Controller. n. f. from control.] One that has the power of governing or restraining a superintendent.

of governing or restraining; a superintendent. He does not calm his contumehous spirit;

Nor cease to be an arrogant controller.

The great controller of our sate,

Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate.

Controllership. n. s. [from controller.] The office of a

controller.

CONTROLMENT. n. f. [from control.]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining; festimaint;

Superintendence.

They made war and peace one with another, without con-

2. Opposition; resistance; confutation.

Were it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without controlment; in that current meaning whereby every where it prevaileth.

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood, Controlment for controlment. Shakespeare CONTROVERSIAL. adf. [from controverfy.] Relating to difputes; disputatious.

It happens in controverfial discourses as it does in the affault-ing of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquiry of whom it is borrowed, nor whom it belongs to, so it affords but a fit rise for the present purpose.

Co'ntroversy. n. s. [controversia, Latin.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing.

How cometh it to pass that we are so rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is so much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all these controverses might have died the very day they were first brought forth.

Without controversy great is the mystery of godliness. I Tim.

Wild controversy then, which long had slept,

Into the press from ruin'd cloisters leapt.

This lest no room for controversy about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others.

A suit in law.

If there be a controversy between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then they shall justify the righteous and condemn the wicked.

Deutr.

justify the righteous and condemn the wicked.

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a controversy with the nations.

4. Opposition; enmity: this is an unusual sense.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it

With lusty sinews; throwing it aside,

And stemming it with hearts of controversy.

To CO'NTROVERT. v. a. [controverso, Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in opposite books; to dispute any thing in writing.

If any person shall think fit to controvers them, he may do it very safely for me. it very fafely for me.

Controver's lately for me.

Controver's lately for me.

Controver's Disputable; that may be the cause of controversy.

Discoursing of matters dubious, and many controvertible truths, we cannot without arrogancy intreat a credulity, or implore any farther assent than the probability of our reasons and verity of our experiments.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Controver's Tist of form controvert Dissurer.

CONTROVE'RTIST. n. f. [from controvert.] Disputant; a man versed or engaged in literary wars or disputations.

Who can think himself so considerable as not to dread this

mighty man of demonstration, this prince of controvertists, this great lord and possessor of first principles. Tillotson. Contu'macious. adj. [contumax, Latin.] Obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inslexible.

He is in law said to be a contumacious person, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. Aylisse.

There is another very efficacious method for subdivices. There is another very efficacious method for subduing of the most obstinate contumacious sinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Christ.

Hammond.

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. adv. [from contumacious.] Obstinately;

fubbornly; inflexibly; perverfely.

Contumacious.] Obstinately; subbornly; inflexibly; perversely.

Contumaciousness. n. f. [from contumacious.] Obstinacy; perverseness; inflexibility; subborness.

From the description I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and contumaciousness of cure. Wiseman.

CO'NTUMACY. n. f. [from contumacia, Latin.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility.

Such acts

Such acts Of contumacy will provoke the Highest

To make death in us live. Milton. 2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful fummons or judicial order. Ayliffe. These certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's contumacious and disobedience.

Aylisse.

party's contumacious and disobedience.

Contume'lious. adj. [contumeliosus, Latin.]

1. Reproachful; rude; farcastick; contemptuous.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious taunts,

In open market-place produc'd they me

To be a publick spectacle.

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude contumelious language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, 'till the

time of the Gracchi.

2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude.

There is yet another fort of contumelious persons, who, indeed, are not chargeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit; for they use none in it. Governm. of the Tongue.

Giving our holy virgins to the stain

Of contumelious, beastly, madbrain'd war.

3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it contumelious to him.

Decay of Piety.

Reproachfully; CONTUME LIOUSLY. adv. [from contumelious.] Reproachfully;

Contemptuously; rudely.

The people are not wont to take so great offence, when they The people are not wont to take to get as when their persons are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are excluded from honours are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are excluded from honours are excluded from honours and offices.

Thus contumeliously should break the peace.

Shakespeare.

Contume Liousness. n. s. [from contumelious.] Rudeness; re-

CO'NTUMELY. n. f. [contumelia, Latin.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthieft, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of contumely and wrong, offered unto any of the common fort, fharp and grievous, that fo the

evil may be prevented.

Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pang of despis'd love, the law's delay. Shakes Shakejpeare. It was undervalued and depressed with some bitterness and

Why should any man be troubled at the contumelies of those whose judgment deserves not to be valued?

Tillotson.

Eternal contumely attend that guilty title which claims ex-emption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the pre-

rogative of brutes.

To CONTU'SE. v. a. [contusus, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to brusse.

Of their roots, barks, and feeds, contused together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other.

Bacon.

2. To bruife the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

2. To bruife the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature consuses the lips in cutting them, so that they require to be digested before they can unite.

Wiseman.

Contusion. n. s. [from contusto.]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised.

Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by contuston a multitude of minute surfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body.

Boyle. degenerates into a white body.

3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a

That winter lion, who in rage forgets Aged contusions and all bruise of time. Shake Speare.

Aged contusions and all bruise of time.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all contusions, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure.

CONVAL LILY. See LILY of the VALLEY.

CONVALESCENCE. In. s. [from convalesce, Latin.] Renewal CONVALESCENCY. of health; recovery from a disease.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, she recovered her spirits to a reasonable convalescence.

CONVALE'SCENT. adj. [convalescens, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.

CONVE'NABLE. adj. [convenable, French.]

1. Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not now in use.

He is so meek, wise, and merciable, And with his word his work is convenable.

2. That may be convened.

To CONVENE. v. n. [convenio, Latin.] To come together;

Spenfer.

to assemble; to associate; to unite.

The fire separates the aqueous parts from the others where-

with they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into

the receiver, where they convene into a liquor.

There are fettled periods of their convening, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legislature.

In fhort-fighted men, whose eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and convene in the eyes, before they come at the bottom.

Negretary eyes, before they come at the bottom. Newton.

To CONVE'NE. v. a.

I. To call together; to affemble; to convoke.

No man was better pleased with the convening of this parliament than myself. King Charles. All the factious and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, convene themselves by the sound of a bell. Clarendon.

And now th'almighty father of the gods

Convenes a council in the bleft abodes.

2. To summon judicially. Pope.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be convened before any but an ecclefiaftical judge. Ayliffe. CONVENIENCE. } n. f. [convenientia, Latin.]

CONVE'NIENCY. 1. Fitness; propriety.

In things not commanded of God, ye lawful, because permitted, the question is, what light shall shew us the c ency which one hath above another. Hooker.

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the same

and the convenience greater.

Every man must want fomething for the conveniency of his life, for which he must be obliged to others.

Calamy.

life, for which he must be obliged to others.

There is another convenience in this method, during your Swift.

3. Cause of exse; accommodation.

If it have not such a convenience, voyages must be very uncomfortable.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that convenience more, of which he had not shought when he began. Dryden. There

There was a pair of spectacles; a pocket perspective, and several other little conveniencies, I did not think myself bound in honour to discover.

3. Fitness of time or place.
Use no farther means; But with all brief and plain conveniency;

Let me have judgment.

CONVE'NIENT. adj. [conveniens, Latin.]

1. Fit; fuitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or convenient; either so necessary that we necessary or convenient that no them the poem must be impersect, or so convenient that no others can be imagined more suitable to the place in which Dryden.

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties.

2. It has either to or for before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have for before perfons, and to before

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food convenient for me.

There are some arts that are peculiarly convenient to some particular nations. Tiliotfon.

CONVE'NIENTLY. adv. [from convenient.]

1. Commodioufly; without difficulty.

I this morning know

Where we shall find him most conveniently. Shakefp. 2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a failing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable fails, whose force may be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a wind-mill.

CONVENT. n. f. [conventus, Latin.]

1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester;

Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him. Shakefp:

2. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.
One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a convent. Addison.

To CONVENT. v. a. [convenio, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath

By all probation will make up full clear; Whenever he's convented.

Shakefps They fent forth their precepts to attach men, and convent them before themselves at private houses.

Bacon:

Co'NVENTICLE. n. f. [conventiculum, Latin.]

1. An affembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abstain from all conventicles of ment whatsoever; even out of the church; to have nothing to do with publick business. Ayliffes 2. An affembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, including herefy or sch.sm.

It behoveth, that the place where God shall be served by the whole church be a publick place, for the avoiding of privy conventicles, which, covered with pretence of religion, may Hooker. ferve unto dangerous practices.

A feet of men, who are content to be stilled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its service in the morning, and go with their wives to a conventicle in the afternoon. Swift.

3. A secret assembly; an assembly where conspiracies are formed.

3. A fecret affembly; an affembly where confpiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together,

(Myself had notice of your conventicles)

And all to make away my guiltless life.

Conve'nticler. n.f. [from conventicle.] One that supports or frequents private and unlawful affemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the conventiclers be permitted still to scatter. Dryd.

Conventions n.f. [convention Latin]

Conve'ntion. n. f. [conventio, Latin ]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongst the most general affections of the conventions, or associations of several particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. Boyles

2. An affembly. Publick conventions are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men.

Swift. 3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive

treaty. CONVE'NTIONAL. adj. [from convention.] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service. Hale. Convention. Acting upon con-

tract; fettled by stipulations.

The ordinary covenants of most conventionar tenants are, to pay due capon and due harvest journeys. Carew. Conve'ntual. adj. [conventuel, French.] Belonging to a

Those are called conventual priors that have the chiefruling power over a monastery.

No. XXXI. convent; monastick.

Conve'ntual. n. f. [from convent.] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a sermon of a conventual, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall.

Addison.

To CONVE'RGE. v. n. [converge, Latin.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to converge by reflexion of refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body. Newton's Opt.

Ensweeping first The lower skies, they all at once converge

High to the crown of heaven. Thomson. Convergent. adj. [from converge.] Tending to one point Converging. from different places.
Converging Series. See Series.
Converging Series. It is fometimes written

conversible, but improperly; conversant, conversation, conversable.] Qualified for conversation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young ones fcarce con-That fire and levity which makes a gay old age.

versible, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age.

Guardian.

Conve'rsableness: n.f. [from conversable.] The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

Conversably. adv. [from conversable.] In a conversable manner; with the qualities of a pleasing communicative com-

panion.

Converence.]

I. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: with in.

The learning and skill which he had by being converfant in their beautiful and the skill which he had by being converfant in the

their books.

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be con-versant in the view of the world.

Spenser.

Those who are conversant in both the tongues, I leave to

make their own judgment of it.

He uses the different dialects as one who had been conversant with them all.

Pope's Effay on Homer. Having intercourse with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowship; cohabiting: with among or with.

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the con-

gregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were conversant among them. Joshua. Never to be infected with delight,

Nor converfant with eafe and idleness. Shakefp. Old men who have loved young company, and been conversant continually with them, have been of long life. Bacon.
Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold,
Thou, and all angels conversant on earth
With man, or mens affairs, how I begin

To verify that folemn message.

Milton:

To fuch a one, an ordinary coffeehouse-gleaner of the city is an arrant statesman, and as much superiour too, as a man conversant about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary shopkeeper. Locke.

Relating to; having for its object; concerning: with about; formerly in:

The matters wherein church polity is conversant, are the publick religious duties of the church.

If any think education, because it is conversant about children, to be but a private and domestick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himself.

Wotton.

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a

virtue, not only as it is conversant about worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole existence. Addijon. Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant

about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance to ourselves and our country.

Conversa'tion. n. f. [conversatio, Latin.]

1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk: opposed to a formal

conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet conversation of her sister.

Sidney. What I mentioned some time ago in conversation, was not

a new thought, just then started by accident or occasion. Swift.

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject; as, we had

a long conversation on that question.

Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and conversation with the best company of both sexes.

Dryden. His apparent, open guilt; I mean his conversation with Shore's wife. Shakefp:

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life. Having your conversation honest among the Gentiles. 1 Pet. Conversative. adj. [from converse.] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little studious and contemplative, she chose to

endue him with conversative qualities of youth. Wotton.

To CONVERSE. v. n. [converser, Fr. conversor, Latin.]'

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by with.

Men then come to be furnished with sewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater of less variety.

Locke.

afford greater of less variety.

Locke.

By approving the fentiments of a person with whom he conversed, in such particulars as were just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken.

Addison.

For him who lonely loves
To feek the diffant hill and there conv

and there converfe With nature. Themfon.

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,

And unrespective boys: none are for me,

That look into me with confiderate eyes.

Shake sp. 3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend, Converse with Adam. Much less can bird with beast, or fish with fowl, Milton. So well converse.

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject: with on before the thing.
We had conversed so often on that subject, and he had conmunicated his thoughts of it fo fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. Dryden.

To have commerce with a different fex.

Being asked by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having conversed with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day; if a stranger, never.

Co'nverse. n. s. [from the verb. It is sometimes accented on the first syllable, sometimes on the last. Pope has used both:

the first is more analogical.]

the first is more analogical.]

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

His conv rse is a system sit,

Alone to fill up all her wit.

Gen'rous converse; a soul exempt from pride,

Ard love to praise with reason on his side.

Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer

From grave to gay, from lively to severe.

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to sless, to a terrestrial converse; yet it is like the sun, without contaminating restrial converse; yet it is like the sun, without contaminating

By fuch a free converse with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, personant watts.

fons of piety and worth.

3. [In geometry.] A proposition is said to be the converse of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the converse of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the fides opposite to those angles are also equal.

Chambers.

Converge and equal.

Converge and equal.

Converge With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

Converge Nesion. n. f. [converge, Latin.]

1. Change from one flate into another; transmutation.

Artificial conversion of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's space. Bacon.

There are no fuch natural gradations, and conversions of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. Woodward.

The conversion of the aliment into fat, is not properly nution.

Arbuthnot on Aliments. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles.

Ass.

The interchange of terms in an argument; as, no virtue is

vice; no vice is virtue.

Chambers.

Conve'resion of Equations; in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

Conve'resive. adj. [from converfe.] Converfable; fociable.

To CONVE'RT. v. a. [converto, Latin.]

1. To change into another fubfiance; to transmute.

If the whole atmosphere was expected into water is result.

If the whole atmosphere was converted into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. Burnet.

2. To change from one religion to another.

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which converteth the finner from the errour of his way, shall fave a foul from death, and shall hide a multitude of fins.

Then will I teach transgreffors thy ways, and finners shall be converted unto thee.

To turn towards any point.

Crystal will calify into electricity, and convert the needle Brown's Vulgar Errours. freely placed.

5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. Ifaiah.

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he con-To change one propolition into another, so that what was verted the prizes to his own use.

the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second. The papifts cannot abide this proposition converted: all fin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. The apostle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteousness, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is unrighteousness, says Austin, upon the place.

To Convert. v. n. To undergo a change; to be transformed.

muted.

The love of wicked friends converts to fear; Shakespeare. That fear, to hate.

Co'NVERT. n. f. [from the verb.] A person converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The jesuits did not persuade the converts to lay aside the use

When Platonism prevailed, the converts to Christianity of that school, interpreted Holy Writ according to that philo-

Locke.

Let us not imagine that the first converts only of Christianity were concerned to defend their religion.

Converted n. f. [from convert.] One that makes converts.

Convertibility n. f. [from convertible.] The quality of

being possible to be converted.

Convertible. adj. [from convert.]

1. Susceptible of change; transmutable; capable of transmutation.

Minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus; nor are they reducible into another genus.

Harrey on Conjumpt ons. The gall is not an alcali; but it is alcalescent, conceptible and convertible into a corrofive alcali. Arvuthnot.

2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other. Though it be not the real essence of any substance, it is the

specifick essence, to which our name belongs, and is convertible with it.

Many, that calls themselves Protestants, look upon our worship to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papists, and put
prelacy and popery together, as terms convertible. Swift.

Convertible. Adv. [from convertible.] Reciprocally; with
interchange of terms.

There never was any person ungrateful, who was not also proud; nor, convertibly, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. South's Sermons.

Co'nvertite. n. f. [converti, French.] A convert; one converted from another opinion.

Since you are a gentle convertite,

My tongue shall hush again this storm of war.

Nor would I be a convertite so cold, Shakefp.

As not to tell it. Donne. CONVEX. adj. [convexus, Latin.] Rifing in a circular form;

opposite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this also, to imitate the convex mirrour, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture. Dryden.

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl;

Will not the motion to a distance hurl
Whatever dust or sand you on it place,
And drops of water from its convex face?

Co'NVEX. n. f. A convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze;

From East to West burns through th' ethereal frame,
And half heav'n's convex glitters with the slame. Tickell.

Conve'xed. particip. adj. [from convex.] Formed convex;
protuberant in a circular form.

In their natural figure they are straight; nor have they their spine convexed, or more considerably embowed than either sharks, porposes, whales, and other cetaceous animals.

Brown's Vulgar Errours:

Conve'xedly. adv. [from convexed.] In a convex form.

They be drawn convexedly crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavously inverted, and

hath its spine depressed.

Brown.

Convexity. n.f. [from convex.] Protuberance in a circular

Convex glasses supply the defect of pumpness in the eyeand, by encreasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene distinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the class have a due degree of convenient.

if the glass have a due degree of convexity.

If the eye were so piercing as to descry even opake and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little service; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or in the largest and evenest plain, by the very convexity of the Bentley.

Convex Ly jadv. [from convex.] In a convex form.
Almodall, both blunt and fharp, are convexly conical, i.e. they a fe all along convex, not only per ambitum, but between both ends.

CONVE'XNESS. n. f. [from convex.] Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. adj. Having the hollow on the infide, corresponding to the external protuberance.

These are the phenomena of thick convexo-concave plates of glass, which are every where of the same thickness. CONVEY. v. a. [conveho, Latin.]
To carry; to transport from one place to another. Newton.

Let letters be given me to the governours beyond the river, that they may convey me over 'till I come into Judea. Neb. ii. 7. I will convey them by sea in floats, unto the place thou shalt appoint me.

I Kings, v. 9.

To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it.

3. To remove fecretly.

There was one conveyed out of my house yesterday in this basket.

Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

To bring any thing, as an instrument of transmission; to

transmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have conveyed any in, I conceive that ideas in the understanding are coeval with sensation.

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

Adam's property or private dominion could not convey any fovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren.

Locke.

6. To impart, by means of fomething.

What obscured light the heav'ns did grant,

Did but convey unto our fearful minds

A doubtful warrant of immediate death. Shakespeare. Men fill one another's heads with noise and founds, but convey not thereby their thoughts.

That which uses to produce the idea, though conveyed in by the usual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no fenfation.

Some fingle imperceptible bodies must come from them to the eyes, and thereby convey to the brain fome motion which produces those ideas.

They give energy to our expressions, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases, than any in our own tongue.

Addison's Spettator.

To impart; to introduce.

Others convey themselves into the mind by more senses than one.

To manage with privacy.

I will convey the business as I shall find means, and acquaint you withal. Shakefp. King Lear.

CONVE'YANCE. n. f. [from convey.]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'ft away her uncle Clarence,

Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her fake, Mad'ft quick conveyance with her good aunt Ann. Shakesp.

2. Way for carriage or transportation.

Following the river downward, there is conveyance into the untries named in the text. Raleigh's History of the World. countries named in the text. Iron works ought to be confined to places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the cost of the carriage.

Temple.

3. The method of removing fecretly from one place to another.

Your hufband's here at hand; bethink you of fome conveyance: in the house you cannot hide him.

Shakespeare.

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've
Stuff'd these pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls.

Shakefp. 5. Transmission; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the descending and conveyance

down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to posterity.

b. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawful grant or conveyance, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? Spenf. on Ireland.

Writing by which property is transferred.

The very conveyances of his land will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more? Shakespeare. This begot a fuit in the chancery before the lord Coventry, with found the conveyances in law to be so firm, that in justice Clarendon. he must decree the land to the earl. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; fecret

fubflitution of thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, as with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtile conteyance, they draw out casual events, arising from day to day, 'till at length they be clean fpent. Hooker.

Close conveyance, and each practice ill

Of cofinage and knavery. Spenfer's I am this day come to furvey the I ower; erd's Tale. Shakesp.

Since Henry's death, I fear, there is conveyance. Can they not juggle, and with flight Conveyance play with wrong and right.

Hudibras.

CONVEYANCER. n. f. [from conveyance.] A lawyer who draws

writings by which property is transferred.

Conveyer. n. f. [from convey.] One who carries or transmits

any thing from one place or person to another.

The conveyers of waters of these times content themselves with one inch in fix hundred feet.

Brerewood on Languages.

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and conveyers of their wills to others, do, on that very account, chal-

lenge high honours to themselves.

To CONVICT. v. a. [convinco, Latin.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being convicted by their own confcience, went out one by one. Things, that at the first shew seemed possible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been convicted of impossibility. Bacon's Holy War.

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of any head, but experience of every hand, may well convict it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. Brown's Vulgar Errours:

Convict. adj. [rather the participle of the verb.]
detected in guilt.

Before I be convict by course of law;

To threaten me with death is most unlawful. Shakespeare: By the civil law a person convict, or confessing his own

crime, cannot appeal.

Convict a Papist he, and I a poet.

Convict a Papist he, and I a poet. tected at his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allows a certain fpace of time both to the convict and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgment.

Conviction. n. s. [from convict.]

Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is out-

lawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the Cowel

The third best absent is condemn'd,

Convict by flight, and rebel to all law; Conviction to the ferpent none belongs. Paradife Loft.

The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth hability to convict hereticks, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their conviction, the light of reason?

Hooker.

The manner of his conviction was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him; but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument, for the conviction of others, to the very end of the world.

Atterbury's Sermons.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences.

Swift. CONVICTIVE. adj. [from convict.] Having the power of con-

vincing.

To CONVINCE. v. a. [convinco, Latin.]

1. To force another to acknowledge a contested position.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to convince men of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human confideration. Tillot fon.

But having shifted ev'ry form to 'scape, Convinc'd of conquest, he resum'd his shape. Dryden. History is all the light we have in many cases, and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have, with a convincing evidence. Locke

To convict; to prove guilty of.

To convince all that are ungodly among them, of all their Ingodly deeds.

The discovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather convince man of ignorance, than nature of errour.

Raleigh.

O feek not to convince me of a crime,

Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon. Drydens.

3. To evince; to prove; to manifest; to vindicate.

Your Italy contains none so accomplished a courtier, to convince the honour of my mistress.

Shakesp. Cymbelin

To overpower; to surmount. This sense is now obsolete. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

There are a crew of wretched fouls

That stay his cure; their malady convinces Shakefp. Macbeth. The great essay of art. Knaves be such abroad,

Who having, by their own importunate fuit, Or voluntary dotage of some mistress, - Convinc'd or suppled them, they cannot chuse

Shakefp. Othellos But they must blab.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains Will I, with wine and wassel, so convince, That memory, the warder of the brain,

Shakefp. Macbeth. Shall be a fume. CONVINCEMENT. n. f. [from convince.] Conviction.

If that be not convincement enough; let him weigh the other alfo. Decay of Picty.

CONVI'NCIBLE. adj. [from convince.]
1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently disproved, or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and also convincible falsities, they often erected such emblems, we have elsewhere delivered.

Brown's Vulgar Erronrs.

Convincingly. adv. [from convince.] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce con-

This he did so particularly and convincingly, that those of

the parliament were in great confusion. Clarendon.

The refurrection is so convincingly attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Lesus. Atterbury's Sermons. of Jesus.

CONVI'NCINGNESS. n. f. [from convincing.]

convincing.

To CONVIVE. v. a. [convivo, Latin.] To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,

Shakespeare.

There in the tull convive you.

Shakespeare.

Convival. adj. [convivalis, Latin.] Relating to an enConvival. tertainment; festal; social.

I was the first who set up festivals;

Not with high taftes our appetites did force,

But fill'd with conversation and discourse;

Which feasts, convival meetings we did name. Denham. Conu'ndrum. n. f. A low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word.

Mean time he smoaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or conundrum quaint. Philips.
To CO'NVOCA'IE, v. a. [conveco, Lat.] To call together;
to summon to an assembly.
Convocation. n. s. [convecatio, Latin.]
1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diaphantus making a general convocation, spake to them in this manner.

2. An affembly

On the eighth day shall be an holy convocation unto you.

Lev. xxiii. 20.

3. An affembly of the clergy for confultation upon matters ec-An alternoly of the clergy for confultation upon matters ex-clefiaftical, in time of parliament; and as the parliament con-fifts of two diffinet houses, so does this; the one called the up-per house, where the archbishops and bishops six severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies.

I have made an offer to his majesty.

Then our foirius connection.

Upon our spiritual convocation,

As touching France to give a greater fum. Than ever at one time the clergy yet

Did to his predecessors part withal.

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by selection of who met in convocation.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Stillingsleet. those who met in convocation. To CONVO'KE. v. a. [convoco, Lat.] To call together; to fummon to an affembly.

Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times that their constitution, or their own adjournment appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to convoke them.

Locke.

When next the morning warms the purple East,

worke the peerage.

Pope's Odyssey. Convoke the peerage. The fenate originally confifted all of nobles, the people being only conveked upon such occasions as fell into their cogniz-

To CONVO'LVE. v. a. [convolvo, Latin.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro convolv'd. Us'd to milder scents, the tender race

Milton

Us'd to milder fcents, the tenuer lace.

By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes,

By thousands tumble from the dust.

Thomson's Autumn.

Co'NVOLUTED. part. [of the verb I have found no example.]
Twisted; rolled upon itself.
This differs from Muscovy-glass only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these are convoluted and in. Woodward on Fossils.

CONVOLUTION. n. f. [convolutio, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself.

Observe the convolution of the said fibres in all other glands, in the same or some other manner.

A thousand fecret, subtle pipes bestow,
From which, by num'rous convolutions wound,
Wrap'd with th' attending nerve, and twisted round.

2. The state of rolling together in company.
And tols'd wide round,
O'er the calm for in company.

O'er the calm fea, in convolution swift

The feather'd eddy floats.

To CONVO'Y. v. a. [convoyer, Fr. from conviare, low Latin.]

To accompany by land or fea for the fake of defence; as, he

Co'NVOY: h. f. [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the last fyllable; it is now on the first.]

1. Attendance on the road by way of defence.
Sifter, as the winds give benefit,
And convoy is affishant, do not sleep,

Shates Hemlet.

And convoy is affitant, do not need,
But let me hear from you.
Such fellows will learn you by rote where fervices were done; at such a breach, at such a convoy.

Shakesp. Hamlet.
Shakesp. Hamlet.
Shakesp. Henry V.
Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himself his people's convoy to secure the in their South's Sermons.

My foul grows hard, and cannot death endure, Your convey makes the dangerous way secure.

Dryden.

Your convoy makes the dangerous way secure.

Convoy ships accompany their merchants till they may profecute the voyage without danger.

The act of attending as a defence.

Swift, as a sparkle of a glancing star,
I shoot from heav'n to give him sate convoy.

Milton.

Co'nusance. n. s. [conoisance, French.] Cognisance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

To CONVU'LSE. v. a. [convulsus, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the leosen'd, aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal,
Crush'd horrible, convulsing heav'n and earth.

Convulsion. n. s. [convulsio, Latin.]

1. A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. torted.

If my hand be put into motion by a convulsion, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away.

Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

disturbance.

All have been subject to some concussions, and fallen under the same convulsions of state, by dissensions or invasions. Temple. Convulsive. adj. [convulsif, French.] That which produces involuntary motion; that which gives twiches or spasms.

They are irregular and convulsive motions, or strugglings of the spirits.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Shew me the flying foul's convulfive strife,

And all the anguish of departing life. Dryden's Aurenguebe. Her colour chang'd, her face was not the fame,

And hollow groans from her deep spirit came:
Her hair stood up; convulsive rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast.

In silence weep,

And thy convulsive forrows inward keep.

CO'NY. n. s. [kanin, Germ. connil or connin, Fr. cuniculus, Latin.] A rabit; an animal that burroughs in the ground.

With a short-legg'd hen,

Lemons and wine for fauce; to these a cony

Is not to be despaired of, for our money.

The husbandman suffers by hares and conys, which eat the orn, trees.

Mortimer's Husbandry. CONY-BOROUGH. n. f. A place where rabbits make their holes

in the ground.
To Conscarch. v. n. To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of

In the ground.

To Conicatch. v. n. To catch a cony, is, in thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have matter in the head against you, and against your conscatching rascals.

Shakesp. Merry Wivers Windsor.

Connections rascal. Now obsolete.

To Coo. v. n. [from the found.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The stock-dove only through the torest coses,

Mournfully hoarse.

Thomson's Summer.

COOK. n. f. [coquus, Lat.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One miftress Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry-nurse, or his cook, or his landry, his washer, and his wringer.

Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

The new-born babe, by nurses overlaid,

And the cook caught within the raging fire he made. Dryden.

Their cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquisiteness. of the tafte. Arbuthnot on Coins.

COOK-MAID. n. f. [cook and maid.] A maid that dreffes provisions.

A friend of mine was lately complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the best cook-maids in England.

Addison's Freeholder.

To Cook. v. a. [coquo, Latin.]

I. To prepare victuals for the table.

Who can but think, that had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have changed meffes.

Decay of Piety. 2. To presaire for any purpose.

Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that, you are Shakefp. Cy weil cookt ..

Co'okery. n. f. [from cook.] The art of dreffing victuals. Some man's wit

 $\mathbf{C} \circ \mathbf{O}$ Found the art of cook'ry to delight his fense: More bodies are confund and an area of the more of the following of the fo More bodies are confum'd and kill'd with it, Davies. Ev'ry one to cookery pretends. King's Art of Cookery. These are the ingredients of pants before they are prepared by cookerya

COOL. adj [koelen, Dutch.]

1. Somewha cold; approaching to cold.

He fet h leg in a pale-full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewang it as it grew cool.

2. Not zwalous; not ardent; no: angry; not fond; without paffion. Cock. n. f. Freedom from heat; foft and refreshing coldness. But see, where Lucia, at her wonted hour, Amid' the cool of you high marble arch, Enjoys the noon-day breeze. Philander was joining the cool of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freshness. Addison. In Cool. v. a. [kbelen, Dutch.]

In To make cool; to allay heat.

Snow they use in Naples instead of ice, because, as they fay, it cools or congeals any liquor fooner.

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe subacid fruit, is cooling, and very agreeable to the stomach.

Arbuthnot. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

It is but as a body slight distemper'd, Which to its former strength may be restor'd, With good advice and little medicine; My lord Northumberland will foon be cool'd. Shakespeare.
He will keep his jealousy to himself, and repine in private,
because he will be apt to fear some ill effect it may produce in cooling your love to him.

Addison. They tell us, that had they thought they had been fighting only other peoples quarrels, perhaps it might have cooled their

zeal. To Cool. v. n.

1: To grow less hot.

To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.
 My humour shall not cool; I will incense Ford to deal with

poison; I will possess him with yellowness.

You never cool while you read Homer.

I'm impatient 'till it be done; I will not give myself liberty to think, left I should cool.

Congreve.

Co'oler. n. f. [from cool.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two forts; first, those which produce an immediate sense of cold, which are such as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of seeling; and secondly, such, as, by particular viscidity, or grossness of parts, give a greater consistence to the animal shuids than they had before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have whereby they cannot move fo fast, and therefore will have less of that intestine force on which their heat depends. former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing viscidity. Quinry. In dogs or cats there appeared the same necessity for a cooler

as in n.

Acid things were used only as coolers.

Arbuthnot.

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.

Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more coolers, or cool-backs, in which leave the sullage behind, and Mortimer.

Co'olly. adv. [from cool.]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,
And fresh bedew'd with ever-spouting streams,

Sits cooly calm. 2. Without passion.

Motives that address themselves coolly to our reason, metalities to be employed upon reasonable creatures.

Atterbury.

Co'olness. n. s. [from cool.]

J. Gentle cold; a fost or mild degree of cold.

This difference consistent not in the heat or coolness of spirits; for cloves, and other spices, naphtha and petroleum, ceeding hot spirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, but not instance.

The toad loveth shade and coolness.

Yonder the harvest of cold months laid up, Gives a fresh coolness to the royal cup; There, ice like crystal, firm and never lost,

Tempers hot July with December's frost.

The sheep enjoy the coolness of the shade.

2. Want of affection; disinclination.

They parted with such coolness towards each other, as if

they scarce hoped to meet again. larendon. 3. Freedom from passion. Coom. n. s.

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth: Photos. 2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. Bailty.

3. It is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals:

COOMB, or COMB. n. f. [comble, Fr. cumulus, Lat. a heap, Skinner.] A measure of corn containing four bushels. Bailey. COOP. n. f. [kuype, Dutch.]
1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.

There were a great many crammed capons together in a L'Estrange. To Coop. v. a. [from the noun.] To flut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison.

That pale, that white-fac'd shore,

Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides;

And coops from other lands her islanders.

Shakespeare: coop.

And coops from other lands her islanders. Shakespeare:
The Englishmen did coop up the lord Ravenstein, that he stirred not; and likewise held in strait siege the maritime part of the town.

In the taking of a town the poor escape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your fhame is shown,

Coop'd up a second time within your town!

Dryde

Who dare not iffue forth in open field.

One world fuffic'd not Alexander's mind;

Coop'd up, he feem'd in earth and feas confin'd.

Coop'd in a narrow ifle, observing dreams Dryden:

Dryden:

With flattering wizards.
The Trojans, coop'd within their walls fo long, Dryden:

Unbar their gates, and iffue in a throng. Dryden.
The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physick, of astrology or chymistry, coops the understanding up within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. world.

They are cooped in close by the laws of their countries, and the ftrict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant, left, knowing more, they should believe the less in

them.

What! coop whole armies in our walls again.

Coope E. n. f. [coupè, French.] A motion in dancing.

A Co'oper. n. f. [from coop.] One that makes coops or

barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradesmen, belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and coopers, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and jurisdiction. Child. Cooperage and such as the price paid for cooper's transfer and tradesment. work.

To COO'PERATE. v. n. [con and opera, Latin.]

I. To labour jointly with another to the fame end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwise cooperate with him, and makes a man walk almost alone to his own ends.

Bacon.

By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest fatisfaction and privilege of cooperating to his own felicity. Boyle.

2. To concur in producing the fame effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity contents to their convertence.

operate to their conversions. Brown's Vulgar Errours. All these causes cooperating, must, at last, weaken their

motion: The special acts and impressions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this change, and how far human liberty cooperates with it, are subjects beyond our reach and comprehension.

Rogers, Sermon 14.

OOPERATION. n. s. [from cooperate.] The act of contri-

COOPERA'TION. n. f. [from cooperate.] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

We might work any effect without and against matter; and

this not holpen by the cooperation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. Coo'PERATIVE. adj. [from cooperate.] Promoting the fame end

jointly. COOPERA'TOR. n. f. [from cooperate.] He that, by joint en-deavours, promotes the fame end with others.

COOTA'TION. n. f. [coopto, Latin.] Adoption; assumption. COO'RDINATE. adj. [con and ordinatus, Latin.] Holding the same rank; not being subordinate. Thus shell-fish may be divided into two coordinate kinds, crustaceous and testaceous; each of which is again divided into many species, subordinate to the kind, but coordinate to each other.

The word analysis fignifies the general and particular heads of a discourse, with their mutual connexions, both coordinate and subordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. Watts. Coo'RDINATELY. adv. [from coordinate.] In the same rank; in the same relation; without subordination.

Coo'RDINATENESS. n.f. [from coordinate.] The state of being coordinate.]

coordinate.

Coo'RDINATION. n. f. [from coordinate.] The state of holding the same rank; of standing in the same relation to something. higher; collateralness. In this high court of parliament there is a rare coordination

Thom fon.

Bacon.

of power, a wholfome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy.

Howel. and democracy.

When these pretty intrigues of a play are so ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that Lysidius has reason to tax that want of due connexion; for coordination in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a Dryden.

COOT. n. f [ma r-koet, Dut. cotee, French.] water-fowl, feen often in fens and marshes. A lake, the haunt A fmall black

Of coots, and of the filhing cormorant.

OP. n. f. [kop, Dut. cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing ariling to a head. As a cop, vulgarly co.k of hay; a cob-coftle, properly cop-coftle, a small castle or house on a hill; a coh of cherrystones for cop, a pile of stones one laid upon another; a tuit on the head of birds.

COPAL. n. f. The Mexican term for a gum.

COPA'RCENARY. n. f. [from coparcencer.] Joint succession to any inheritance.

In the descent to all the daughters in coparcenary, for want of sons, the chief house is allotted to the eldest daughter.

Hale's History of Common Law.

COPA'RCENER. n. s. [from con and particeps, Lat.]

Copar. eners are otherwise called parceners; and, in com-

mon law, are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of

the ancestor. Cowel.

This great lordship was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of these portions, the coparceners severely exercised the same jurisdiction royal, which the earl marshal and his sons had used, in the whole province.

COPA'RCENY. n. f. [See COPARCENER.] An equal share

of coparceners.

COPA'R INER. n. s. [co and partner.] One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; a

tharer; a partaker; a partner.

Our faithful friends,

Th' affociates and copartners of our loss.

Shall I to him make known Milton.

As yet my change, and give him to partake Full happiness with me? Or rather not; But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r, Without copartner?

Rather by them I gain'd, and with them dwell

I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell

Copartner in these regions of the world.

Milton.

COPA'RTNERSHIP. n. s. [from copartner.] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

In case the father left only daughters, and no sons, the daughters equally succeeded to their stater as in copartnership.

Hale's History of Common Law.

Copatain. adj. [from cope.] High raised; pointed. Hanner.

Oh, fine villain! a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloke, and a copatain hat.

Shakespeare.

Copayva, cupayva, cupayba.] A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil. It is much used in disorders of the urinary passages. fages.

COPE. n. See Cop.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A facerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministration.
3. Any thing which is spread over the head; as the concave of the skies; any archwork over a door. All these things that are contained

Within this godly cope, both most and least, Their being have, and daily are increast. Over head the dismal his

Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew; And, flying, vaulted either host with fire; So, under fiery cope, together rush'd

Both battles main. Milton. The scholar believes there is no man under the cope of heaven, who is so knowing as his master. Dryden.

To COPE. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and coped over head. Addison.

To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,

Shakespeare.

Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely cope your courteous pains withal.

To contend with; to oppose.

Know my name is lost;
By treason's tooth bare gnawn, and canker bit;

Yet I am noble as the adversary I come to cope. Shakesp. To COPE. v. n.

To contend; to struggle; to strive. It has with before the ething or person opposed.

In this sense it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of Junius derives it from koopen, to buy, or some other

word of the same import; so that to cope with, signifies to interchange blows, or any thing elfe, with another.

Let our trains

March by us, that we may peruse the men
We should have cop'd withal.

It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this sharme,
That copes with death itself, to 'scape from it.

But Eve was Eve;
This for his course the men

Shakespeare.

This far his over-match, who, felf-deceiv'd

And rash, beforehand had no better weigh'd

The strength he was to cope with, or his own.

They perfectly understood both the hares, and the enemy they were to cope withal.

L'Estrange.

Host cop'd with host, dire was the din of war. Philips.
Their generals have not been able to cope with the troops of

Athens, which I have conducted.

If the mind apply itself first to easier subjects, and things near a-kin to what is already known; and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by flow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to cope with great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy success. Watts.

To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments.

Thou fresh piece

Thou fresh piece
Of excellent witchcrast, who of force must know
The royal sool thou cop's with.

I will make him tell the tale anew;
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when
He hath, and is again to cope your wise.

Thou arte'en as just a man,
As e'er my conversation cop'd withal.

Shakespeare.

Co'pel. See Coppel.

Co'pel. See Coppel.

Co'pel. See Coppel.

Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever staid in place, ne spake to wight,
'Till that the sox his copessmate he had sound.

Spenser.

Co'pier. n. s. spenser.

Co'pier. n. s. spenser.

Co'pier. n. see stranscriber.

1. One that copies; a transcriber.

Milton.

Spenfer.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and transcribers.

Addison. Addison.

2. One that imitates; a plagiary; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a copier, and a poet but

a plagiary of others.

Let the faint copier, on old Tyber's fhore,

Nor mean the talk, each breathing buff explore;

Line after line with painful patience trace,

This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace.

Co'ping. n. f. [from cope.] The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

All these were of costly stones, even from the foundation All these were of costly stones, even from the roundation unto the coping.

The coping, the modillions, or dentils, make a noble shew by their graceful projections.

COPIOUS. adj. [copia, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

This alcaline acrimony indicates the copious use of vinegar and acid fruits.

Arbuthnot.

and acid fruits.

The tender heart is peace,

And kindly pours its copious treasures forth In various converse. Thomson. 2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not concife.

Co'PIOUSLY. adv. [from copious.]

1. Pentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or concileness; diffusely.

These several remains have been so copiously described by abundance of travellers, and other writers, the several sev ficult to make any new discoveries on so beaten a subject. Addis. Co'PIOUSNESS. n. s. [from copious.]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.

2. Diffusion; exuberance of stile.

The Roman orator endeavoured to i itate the copiousness of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his Lineis to concisenes of Demosthenes. Dryden.

Co'PIST. n. f. [from copy.] A copyer; a transcriber; an imi-

CO'PLAND. n. f. A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle.

Co'PPED. adj. [from cop.] Rifing to a top or head.

It was broad in its basis, and rose copped like a sugarloaf.

Wiseman.

O'PPEL. n [This word is variously spelt; as copel, cupel, cupel, id cuppel; but I cannot find its etymology.] An infirurent used in chymistry in the form of a dish, made of a bes, well washed, to cleanse them from all their salt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and exposing it in the coppel to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in dross, which CO PPEL. n which

which is called the litharge of gold and filver. The refiners call the coppel a test. Harris: CO'PPER. n. f. [koper, Dut. cuprum, Latin.] One of the fix

primitive metals.

Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold d Of a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris is of a mixture of copper and lapis calamination brash; a composition of copper and tin makes belleduces and copper and brash, melted in equal quantities, produces at the French call bronze, used for figures and Chambers. Chambers.

Cops r is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than filver, and and gold. It is not unfrequently found native in a male estate, but in small quantities. In the state of ore it lead makes, according to its various admixtures, many very different appearances. The richer copper ores are found in many parts of Germany and Sweden; and we have fome in England little inferior to the finest Swedish.

Hill.

Two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold. Ezra. Co'pper. n. f. A vessel made of copper; commonly used for a

boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a copper to the half; then they poured it into earthen vessels.

Bacon.

Copper Nose. n. f. [copper and nose.] A red nose.

He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praise for a goodcomplexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a copper-nose.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

Gutta rosacea ariseth in little hard tubercles, affecting the

face all over with great itching, which, being scratched, looks red, and rifes in great welks, rendering the vifage fiery; and in progress of time, make copper-noses, as we generally express Wifeman.

COPPER-PLATE. n. f. A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impression: cistinguished from a wooden cut.

COPPER-WORK. n. f. [copper and work.] A place where cop-

per is worked or manufactured.

This fort is like those now wrought at the copper-works.

Co'PPERAS. n. f. [kopperoofe, Dut. couperoufe, Fr. supposed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three forts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly sold here for copperas, is an artisticial vitriol, made of a kird of stones found on the seafther in Fisch Hampshire, and so well-word artispails called shore in Essex, Hampshire, and so westward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and shore in Essex, Hampshire, and so westward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are exposed to the weather in bels above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and dissolves the stones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is first put old iron, which, a boiling, dissolves. When the boiling is sinisshed, the liquor s drawn off into coolers, where it shoots into crystals of a fine green colour. This factitious copperas, in many respects, perfectly agrees with the native green vitriol of Germany; and is used in dying hats and cloths black, and in making ink.

It may be questioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or copperas be transinuted, from the connation of copperas with copper and the iron remaining after conversion.

Brown.

CO'PPERSMITH. n. f. [copper and smith.] One that manufac-

Salmoneus, as the Grecian tale is,

Was a mad coppersmith of Elis; Up at his forge by morning-peep. Co'PPERWORM. n. f. [teredo, in Latin.] 1. A little worm in ships.

Swift.

 A moth that fretteth garments.
 A worm breeding in one's hand. Ainfworth. 3. A worm breeding in one sale of Co'ppery. adj. [from copper.] Containing; opper; made of copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly imgregated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put
into the spring, and deposite, in lieu of the irony particles
carried off, coppery particles brought with the waer out of the
neighbouring copper-mines.

COPPICE. n. s. [coupeaux, Fr. from couper, to culor lop. It
is often writte, copse.] Low woods cut at stated times for
fuel; a place over-run with brushwood.

A land, each side whereof was boarded both with bigh

A land, each fide whereof was boarded both with high timber trees, and copfes of far more humble growth. Sidney.

Upon the edge of yonder coppice,

A stand, where you may have the fairest shoot. Sha speare.

In coppice woods, if you leave staddles too thick, thy will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood.

Racon's HenryVII. The willows and the hazel copfes green,

Shall now no more be feen,

Fanning their joyous leaves to their foft lays. Milon Raise trees in your seminaries and nurseries, and in my transplant them for coppice ground, walks, or hedges. Sprting The rate of coppice lands will fall upon the discovery of coal

mines. COPPLE-DUST. n. f. [probably for coppel, or cupel duft.] Fowder used in purifying metals, or the gross parts separated by the cupel.

It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or copple-dust, by pouncing into the quickfilver.

Bacon.

COPPLE-STONES are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. Woodward.

Co'PPLED. adj. [from cop.] Rifing in a conick form; rifing to

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter Woodward.

on the top, others more coppled.

Woodward.

Copse. n. f. [abbreviated from coppice.] Short wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood.

The East quarters of the shire are not destitute of copfe Carew.

Oaks and brambles, if the coffe be burn'd, Confounded lie, to the same ashes turn'd. Waller.

But in what quarter of the copfe it lay, Dryden.

His eye by certain level could furvey.

To Copse. v. a. [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods.

The neglect of copsing wood cut down, hath been of very Swift evil consequence. Swift.

CO'PULA. n. f. [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, books are dear.

The corula is the form of a proposition; it represents the act of the mind, affirming or denying.

To CO'PULATE. v. a. [copulo, Latin.] To unite; to consider to link together.

join; to link together.

If the force of cuftom, fimple and separate, be great, the If the force of cultom, imple and repaire, is far force of custom copulate and conjoined, and collegiate, is far Bacon.

To Co'PULATE. v. n. To come together as different sexes. Not only the persons so copulating are infected, but also their children.

Wiseman. COPULA'TION. n. f. [from copulate.] The congress or embrace of the two fexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal copulation, are prohibited as

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches and honours are temptations to pride: Cæfar conquered the Gauls and the Britons: neither gold nor

jewels will purchase immortality,

Wutts.

CO'PY. n. s. [copie, Fr. copia, low Latin. Quod cuipiam fassa est copia exservibendi. Junius much inclines, after his manner, to derive it from χόπ, labour; because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

A transcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's felf were loft, we might From your fair mind new copies write. I have not the vanity to think my copy equal to the ori-D. nham.

He stept forth, not only the copy of God's hands, but also the copy of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small.

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for the copies of the best laws, chose ten legislators

to put them into form. 2. An individual book; one of many books; as, a good or fair

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no fmall charge, as they could not be had otherwise than in writ-

The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the copy of our conference:

In bed he flept not, for my urging it; At board he fed not, for my urging it.

Shake Speare. Let him first learn to write, after a copy, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. Holder.

The first of them I have forgotton, and cannot easily retrieve, because the copy is at the press.

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law. Dryden.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
But in them nature's copy's not eternal.

Shakespeare.

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

Copy-Book. n. s. [copy and book.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

Co'PY-HOLD. n. f. [copy and hold.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to fhew but the copy of the rolls made by the fleward of his lord's court: for the fleward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such rolls other things done in the lord's court, to ne regitters luch tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of this is called the court-roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a base tenure, 'because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forsest his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pitaforfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's plta-fure. These customs of manors vary in one point or other, almost

almost in every manor. Some copy-bolds are finable, and some certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it: that income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it: that which is certain is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places customary; because the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denied his admission. Some copy-holders have, by custom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demesse; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder: for, if such a one commit felony, the king hath annum diem, and vassum, as in case of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere copy-hold; and they committing felony. mon tenure, called mere copy-hold; and they committing felony, their land escheats to the lord of the manor.

Cowel.

If a customary tenant die, the widow shall have what the laws calls her free bench in all his copy-hold lands. Addison. Copy-Holder. n. s. [from copyhold.] One that is possessed in land in copyhold.

To Co'PY. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To transcribe; to write after an original.

He who hurts a harmless neighbour's peace, Who loves a lie, lame slander helps about,

Who writes a libel, or who copies out.

Pope.

To imitate; to propose to imitation; to endeavour to refemble.

He that borrows other mens experience, with this defign of copying it out, possesses himself of one of the greatest advantages.

Decay of Piety.

Set the examples, and their fouls inflame, To copy out their great forefathers fame.

To copy her few nymphs aspir'd,

Dryden.

Her virtues fewer swains admir'd.

To Co'fy. v. n.

1. To do any thing in imitation of something else.

Some imagine, that whatsoever they find in the picture of a master, who has acquired reputation, must of necessity be excellent; and never fail, when they copy, to follow the bad as

well as the good things.

It has fometimes from before the thing imitated.

When a painter copies from the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture.

Dryden.

3. Sometimes after.
Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, feem very often to have copied after it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love.

To Coque't. v. a. [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of

amorous tenderness.

You are coquetting a maid of honour, my lord looking on

You are coquetting a maid of honour, my lord looking on to see how the gamesters play, and I railing at you both. Swift. To Coque'r. v. n. To act the lover.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was marry'd to the Tunbridge beau,
I saw coquetting t'other night,
In publick, with that odious knight.

Swift.

Co'quetry. n. s. [coqueterie, French.] Affectation of amorous advances; desire of attracting notice.
I was often in company with a couple of charming women.

advances; delire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could defire in female companions, without a dash of coquetry, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments.

Addison.

COQUETTE. n. s. [coquette, Fr. from coquart, a prattler.]

A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light coquettes in sylphs aloft repair.

And sport and flutter in the fields of air. Pope. And foort and flutter in the fields of air.

A coquette and a tinder-box are sparkled.

Arbuthnot.

Corrected in f. [cwrwgle, Welsh; probably from corium, leather, Lat.] A boat used in Wales by fishers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloath upon a frame of wicker work.

CO'RAL. n. s. [corallium, Latin.]

1. Red coral is a plant of great hardness and stony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that coral is soft, while in the

the air. The vulgar opinion, that coral is soft, while in the sea, proceeds from a soft and thin coat, of a crustaceous matsea, proceeds from a soft and thin coat, of a crustaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off, before it is packed up for use. This external bark is of a fungous spongy texture, of a yellowish or greenish colour, and is full of an acrid juice resembling milk. It covers every part of the plant, and is easily separated from the internal or stony part by friction, while it is moist; but adheres to it very firmly, if suffered to dry on it. The whole coral plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variously ramified. It is thickest at the stem, and its branches grow gradually simaller to the extremities. It grows to stones, or any other solid substances, without a root, or without any way penetrating them, as plants do the earth. It has been doubted whether coral were properly a plant or not; but as it is found whether coral were properly a plant or not; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nourishment in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and feeds, or at least a matter analogous to feeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom. The

ancients afcribed great virtues to red coral; but now it is only used internally as an affringent and absorbent, with other medicines of the same intention. We hear of white coral, of which the ancients make no attention; and what is sold under There is a black coral of the fame frony substance and as glossy as the blackest marble; but whit is old in the shops under that name, is a plant of a different g bius, and of

a tough horny texture.

In the fea, upon the fouth-west of Sicily, m h coral is found. It is a submarine plant: it hath no leaves: brancheth only when it is under water. It is soft, and green f colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh har and the single red as we see This gentleman, desirous to find the nature of coral, caused

a man to go down a hundred fathom into the sea, with express orders to take notice whether it were hard or soft in the place where it groweth. He hears the crackling found of coral woods,

And fees the feeret fource of subterranean floods.

Within the wall, of alabaster white,
And crimson erral, for the queen of night,
Who takes in Sylvan sports her chaste delight. Dryden. S Or where's the fense, director moral,

That teeth are pearl, or lips are coral?

The piece of coral which children have about their necks, ned to affift them in breeding teeth. imagir

Her infant grandame's coral next it grew ;

The bells she gingled.

Coral-tree. n. f. [corallodendror, Latin.]

It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful scarlet flowers; but never any seeds in the European gar-Miller.

Co'RALLINE. adj. [corallinus, Latin.] Confifting of coral;

approaching to coral.

At such time as the sea is agitted, it makes up into itself terrestrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the coralline matters. ter, letting it fall again, as it becomes more quiet and calm.

CO'RALLINE. n. f. [from the acjective.]

Coralline is a fea-plant uset in medicine; but much inferiour to the coral in hardness. It is naturally very ramose or branched, and forms a bunch of filaments two or three inches long, and each of them of the thickness of a small packthread, and jointed. They are sometimes greenish, sometimes yellowish, often redsh, and frequently white. Hill.

In Falmouth there is a sort of sand, or rather coralline, that lies under the owse, which they are forced to remove before

lies under the owfe, which they are forced to remove before they can come to the bed of fand.

Mortimer. Mortimer. CO'RALLOID.

CO'RALLOIDAL. } adj. !xopanhosions.] Resembling coral. Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under

water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many coralloidal concretions.

Brown.

The pentadrous, columnar, coralloid bodies, that are composed of plates set lengthways of the body, and passing from

the furface to the aris of it.

Wasdward.

Cora'nt. n. f. [count, French.] A nimble frightly dance.

It is harder to dince a corant well than a jigg; so in conversation, even, asy, and agreeable, more than points of I would as foot believe a widow in great grief for her huf-

band, because Ilaw her dance a corant about his coffin. Walsh. C'ORBAN. n. s. [כרובה] An alms-basket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to fatisfy all obligations to duty by their corban

They think to satisfy all obligations to duty by their corban of religion.

King Charles.

Corban stands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews sometimes swore by corban, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune corban, or devoted it to God, he was sorbidden to use it. If all that he was to giv his wife, or his father and mother, was declared corban, he was no longer permitted to allow them necessary substitutes. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by consecrating their debt to Goff savient reproactes the Jews, in the Gospel, with these uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word such persons were likewise neant as devoted themselves to the service of God and his temps. Corban signifies also the treasury of the temple, whee the offerings, which were made in money, were dewhee the offerings, which were made in money, were pofied.

Cor E. adj. [courbe, French.] Crooked.
For fiker thy head very toxic is,

For fiker thy head very to the is,
So thy cor shoulder it leans amis.

Corbells. J. Little baskets used in fortification, filled with arth and set upon the parapet, to shelter the men in firing upon the besiegers.

Cortell. n. J. [In architecture.] The representation of a basket, sometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

Co BIL. } n. f.

A fhort piece of timber sticking out fix or eight inches from a wall, sometimes placed for strength under the semi-girders of a platform.

a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or statues. Chambers. CORD. n. f. [cori, Welsh; chorda, Latin; corde, French.]

1. A rope; a string composed of several strands or twists.

Such smiling rogues as these,

Li ts oft bite the holy cords in twain,

Too string cate t' unloose. Shakesp. King Lear.

She let hem own by a cord through the window. Jos. ii. 5.

Form doft sinest complicated thread,

These standard in setting up tents, surnish several metaphors:

[Standard of the string up tents, surnish several metaphors:

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phors : fcripture.

ine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a taber-nacle that shall not be taken down; none of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be

broken.

Jaiab, xxxiii. 20.

A quantity of wood for feel, supposed to be measured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. n. s. [Leard and make.] One whose trade is to make ropes: a ropemaker.

make ropes; a ropemaker.

Cord and wood.] Wood piled up for fuel, to be fold by the cord.

To Cord. v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to fasten with cords; to close by a bandage.

Co'RDAGE. n. f. [from cord.] A quantity of cords; the ropes

of a ship.

They fastened their ships to the ground, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor cordage.

Raleigh's Essays.

Spain furnished a fort of rush called spartum, useful for cordage and other parts of shipping.

To the cordage glued

The failor, and the pilot to the helm. Thomson's Winter.

Co'RDED. adj [from cord.] Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a corded ladder,

To climb celeftial Silvia's chamber-window. Shakespeare. CORDELI'ER. n. f. A Franciscan frier; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

And who to affift but a grave cordelier.

Prior.

CORDIAL. n. f. [from cor, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increases strength.

A cordial, properly speaking, is not always what increaseth the force of the heart; for, by increasing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diseases. Whatever increaseth the natural or animal strength, the force of moving the sluids and muscles, is a cordial: these are such substances as bring the ferum of the blood into the properest conditiones as bring the and nutrition; as broths made of animal substances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholesome but not pungent taste.

Arbuthnot en Aliments. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.
Then with some cordials seek for to appeale The inward languor of my wounded heart,

And then my body shall have shortly ease;
But such sweet cordials pass physicians art.
Comfort, like cordials after death, comes late.
Your watrior offspring that upheld the crown, Spenfer. Dryden.

The scarlet honour of your peaceful gown, Are the most pleasing objects I can find,

Charms to my fight, and cordials to my mind. Dryden. CO'RDIAL. adj.

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king
Five times redeem'd from death: I co not know

What is more cordial.

Shakefp. Cymbeline.

He only took cordial waters, in which we infused fometimes purgatives. Wiseman's Surgery.

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypo-

Doctrines are infused among Christians, which are apt to obstruct or intercept the cordial superstructing of Christian life or renovation, where the foundation is duly life Hammond.

With looks of cordial love,

Milton.

With looks of cordial love,

Hun ver be enamour'd.

CORDIA'LITY. n f. [from cordial.]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the antients had any fuch respect of cordiality, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted.

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrify.

CO'RDIALLY. adv. [from cordial.] Sincerely; heartily; with-

out hypocrify.

Where a strong inveterate love of fin has made any doctrine or proposition, wholly unsuitable to the heart, no argument or demonstration, no nor miracle whatsoever, she able to bring the heart cordially to close with and receive 1 S:ut >

mons. CO'RDINER. n. f. [cordonnier, Fr.] A shoemaker. used in divers statutes. is fo owel. Nº XXXII.

CO'RDON. n. f. [Fr.] In fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet. Chambers. CO'RDWAIN. n. f. [Cordovan, leather, from Cordova in Spain.] Spanish leather.

Her straight legs most bravely were embay'd In golden buskins of costly cordwain.

CORDOWAINER of Information between the control of the control o

CORDWA'INER. n. f. [Uncertain whether from Cordovan, opanish leather, or from cord, of which shoes were formerly made, and are now used in the Spanish West Indies. Treveux ] shoemaker.

CORE. n. f. [cœur, French; cor, Latin.]

1. The heart.

That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core; ay, in my heart of heart. Shakespeare.

The inner part of any thing.
In the core of the square she raised a tower of a surlong high.

Raleigh's History of the World.

Die out the core below the surface.

Mortimer.

Dig out the ceres below the furface. Wortimer.

They wasteful eat, Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd core. Thomfon.

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees, watered perpetually with warm water, will make a fruit with little or no core or ftone.

Bacon.

4. The matter contained in a boil or fore. Launce the fore,

And cut the head; for, 'till the core be found,
The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground.

Dryden.

It is used by Bacon for a body or collection. [from corps, French, pronounced core. ]

He was more doubtful of the raising of forces to resist the re-bels, than of the resistance itself; for that he was in a core of people whose affections he suspected. Bacon's Henry VII.

people whose affections he suspected.

Coriaceus, adj. [coriaceus, Latin.]

1. Consisting of leather.

2. Of a substance resembling leather.

A stronger projectile motion of the blood must occasion greater secretions and loss of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps spissitude and coriaceous concretions.

Corialner. n. s. [coriandrum, Latin.]

It hath a fibrose annual root: the lower leaves are broad, but the upper leaves are deeply cut into five segments: the petals

the upper leaves are deeply cut into five segments: the petals of the flower are unequal, and shaped like an heart: the fruit

is composed of two hemispherical, and sometimes spherical seeds.

The species are, 1. Greater coriander. 2 Smaller testiculated coriander. The first is cultivated for the seeds, which are used in medicine: the second fort is seldom sound. Israel called the name thereof manna; and it was like cori-

L'xodus, XIII. 31. ander feed, white.

CO'RINTH. n. f. [from the city of that name in Greece.] fmall fruit commonly called currant.

The chief riches of Zant confifteth in corinths, which the in-

habitants have in great quantities

Corinthian Order, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by fome the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all. Vitruvius ascribes it to Callimachus, a Corinthian sculptor, who is said to have taken the hint by passing by the tomb of a young lady, over which a basket with some of her playthings had been placed by her nurse, and covered with a tile; the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it sprung up, the branches encompassed the basket; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of a volute. Hence Callimachus imitated the basket by the vase of his capital, the tile in the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. This story is treated as a fable by Villalpandus, who imagines the Corinthian capital to have taken its original from an order in the temple of Solomon, whose leaves were those of the palm-tree. habitants have in great quantities temple of Solomon, whose leaves were those of the palm-tree. This order is distinguished from the rest by several characters. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which the fixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus.

Hierris.

Behind these figures are large columns of the Corinthian Or-r, adorned with fruit and flowers.

Dryden. Dryden.

der, adorned with fruit and flowers.

CORK. n. f. [cortex, Latin; korck, Dutch.]

Hic dies, anno redeunte, festus

Corticem astrictum pice aimovebit

Amphoræ, fumum bibere institutæ

Consu'e Tullo

Conju'e Tullo. Hor. 7 1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the cork tree, is thick, spongy, and soft.

The cork tree grows near the Pyrenæan hills, and in feveral parts of Italy, and the north of New England. Mortimer.

2. The bark of the cork tree used for stopples, or burnt into Spanish black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel.

I pr'ythee take the cork out of thy mouth, that I may drink the tidings.

thy tidings. Shakesp. As you like it.

Be fure, nay very fure, thy cerk be good; Then future ages shall of Peggy tell, That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale so well. 5 Q

King.

Nor stop, for one bad tork, his butler's pay.

CORKING-PIN. n. f. A pin of the largest fize.

When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow, be fure to fasten it well with three corking-pins, that it may not fall off in the night.

Swift's Directions to the Chamber maid.

Co'rky. adj. [from cork.] Consisting of cork.

Bind fast his corky arms.

Shakesp. King Lear.

CO'RMCRANT. n f. [cormoran, Fr. from corous marines, Lat.]

1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is nearly of the bigness of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greenish about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives, Live register'd upon our brazen tombs; When, fpight of cormorant devouring time,

Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy That honour which shall 'bate his scythe's keen edge. Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and rmorant.

Peacham on Drawing. cormorant.

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life Sat like a cormorant.

t like a cormorant. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt

Dryden's Fables. Of coots, and of the fishing cormorant.

2. A glutton.

CORN. n. s. [conn, Sax. korn, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Hagul er kaldastur corna.

Hail is the coldest grain.]

1. The feeds which grow in ears, not in pods; fuch as are made into bread.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd. Shakespeare.

2. Grain yet unreaped, standing in the field upon its stalk.
Why he was met even now,
Crown'd with rank sumiter and survey.

Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow

In our fustaining corn. Shakefp. King Lear. Landing his men, he burnt the corn all thereabouts, which as now almost ripe.

Knolles's History of the Turks. was now almost ripe. Still a murmur runs

Along the foft inclining fields of corn. Thomfon's Autumn.

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed.

Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season. Job, v. 26.

4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful; probably so called from its form, though by some supposed to be denominated from its cornecus or horny substance.

Ladies, that have your feet

Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a bout with you. Shakesp.

The man that makes his toe, What he his heart should make,

What he his heart mond.
Shall of a corn cry woe,
And turn his sleep to wake.
Even in men, aches and hurts and corns do engrieve either
Bacon's Natural History.
Bacon's Natural History. Even in men, aches and must a Bacon's Natural History. towards rain or towards frost, Bacon's Natural History. The hardest part of the corn is usually in the middle, thrusting itself in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of clavis.

Wiseman's Surgery.

He first that useful secret did explain, That pricking corns foretold the gath'ring rain. It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in some people as corns.

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting corns, Arbuth.

Swift.

An offer'd fee from Radcliff scorns.

To CORN. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To falt; to fprinkle with falt.

ner observes, by the old Saxons.

To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. n. f. A field where corn is growing. It was a lover and his lass,

That o'er the green corn-field did pass. Shakespeare. You may soon enjoy the gallant sights of armies, encamp-Shakespeare.

ments, and flandards waving over your brother's cornfields. Pope. CORN-FLAG. n. f. [corn and flag.]

It hath a fleshy double tuberose root: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lys: the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a lily, open at the top, in two lips; the upper imbricated, the under divided into five fegments: the ovary becomes an oblong fruit, divided into three cells, filled with roundish feeds wrapt up in a cover. Miller enumerates eleven species of this plant, some with red flowers, and some with white. It is a proper ornament for borders.

ORN-FLOOR. n. f. The floor where corn is flored.

CORN-FLOOR. n. s. The floor where corn is flored.
Thou hast loved a reward upon every corn-floor. Hos. ix. 1.

Thou hast loved a reward upon every connection.

Corn-flower. n. f. [from corn and flower.]

There be certain corn-flowers, which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn; as the blue bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and Bacon's Natural History.

Corn-flowers are of many forts: fome of them flower in

June and July, and others in August. The seeds should fown in March: they require a good soil.

Nertimer

CORN-LAND. n. f. [corn and land.] Land appropriated to the

Pope.

production of grain.

Pastures and meadows are of such advantage to husbandry, that many preser them to corn-lands.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Corn-Master. n. s. [corn and master.] One that cultivates corn for fale.

of any man in my time; a great grafier, a great timberman, a great collier, a gre cor mafter, and a sacon's Essays.

CORN-MARIGOLD. n. f. [from corn and parigold.]

It hath an annual root: the cup of the flower is mispherical and scaly: the flowers are radiated; the rays bein, most part, of a yellow flower, and the teeds are furrowed.

Miller.

CORN-MILL. n. f. [corn and mill.] A mill to grind corn into

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle tree of the corn-mills longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raise large hammers.

CORN PIPE. n. f. [from corn and pipe.] A pipe made by flitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Now the shrill corn-pipes, echoing loud to arms,

To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms.

Tickel.

CORN-ROCKET. n. f. [from corn and rocket.] Milier.

The flower confifts of four leaves, in form of a cross: the pointal becomes a four-cornered fruit, refembling a crefted club, divided into four cells, in which are contained roundish feeds with a beak. This plant grows wild in the warm parts of France and Spain.

CORN-ROSE. n. f. See POPPY, of which it is a species.

CORN-SALLAD. n. f. [from corn and fallad.]

'The leaves grow by pairs opposite on the branches, which are always divided into two parts, and appear at the top like an umbrella. The flower consists of one leaf, cut into many fegments, and fucceeded by one naked feed, having no down adhering to it, in which it differs from the valerian.

forts of it grow wild.

Miller.

Corn-fallad is an herb, whose top-leaves are a sallet of them-Mortimer's Husbandry.

CO'RNAGE. n. f. [from corne, Fr. cornu, Lat ] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing

Co'RNCHANDLER. n. f. [corn and chandler.] One that retails corn.

Co'RNCUTTER. n. f. [from corn and cut.] A man whose profession it is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not loofe, nor did feem to press into the flesh; for there had been a corncutter who had cleared it. Wiscman. I have known a corncutter, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent physician. Spectator.

CORNEL. In. f. [cornus, Latin ] See CORNELIAN-CORNELIAN-TREE. CHERRY.

The Cornel tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree as the cornelian stone, the colour whereof it somewhat represents. The fruit is good in the kitchen and conservatory. The wood is very durable, and useful for wheelwork. Mortimer.

Take a fervice-tree, or a cornelian-tree, an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harfh and binding juice, and fet them near a vine or fig-tree, and fee whether the grapes or figs will not be the fweeter. mot be the sweeter. Bagn's Natural History. Mean time the goddess, in disdain, bestows

The mast and acom, brutal food! and strows. The fruits of corne, as they feast around.

Pope's Odyffey.

CO'RNEL. CORNELIAN-CHERRY. \ n. f. [cornus, Latin.]

The flower-cup consists of four small rigid leaves, expanded in form of a cross; from the center of which are produced many small yellowish flowers, consisting of four leaves, disposed in form of an umbrella , these flowers are succeeded disposed in form of an umbrella i these stowers are succeeded by fruit, oblong or of a cylindrical form, somewhat like an olive, containing an hard stone, which is divided into two cells, each canaining a single seed. The species are ten, of which the virulian-cherry, or male cornel-tree, is very common, being propagated for its fruit, which by many people, is preserve make tarts; it is also used in medicine as an aftringent d cooler. There is likewise an officinal preparation of this fruit, called Rob de cornus. Dogberry, or gatten-tree, is very common in hedges, and the fruit of this plant is often brought into the markets, and fold for buckthornberries; but in this fruit is but one stone, and in the buckthorn four. The fassifras fort is a native of America; and its root is much used in England to make a tea, which is greatly commended by some against violent defluxions. Most of the other forts are brought from America, except what is commonly called the disconnection, which grows wild on the high mountain the northern counties; but is with difficulty preserved dens. Miller.

On wildings and on strawberries they fed;

CORNICEROUS. adj. [corniger, Latin.] . Horned; having

Correls and brambleberries gave the rest, And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. Dryden. CORNE'LIAN STONE. See CARNELIAN.

CO'RNEMUSE. n. f. [French.] A kind of rustick flute.

CO'RNEOUS. adj. [corneus, Latin.] Horny; of a substance refembling horn. Such as have corneous or horny eyes, as lobsters, and crusta-als, are generally dimfighted. Brown. T. vai ous submarine shrubs are of a corneous or ligneous constitute ion, on sting chiefly of a fibrous matter. Woodward. CORNE a. n. [cornel, Welsh; cornier, French.]

1. An wele; a ace inclosed by two walls or lines, which I. An wile; a ace inclosed by two walls or lines, which interfect ach other, if drawn beyond the point where wo meet. fecret or rem te place. There's no ing I have done yet, o' my conscience, Shakejpeare. Deserves a corr r. It is better to well in a corner of a house-top, than with a brawling woman nd in a wide house. Proverbs. I am persua that none of these things are hidden from him; for this t in was not done in a corner. All the inha tants, in every corner of the island, have been absolutely red ed under his immediate subjection. Dovies. Those vice, that lurk in the secret corners of the soul. Addif.
Your active search Leaves no cold wintry corner unexplor'd. Thomson.
The extremities; the utmost limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my prison, once a day,
Behold this maid, all corners else o' th' earth Let liberty make use of.

I turn'd, and try'd each corner of my bed, Shakespeare. I turn'd, and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if fleep were there; but fleep was loft.

CORNER-STONE. n. f. [corner and flone.] The ftone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal ftone.
See you yond' coin o'th' capitol, yond' corner-flone?

A mason was fitting a corner-flone.

CORNER-TEETH of a Horfe, are the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tushes; and are two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot forth when the horse is four years and a half old. Farrier's Dist.

Co'RNERWISE. adv. [corner and wife.] Diagonally; with the corner in front. corner in front. CO'RNET. n. f. [cornette, French.]

1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth: used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry. Ifrael played before the Lord on pfalteries and on timbrels, 2 Sa. vi. 5. and on cornets. Other wind instruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, cornets, and hunters horns. Bacon. Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear, Dryden. Under an actor's nose, he's never near. 2. A company or troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This sense is now disused.

These noblemen were appointed, with some cornets of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill where the Sev t great horses lay dead in the field, and one cornet was taken. I y 1 ned a body of five cornets of horse very full, flanding in ve good order to receive them. Clarendon. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.

Corner of a

e, is the lowest part of his pastern that runs
round the costin, dis distinguished by the hair that joins and
covers the upper part of the hoof.

A scarf anciently we reply destroy. 4. CORNET of a 5. A fearf anciently wirn by doctors. Diet 5. A fear anciently with a fear ancient with a fear ancient for final wares.

7. A CORNET of Pape is described by Skinner to be a cap of paper, made by retaile for small wares.

Cornetter, n. f. [from ornet.] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpetters, cornetters, and other musicians, that even Cl. dius himself might have heard Hakewill on Providence. Co'RNICE. n. f. [corniche, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column. The cornice of the Palazzo Farnese, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearl be found The walls were maffy brafs, the cornice high Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the fky. Dryden. Pope. CORNICE Ring. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. Co'RNICLE. n f. [from cornu, Latin.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either fide, two black filaments, There will be found, on either fide, two black flaments, or membranous firings, which extend unt the long and florter cernicle, upon protrusion.

Corniculate, upon protrusion.

Corniculate plants are such as produce many of and horne pod; and cerniculate flowers are such hollow evers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn band.

Corniculate, adj. [from cernu and facio, Latin.] Productive of horns: making horns.

horns; making horns.

Nature, in other cornigerous animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks.

\*\*Brown.\*\*

CORNU'COPIÆ. n. f. [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess. To CORNU'TE. v. a. [cornutus, Latin.] To bestow horns; to cuckold. CORNU'TED. adj. [cornutus, Latin.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded. CORNU'TO. n. f. [from cornutus, Latin.] A man horned; a The peaking cornute her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy.

Shakesceare.

Co'rny. adj. [from cornu, horn, Latin.] 1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.
Up flood the corny reed, Embattel'd in her field.

2. [from corn.] Producing grain or corn. Milton Tell me why the ant,

'Midst summer's plenty, thinks of winter's want,

By constant journeys, careful to prepare

Her stores; and bringing home the corny ear. Prior.

Co'Rollary. n. s. [corollarium, Isat. from corolla; finis coronat opus; or from corollair, Fr. a surplus.]

1. The conclusion: a corollary seems to be a conclusion, whether following from the premises precessirily or not following from the premises necessarily or not. Now fince we have confidered the malignity of this fin of detraction, it is but a natural corollary, that we enforce our vigilance against it.

Covernment of the Tongue. vigilance against it. As a corollary to this preface, in which I have done justice to others, I owe somewhat to myself.

Dryden. 2. Surplus. Bring a corollary, Rather than want.

\*\*CORO'NA. n. f. [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, fo called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble shew by their gracethe modillions or dentelli, make a noble shew by their graceful projections.

Co'ronal. n. s. [corona, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a coronal,

And hymen also crown with wreaths of vine.

Spenser:

Co'ronal. adj. Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the sagittal and coronal suture. Wisem.

Co'ronary. adj. [coronarius, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown. crown. The bafilisk of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks, or coronary fpots upon the crown. 2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland. The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the core-Bentley's Sermons. nary arteries. CORONA'TION. n. f. [from corona, Latin.] I. The act or folemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune smiling at her work therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation.

Willingly I came to Denmark,

To shew my duty in your coronation.

A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his coronation day.

Now empress same had published the renown. Now empress fame had publish'd the renown Of Sh—'s coronation through the town. Dryd. 2. The pomp or affembly present at a coronation. In pensive thought recal the fancy'd scene, See coronations rise on every green.

Do'RONER. n.f. [from corona.] An officer whose duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a juty of twelve persons is impannelled. Go thou and feek the coroner, and let him fit o' my uncle; he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. Shakefp. for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. Shakesp. Co'RONET. n. s. [coronetta, Ital. the diminutive of corona, a crown.] An inferiour crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an early raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls. The rest was drawn into a corenet of gold, richly set with Sidney. pearl. In his livery Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and islands were Shakefp. As plates dropt from his pocket.

All the rest are countesses.

Their coronets say so.

D. A.

Shake

Under

Under a coronet his flowing hair, In curls, on either cheek play'd. Milton. Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ruin'd crowns, would coronets exempt.
Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
And garters, stars, and coronets appear.

Co'RPORAL. n. s. [corrupted from caperal, French.] The lowest officer of the infantry, whose office is to place and remove the fentinels. The cruel corp'ral whisper'd in my ear,

Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me clear.

Co'RPORAL of a 'hip. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and setting the rightly tipt, and relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and select and teaches them how to use them. He has a material clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him. CO'RPORAL. adj. [corporel, Fr. corpus, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age, Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil, A hundred alms-houses, right well supplied. Shakesp. Render to me fome corporal fign about her, More evident than this. More evident than this.

That God hath been otherwise seen, with corporal eyes, exceedeth the small proportion of my understanding. Raleigh. They enjoy greater fenfual pleasures, and feel sewer corporal pains, and are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and disquiet mankind. Atteroury.

2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when body is used philosophically in opposition to spirit, the word corporeal is used, as a corporeal being; but otherwise corporal. Corporeal is having a body; corporal relating to the body. This distinction seems not ancient.

Whither are they vanish'd?

Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted, as breath, into the wind.

Shakefp. Atterbury. Melted, as breath, into the wind.

And from these corporal nutriments, perhaps, Shakefp. Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit.

Milton.

CORPORA'LITY. n. f. [from corporal.] The quality of being embodied. If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto spirituality; and if it have any corporality, then, of all other, the most subtile and pure.

Corporally adv. [from corporal.] Bodily.

The sun is corporally conjoined with basiliscus. Brown.

CO'RPORATE. adj. [from corpus, Latin.] United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual. Breaking forth like a fudden tempest, he over-run all Mun-ster and Connaught, defacing and utterly subverting all cor-porate towns that were not strongly walled.

Spenser. They answer in a joint and corporate voice, That now they are at fall.

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a corporate affembly, therefore the resentment of the commons was usually turned against particular persons.

Swift.

Co'RPORATENESS. n. s. [from corporate.] The state of a body corporate; a community.

Dia. CORPORATION. n. f. [from corpus, Latin.]

A corporation is a body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common feal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common confent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the successors, as a fingle man binder forbidden. his executor or heir. Of angels we are not to confider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that also which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of corporation amongst themselves, and of society or fellowship with men. Hooker, b. i. feet. 4. Of this we find some foot-steps in our law, Which doth her root from God and nature take; Ten thousand men she doth together draw, And of them all one corporation make. Davies. Co'RPORATURE. n. f. [from corpus, Latin.] The state of a being embodied.

Corporeus, Latin.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial. See Corporal.

The fwiftness of those circles attribute, Dia. Though numberless, to his omnipotence, That to corporeal substances could add Speed almost sp ritual. Having surveyed the image of God in the foul, we are not to omit those characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a spiritual substance could be pictured upon a cor-South's Sermons.

God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot be the ob-

ject of any corporeal sense.

The course is finish'd which thy fates decreed,

And thou from thy corporeal prison freed.

Fix thy corporeal and internal eye On the young gnat, or new-engender'd fly.

2. It is used by Swift inaccurately for corporal.

I am not in a condition to make a true step even on Aimsbury downs; and I declare, that a corporeal false step is worse than a political one. CORPORE'ITY. n.f. [from corporeus, Latin.] Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the flate of having fubstances for fome coríddl Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are between the foul and the body, they must smit poreity which supposeth weight or gravity.

It is the saying of divine Plato, that m'n is natu Brown. 's horizon, dividing betwirt the upper hemispher of immate intellects and this lower corporaity.

Glan

The one attributed coporaity to God, and the other shape and figure. CORPORIFICA'TION. n. f. [from corporify. The act of giving body or palpability. To Corpo'RIFY. v. a a. [from corpus, Lat. To embody; to A certain spirituous substance, extract out of it, is mistaken for the spirit of the world corporified. Boyle. CORPSE. \ n. f. [corps, Fr. corpus, Latin.] Though plenteous, all too little feems To ftuff this man, this vast unhide-bound corps. He looks as man was made, with face erect, Milton. He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That fcorns his brittle corps, and feems asham'd
He's not all spirit.

2. A carcase; a dead body; a corse.

Not a friend greet
My poor corps, where my bones shall be thrown.
There was the murder'd corps in covert laid,
And violent death in thousand shapes display'd.
See where the corps of thy dead son approaches.
The corpse was laid out upon the stoor by the emperor's command; he then bid every one light his stambeau, and stand command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and ftand about the dead body.

Addison. Addison. A body of forces. Co'RPULENCE. \ n. f. [corpulentia, Latin.]

1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness; fulness of flesh. To what a cumbersome unwieldiness, And burdenous corpulence my love had grown. Donne. It is but one species of corpulency; for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of muscular flesh, the case of robust people.

Arbustness. 2. Spiffitude; groffines of matter.

The musculous flesh serves for the vibration of the tail, the heavines and corpulency of the water requiring a great force to Arbuthnot. divide it.

Co'apulent. adj. [corpulentus, Latin.] Fleshy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is much periphrasis, circuit of words; and when with more than enough, it

Ben. Johnson. Excels of nourishment is hurtful; for it ma . the child corpulent, and growing in breadth rather than i Bacon.

CO'RPUSCLE. n. f. [corpufculum, Lat.] mall body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragm it.

It will add much to our fatisfaction, i hole corpufcles can be discovered with microscopes. Who knows what are the figures of the little corpuscles that compose and distinguish different bodie? Watts. CORPU'SCULAR. adj. [from corpusculum, Lat.] Relating CORPUSCULA'RIAN. to bodies; comprising bodies. It is the distinguishing epithet of that pholosophy which attempts the rational solution of all physical aspearances by the action of one body upon another. As to natural philosophy I do not expect to see any principles proposed, more comprehensive and intelligible than the corpuscularian or mechanical.

This may be said, that the modern corpuscularians talk, in most things ore intelligibly than the peripateticks. Bentley.

The m hanical or corpujcular philosophy, though peradventur, eldest, as well as the best in ad lain dead for m y ages in contempt and oblivion.

CO'RRACL. See CORRICLE.

To CORRA'DE. v. a. [corrado, Latin.] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together away by frequent rubbing; to icrape together

Corradiant rubbing; to icrape together

Corradiant rubbing; to icrape together

A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impression of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the basis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; so as there is a corradiation, and con clion of beams.

Bacon. clion of beams.

E'CT. v. a. [corrigo correctum, Latin.] unish; to chastise; to discipline. unish; to chastise; to discipline.

pad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a school of virtue;

corrects levity, and interrupts the confidence of sinning. Top.

After

Dryden.

After he has once been corrected for a lie, you must be sure never after to pardon it in him. Locke.

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought to correct them, when they do amis.

2. To amend; to take away faults, in writings or life.

This is a defect in the first make of some men's minds,

which can scarce ever be corrected afterwards, either by learn-Burnet. to what file out to be, and what she was created. Dryden. I writ, i out a transfer me; I corrected, because it was as Lorrete

pleasant to a rrest as to write.

Pope.

The Yind may cool; and be at leisure to attend to its dome concern to consider what habit wants to be corand what if lination to be subdued.

Rogers.

3. o obviate the questities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

As in habitual out or stone,

The only thing that can be done,
Is to correct your drink and diet,
And keep the ard foc in quiet.

In cases of acid y, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be rected by boiling it with some animal substances; as ivor or hartshorn.

To remark faults.

CORRECT. adj. [correctus, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness; free from faults.

What verse can do, he has performed in this,

Which he presumes the most correct of his. Dryden.
Always use the most correct editions: various readings will be only troublesome, where the sense and language is com-Felton.

CORRE'CTION. n. f. [from correst.]

1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,

Take thy correstion mildly, kis the rod?

An offensive wise, Shakefpeare.

That hath enrag'd him on to offer strokes, As he is striking, holds his infant up, And hangs resolv'd correction in the arm

That was uprear'd to execution. Shakespeare.
We are all but children here under the great master of the family; and he is pleased, by hopes and fears, by mercies and Watts. corrections, to instruct us in virtue.

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deferve correction.

Dryden.

3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of Watts. note or commentary in their proper places.

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, establishing their assertions not only with great solidity, but submitting them also unto the correction of suture discovery.

Brown.

One fault was too great lenity to her fervants, to whom she always gave good counsel, but often too gentle correction.

Arbuthnot's History of 'john Bull.

5. Abatem of noxious qualities, by the addition of something

To make

To make urts hot, ambitious, wholesome, do not take A dram of untry dulness; do not add Corrections, b t as chymists purge the bad. Donnes or RE'CTIONER. f. [from correction.] One that has been in the house of co rection; a jayl-bird. This seems to be CORRECTIONER.

the meaning in Sha espeare. I will have you oundly fwinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy far ished correctioner! Shakespeare.

CORRE'CTIVE. adj. [fro a correct.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qua ities.

Mulberries are pecto 1, corrective of the bilious alcali.

Arbuthnot on Aliments:

CORRECTIVE. n. f.

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing

The hair, wool, feathers and scales, which all animals of prey do fwallow, are a feafonable and necessary corrective, to pre-greedings from filling themselves culent a food. too fuc-

Humanly speaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little correctives supplied by art and discipline, it seldom fails but an ill principle has its course, and nature makes good its blow.
2. Limitation; restriction.

There feems to be fuch an instance in the regiment, which the human foul exercifeth in relation to the body, that with certain correctives and exceptions, may give some kind of explication or adumbration thereof. Hale.

CORP CTLY. adv. [from correct.] Accurately; exactly; without faults. ofitely;

There are ladies, without knowing what tenses and partitiples, adverbs and prepositions are, speak as properly and as correctly as most gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar schools. Such lays as neither ebb nor flow, Locke.

Correctly cold, and regularly low.

Pope.

Correctly cold, and regularly low.

Correctly cold, and regularly low.

Pope.

Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults. Pope.

Too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to

the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull cor-rectness, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few Dryden.

The foftness of the flesh, the delicacy of the shape, air and posture, and the correstness of design in this statue, are inexpreffible. Addison.

Late, very late, correctness grew our care, When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war. Pope. Those pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of correctness. Swift.

Corrector. n. f. [from correct.]

1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do justice on some sins,

than to forbear all fin? How many rather to be correctors than

practifers of religion.

With all his faults he fets up to be an universal reference and corrector of abuses, and a remover of grievances. Swift.

2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults; as the corrector of the prefs, that amends the errours committed in printing.

I remember a person, who, by his stile and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a hedge press in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author.

3. In medicine. Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another; as the lixivial salts prevent the grievous vellications of resinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesion to the intestinal membranes, whereby they sometimes occasion intolerable gripings; and as spices and carminative seeds also affist in the easier operation of some catharticks, by diffipating collections of wind. In making a medicine, such a thing is called a corrector which destroys or diminishes a quality that it could not otherwise be dispensed with: thus turpentines are correctors of quickfilver, by destroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture; and thus rectified spirit of wine breaks off the points of some acids, so as to make them become safe and good remedies,

which before were destructive.

To CO'RRELATE. v. n. [from con and relatus, Latin.] Thave a reciprocal relation, as father and fon.

Co'RRELATE. n. f. One that stands in the opposite relation.

It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father, by casting off his son; and another for him to cease to be so, by
the death of his son: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a correlate.

CORRELATIVE. adj. [con and relativus, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correla-

dive terms, seem nearly to belong one to another. South.

Giving is a relative action, and so requires a correlative to answer it: giving, on one part; transfers no property, unless there be an accepting on the other.

Correlative.

The state of being correlative.

being correlative: Correptum, Latin.] Objurgation;

chiding; reprehension; reproof.

If we must needs be talking of other peoples faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our de-traction and backbiting into admonition and fraternal cor-

To CORRESPO'ND. v. n. [con and respondeo, Latin.]
1. To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate

The days, if one be compared with another succeffively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly correspond with any artificial or mechanical equal meafures of time. Holder.

Words being but empty founds, any farther than they are figns of our ideas, we cannot but affent to them, as they correspond to those ideas we have, but no farther than that. Locke.

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE. \ n. f. [from correspond.]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations; and the actions of men in this our flate of mortality, such correspondence there is as maketh it expedient to know in some fort the control of the control

for the others more perfect direction. Hooker.

Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their habitudes, correspondencies, and relations keep the same to one Locke.

2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence. 5 R

I had discovered those unlawful correspondencies they had used, and engagements they had made to embroil my king-King Charles. doms.

Sure the villains hold a corresponden e

With the enemy, and thus they would betray us. Denham. It happens very oddly, that the pope and I should have the same thought much about the same time: my enemies will be apt to say, that we hold a correspondence together, and act by concert in this matter.

Addison.

3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let such military persons be assured, and well reputed of, rather than sactious and popular; holding also good correspondence with the other great men in the state.

Correspondent of correspond.] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God bath im-

respondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to Hooker.

And as five zones th' etherial regions bind,

Five correspondent are to earth affign'd. Dryden. Correspo'NDENT. n. f. One with whom intelligence or com-

merce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

He was pleased to command me to send to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his correspondents at home and abroad.

CORRISPO'NSIVE. adj. [from correspond.] Answerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's fix gates i' th' city, with maffy flaples,

And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts,
Sperre up the sons of Troy.

Shakespeare.

CO'RRIDOR. n. s. [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole

compass of the fortifications of a place.

[In architecture.] A gallery or long isle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and corridors that went round it are almost intirely ruined. Addison.

CORRI'GIBLE. adj. [from corrigo, Lat.]
1. That which may be altered or amended.

2. He who is a proper object of punishment; punishable.

He was taken up very fhort, and adjudged corrigible for fuch presumptuous language. Howel.

3. Corrective; having the power to correct.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that, if we will either have it steril with idleness, or manured with industry, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will.

CORRIVAL. n. f. [con and rival.] Rival; competitor.

They had governors commonly out of the two families of the Corrigina and Rutlers, both adversaries and corrigins one

the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and corrivals one against the other. Spenfer.

He that doth redeem her thence, might wear

Without corrival all her dignities. Shakespeare. CORRIVALRY. n. f. [from corrival.] Competition; oppofition.

CORRO'BORANT. adj. [from corroborate.] Having the power

to give strength.

There be divers forts of bracelets fit to comfort the spirits. and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, corroborant, and Bacon.

CORRO'BORATE. v. a. [con and roboro, Lat.]

1. To confirm; to establish.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured inftance, there is no trufting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be corroborate by custom.

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and corroborate the imagination, and means to repeat it and refresh it. Bacon.

It was faid that the prince himself had, by the fight of so-reign courts, and observations on the different natures of

reign courts, and observations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his spirits, and corroborated his judgment.

As any limb well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are corroborated thereby.

Watts.

C. RRGEORA'TION. n. s. [from corroborate.] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

The lady herself procured a bull, for the better corriboration of the marriage.

tion of the marriage.

CORRO'BORATIVE. adj. [from corrolorate.] Having the power of increasing strength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix corroboratives of an aftringent faculty; and the ulcer also requireth .IViseman.

To CORRO'DE. v. a. [corrodo, Latin.] To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corroce

The bad with bad, a fpider with a toad;
For so ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will.

We know that aqua-fortis corroding copper, which is it
that gives the colour to verdigrease, is wont to reduce it to a

green blue folution. Boyle The nature of mankind, left to itself, woul foon h

fallen into diffolution, without the incessant vasions of so long a time.

Hannibal the Pyreneans pat, **fubstances** And steepy Alps, the mounds that no ure c Brown. And with correding juices, as he wen, A paffage through the living rock he lent. Fishes, which neither chew their meet nor grin 's hori-

informachs, do, by a diffolvent liquor there provided, corrode and reduce it into a chylus.

The blood turning acrimonious, corr des the veffels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflam ratory kind. Arbuthnot.

Through the hear.

Should jealousy its venom once diffi-'Tis then delightful misery no more, But agony unmixt, incessant gall, Corroding every thought, and blafting

Love's paradife. Thomfort.

CORRO'DENT. adj. [from corrode.] Having the power of corroding or wasting any think away.

CORRO'DIBLE. adj. [from corrode.] Possible to be consumed.

or corroded. Metals, although corrodible by waters, yet will not fuffer a liquation from the powerfulest heat communicable unto that

element. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Co'RRODY. n. f. [from corrodo, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance or falary for some other than the original

purpose. In those days even noble persons, and other meaner men, ordered corrodies and penfions to their chaplains and fervants

out of churches. CORROSIBI'LITY. n. f. [from corrofible.] The quality of being corrofible; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRO'SIBLE. adj. [from corrode.] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLENESS. n. f. [from corrofible.] Susceptibility of corrotion.

CORRO'SION. n. f. [corrodo, Latin.] The power of eating or

wearing away by degrees.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid, or a saline menstruum. It is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies most strongly compacted, as bones and metals; to that the menstruums here employed, have a considerable moment or force. These liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm; therefore these being solid, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body to be dissolved; so when the more solid bodies are put into saline menstruums, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions; and the motion, which is always proportional other folutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent: fo that we ma eafily con-

to the attraction, is more violent: so that we ma easily conceive, when the motion is in such a mann a increased, it should drive the salts into the pores of the so, and open and loosen their cohesion, though ever so, and hath neither of the first two manifest qualities, it is be held suspected as a kind of poison; for that it worketh either by corrosson, or by a secret malignity and enmity to rature.

That corrosson and dissolution of besies, even the most solid and durable, which is vulgarly ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water up n them; the air being so

merely by the action of water up n them; the air being so far from injuring and preying upor the bodies it environs, that corroll in the information of the following the it contributes to their fecurity an preservation. Woodward.

Corrosive. adj. [from corrodo, atin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indif-

ferently.]

I. Having the power of confuming or wearing away.

Gold, after it has been divided by corrofive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in ts own form.

Gorrosi e famine waits, and kills the year. Thomfon.

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

If the maintenance of ceremonies be a correfive to fuch as oppugn them, undoubtedly to fuch as maintain them it can be no great pleasure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned. Hooker.

CORRO'SIVE. n. f.

1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as the flesh f an ulcer.

H meant his corrosives to apply,
d with strict diet tame his stubborn malady. Spenser.
at which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.
Such speeches sayour not of God in him that weth them,

COR and unto virtuously disposed minds they are grievous corrosives. Away; though parting be a fretful corrofive, It is applied to a deathful wound.

Care is no cure, but rather corrofive,

For things that are not to be remedied. Shake Speare. Shake speare. CORRO'SIVELY. adv. [from corrofive.] Like corrosive.

correct: tasted somewhat corrosively.

to what stasted somewhat corrosively.

I writ, stasted somewhat corrosive.] The quality of corpleasant totar; eating away; acrimony.

The edo infi se, to what he meant for meat,
domest of venes, r intense cold or heat.

tpetre betr ys upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness
at all, but coldness, mixt with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bittern so.

Boyle.

Co'rrugant. adj! [from corrugate.] Having the power of contracting into rinkles.

To CO'RRUGAT. v. a. [corrugo, Latin.] To wrinkle or purse up; as the kin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cause. Like corrofive. Quincy. other cause. The cramp of meth of contraction of finews: it cometh either by cold r drynes; for cold and drynes do both of them contract and corrugate.

CORRUGATION. n. f. [from corrugate.] Contraction into wrinkles. The pain of the folid parts is the corrugation or violent agitation of fibres, when the spirits are irritated by sharp humours.

Floyer. To CORRUPT. v. a. [corrumpo corruptus, Latin.]

1. To turn from a found to a putrefcent flate; to infect.

2. To deprave; to deftroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear left by any means, as the ferpent beguiled Eve through his fubtilty, fo your minds fhould be corrupted from the fimplicity that is in Christ.

2. Corinthians. Even what things they naturally know, in those very things, as hearts void of reason, they corrupted themselves. Jude. Evil communications corrupt good manners. I Corinthians.
All that have miscarried
By underhand, corrupted, foul injustice.
I have heard it faid, the fittest time to corrupt a man's wife,
when the's fallen out with her bushed. is when she's fallen out with her husband. Shakespeare. But stay, I smell a man of middle earth; With tryal fire touch me his finger-end; With tryal fire touch me his finger-end;
If he be chafte, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he ftart,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart.

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill use of it, though he does not corrupt the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he flore the pipes. Hear the black trumpet through the world proclaim, That not to be corrupted is the shame. Pope.
3. To spoil; to do mischief.
To Corrupt. v. n. To become putrid; to grow rotten; .0 putrefy. The aptness or propension of air or water to corru,. or putre no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifel cects of diseases, blassing, or the like. Bacon. or . . . [from corrupt.] Vitious; tainted with wickedness; wit t integrity. Let no corru, communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is ood to the use of edifying.

Corrupt, corrup, and tainted in desire.

These kind o knaves I know, which in this plainness Harbour more ci ft, and more corrupter ends,

Than twenty silks ducking observants.

Shakesheare: Harbour more ci ft, and more corrupt.

Than twenty filky ducking observants.

Some, who have b en corrupt in their morals, have yet been infinitely solicitous to ave their children piously brought up.

South's Sermons.

CORRUPTER. n. f. [from corrupt.] He that taints or vitiates; he that lessens purity or integrity.

What is here?

The scriptures of the loyal Leonatus,
All turn'd to heresy? Away, away,

Corrupters of my faith!

From the vanity of the Greeks, the corrupters of all truth,
who with all ground of certainty, vaunt less antiquity,
came the errour first of all.

Those great corrupters of Christianity, and indeed of natu-Those great corrupters of Christianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jesuits.

Corruptible Possibility to be corrupted. CORRU'PTIBLE. adj. [from corrupt.]
1. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay, or without violence. Our corruptible bodies could never live the life they shall live, were it not that they are joined with his body twhich is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cause of inunorta-

It 's a devouring corruption of the effential mixture, , hich

COR confisting chiefly of an oily moisture, is corruptible through Harvey. The feveral parts of which the world confifts, being in their nature corruptible, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long fince have been disfolved. 2. Susceptible of corruption; possible to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS. n. f. [from corruptible.] Susceptibility of corruption. CORRUPTIBLY. adv. [from corruptible.] In fuch a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood Is touch'd corruptibly.

Corruption. n. f. [corruptio, Lat.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.

Wickedness; perversion of principles; loss of integrity.

Precepts of morality, besides the natural corruption of our tempers, which makes us averse to them, are so abstracted from ideas of sense, that they seldom get an opportunity for descriptions and images.

Amidst corruption, luxury and rage,
Still leave some ancient virtues to our age. Pope. 3. Putrescence. The wife contriver, on his end intent, Careful this fatal errour to prevent, And keep the waters from corruption free, Mix'd them with falt, and season'd all the sea: Blackmore. 4. Matter or pus in a fore. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation.

After my death I wish no other herald,

No other speaker of my living actions,

To keep mine honour from corruption, But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. Shake [peare. The region hath by conquest, and corruption of other languages, received new and differing names.

All those four kinds of corruption are very common in their language; for which reasons the Greek tongue is become much altered. 6. [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony or treason, and to his issue: for as he loseth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in respect of the father. Cowel. CORRU'PTIVE. adj. [ from corrupt. ] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Not refembling themselves according to seminal condition. yet carrying a fettled habitude unto the corruptive originals.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

It should be endued with an acid ferment, or some corruptive quality, for fo fpeedy a diffolution of the meat and pre-paration of the chyle. CORRUPTLESS. adj. [from corrupt.] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying. All around The borders, with corruptless myrrh are crown'd. Dryden. Corruptly. adv. [from corrupt.] I. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O that estates, degrees, and offices,

Were not deriv'd corruptly, that clear honour

Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer. Shakespeare. We have dealt very corruptly against thee, and have not Nebemiah. kept the commandments.

Vitiously; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have corruptly contracted most names, both of men and places.

CORRUPTNESS. n. f. [from corrupt.] The quality of corruption; putrescence; vice.

CORSAIR. n. f. [French.] A pirate; one who professes to seize merchants.

CORSE. n. f. [corps, French.] 1. A body.

1. A body.

For he was ffrong, and of fo mighty corfe,
As ever wielded spear in warlike hand.

2. A dead body; a carcase: a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy sin,
He rest her hateful head, without remorse;

Spenfer:

Thomfon.

A stream of coal-black blood forth gushed from her corfe.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

Set down the corfe; or, by saint Paul,

I'll make a corfe of him that disobeys.

What may this mean?

That thou, dead corfe, again, in complete steel.

That thou, dead corfe, again, in complete steel, Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon,

Making night hideous?

Here lay him down, my friends,
Full in my fight, that I may view at leifure
The bloody corfe, and count those glorious wounds. Addison.
You heard the groans,
Heard nightly plung'd, amid' the sullen waves,
The former transfer.

The frequent corfe. CO'RSELLE. Co'rselet. n. f. [corfelet, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some fhirts of maile, fome coats of plate put on,

Some shirts of maile, some coats of plate put on, Some don'd a cuirace, some a corflet bright. Fairfax. They lash, they soin, they pass, they strive to bore Their corflets, and their thinnest parts explore. Dryden. But heroes, who o'ercome or die, Have their hearts hung extremely high; The strings of which, in battle's heat, Against their very cors'lets beat. Prior.

CORTICAL. adj. [cortex, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward. Their last extremities form a little gland, (all these little glands together make the cortical part of the brain) terminating in two little vessels. Co'rticates, adj. [from corticatus, Lat.] Resembling the CO'RTICATED. adj. [from corticatus, Lat.] Resembling the

bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and depilous, that is, without wool, fur, or hair.

Co'RTICOSE. adj. [from corticofus, Lat.] Full of bark. Dist.

Corve'TTO. n. f. The curvet. See CurveT.

You must draw the horse in his career with his manage, and turn depines the corrected and leaving.

and turn, doing the corvetto and leaping. Peacham. CORUSCANT. adj. [corufco, Latin.] Glittering by flashes;

flashing.
Corusca'TION. n. f. [coruscatio, Lat.] Flash; quick vibration of light.

We see that lightnings and coruscations, which are near at

hand, yield no found.

We may learn that fulphureous steams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and fometimes take fire with a fudden coruscation and explosion. Newton.

How heat and moisture mingle in a mais,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
Why nimble coruscurions strike the eye,
And bold tornado's bluster in the sky.

Cory'mbiated. adj. [corymbus, Latin.] Garnished with
Diff.

CORYMBI'FEROUS. adv. [from corymbus and fero, Lat.] Bear-

Corymbiferous plants are diffinguished into such as have a radiate flower, as the sun-flower; and such as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mugwort: to which are added those a-kin hereunto, such as scabious, teasel, thistle, CORYMBUS. n.

ORYMBUS. n. f. [Latin.]

It in general fignifies the top of any thing; but amongst the ancient botanists it was used to express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy, or the like: amongst modern botanists it is used for a contract the contract of the nifts it is used for a compounded discous flower, whose seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; such are th flowers of daisies, and common marygold; and therefore Mr. Ray makes one genus of plants to be such as have a compound discous flower, without any downy wings to carry off their seeds. feeds. Quincy.

Cosci'nomancy. π. f. [from κόσκινου a fieve, and μαντέια, divination.] The art of divination by means of a fieve. A very ancient practice mentioned by Theocritus, and still used in fome parts of England, to find out persons unknown. Chambers.

Cose'Cant. n. f. [In geometry.] The secant of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. Harris.

Co'shering. n. f. [Irish.]

Cosherings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants: wherein he did eat them

and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them

(as the English proverb is) out of house and home. Davies. Co'sier. n. s. [from couser, old Fr. to sew.] A botcher. Hanner. Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your coster catches, without any mitigation or removes of your coster catches. morfe of voice? Shakefpeare.

Co'sine. n. f. [In geometry.] The right fine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. Harris.

is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

Cosme'rick. adj. [κοσμητικός.] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better cosmeticks than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit; no true beauty without the signatures of these graces in the very countenance.

First, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,

With head uncover'd, the cosmetick pow'rs.

Pope.

CO'SMICAL. adj. [κόσμος.]

CO'SMICAL. adj. [xόσμος.]
1. Relating to the world.

2. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronychal.

The cosmical ascension of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or in the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Cossically, adv. [from cosmical.] With the sun; not acronychally.

From the rifing of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the fun, but heliacally, that is, its emersion from the rays of the fun, the ancients computed their canicular days.

Brown.

[ [ 200 \nu \pi\_0 \cdot n \cdot f] ] The rise or birth of the weedl; the creation.

Cosmo'GRAPHER. n. f. [κοσμος and γράφω.] One who write a description of the world; distinct from geographer, who describes the situation of particular countries.

Thus the antient cosmographers do place the division of the East and Western hemisphere; that is, the first term of longitude in the Canary or Fortunate Islands, conceiving these parts the extremest habitations westward. Beloving to the conceive of t

Cosmogra/Phical. adj. [from cosmography.] Relating to the general description of the world.

Cosmogra/Phically. adv. [from cosmographs.al. ner relating to the science by which the stricture is discovered and described.

This is doth more ability and the stricture full stricture.

This it doth more plainly upon the terrella, Brown.

magnet, cosmographically set out with cir les of the 's hori
Bro vn's Vulgar al in
COSMO'GRAPHY. n. f. [κόσμος and τράφω.] The icience of the general system or affections of the world, distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of parameters.

Here it might fee the world without avel; it being a leffer scheme of the creation, nature contracts a little cosmography, a little cosmography,

fcheme of the creation, nature contracts a little colmography, or map of the universe.

Cosmopo'Litan. \ n. f. [κόσμος and πολί ins.] A citizen of the Cosmopo'Litan. \ world; one who is at r ame in every place.

Co'sset. n. f. A lamb brought up without the dam.

If thou wilt bewail my woful teen,

I shall thee give yond' cosset for thy pain.

Spenser.

COST. n. f. [kost, Dutch. As this word is found in the remotest Teutonick dialects, even in the Islandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin consto; though it is not unlikely that the French cousser comes from the Latin.] likely that the French coufler comes from the Latin.]

The price of any thing.

2. Sumptuousness; luxury.

The city woman bears

The cost of princes on unworthy shoulders. Shakespeare.

Let foreign princes vainly boaft The rude effects of pride and coft Of vafter fabricks, to which they Contribute nothing but the pay.

Waller. 3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his coft,

he was content to be deaf to any noise of infamy. Sidney. I shall never hold that man my friend, Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny cost, To ransom home revolted Mortimer.

Shakespeare. Have we eaten at all of the king's coft? or hath he given us any gift? 2 Samuel.

And wilt thou, O cruel boaft!

Put poor nature to such cost?

O! 'twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of such another. It is frange to fee any ecclefiastical pile, not by ecclesiastical cal cost and influence, rising above ground; especially in an age in which mens mouths are open against the church, but Crashaw. their hands thut towards it. South-He whose tale is best, and pleases most,

Should win his fupper at our common coft.

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase of his patent: what were his other visible co is I know not; what his latent, is variously conjectured

Loss; fine; detriment.

What they had foodly wished

What they had fondly wished, proved terwards to their

What they had fondly withed, proved terwards to their costs over true.

To Cost. v. n. pret. cost; particip. cost. ousler, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring the action to extremity, and then re over all, will require the art of a writer, and cost him many a pang.

Dryden:

Costal. adj. [costa, Lat. a rib.] selonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all ceta. As and cartilaginous fishes; many pectinal, whose ribs are rectilineal; and many costal, which have their ribs embowed.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Costard. n. s. [from coster, a ead.] Co'stard. n. f. [from cofter, a ead.]

1. A head. 1. A head.

Take him over the coftard with the belt of thy fword. Shakespeare's Richard III.

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Many country vicars are driven to shifts; and, if our greedy patr hold us to such conditions, they e us turn costard ongers, grasiers, or sell ale.

COSTI E. adj. [constipatus, Lat. constipé, Fr.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes obstructed, the body grows costive, and the excrements of the belly white. Brown.

While faster than his costive brain indites, Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes; His case appears to me like honest Teague's, When he was run away with by his legs.

2. Close; unpermeable. 2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

2. Close; unpermeable.

Clay in dry feafons is costive, hardening with the fun and wind, 'till unlocked by industry, so as to admit of the air and heavenly influences. Mortime

Co'sTIVENESS

Co'stiveness. n. f. [from coffive.] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Costiveness disperses malign putrid sumes out of the guts and mesentery into all parts of the body, occasioning head-aches, severs, loss of appetite, and disturbance of concoction. Harvey. Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by urging medicines rather increasing than removing

to what fhis [from coflly.] Sumptuousness; expensive-I writ, lous. n.

pleasant tetar
pleasant tetar
The it entertailed me. Sidney.
domestry or have the frugaller sons of fortune any reason to object e costliness; fin e they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasures.

Co'stly. adj. [fron , coft.] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high

Costly thy hat it as thy purse can buy,

But not expression fancy; rich, not gaudy; For the appay of proclaims the man. For the appar of proclaims the man.

Leave for a while thy costly country-seat; Shake Speare.

And to be gr'at indeed, forget

The nauseo's pleasures of the great. Dryden. The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most costly

piece of work on the face of the earth, when completed.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and desireable.

Woodward

valuable, the most costs, and desireable.

Woodward.

Co'stmary. n. s. [costus, Latin.] An herb whose flowers are naked, and of a yellow colour, growing in umbels on the top of the stalks: the leaves are intire, and crenated about the

Co'strel. n. f. [supposed to be derived from coster.] A Skinner.

What that usage meant, Which in her cot she daily practised. Fairy Queen. Besides his cot, his flocks, and bounds of feed. Are now on sale; and that our sheep cot now,

By reason of his absence, there is nothing

That you will feed on. Shakespeare. Hezekiah made himself stalls for all manner of beasts, and 2 Chronicles. ents for flocks.

My feeble goats, With pains I drive from their forfaken cotes. Dryden. A stately temple shoots within the skies:

A stately temple shoots within the skies:

The crotchets of their cot in columns rise;

The pavement, polish'd marble they behold;

The gates with sculpture grac'd, the spires and tiles of gold.

Dryden's Baucis and Philem n.

As Jove vouchsaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis said,

At Philemon's cot to take a bed.

Cot. n. s. abridgment of cotquean.

Cota'ngen . n. s. [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the couplement of another to ninety degrees. Harris.

To Cote. v. a. This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as To leave behind, To over pass.

Words, ther worth had prov'd with deeds, Had more groun been allow'd the race, and cated far his Chapman. fteeds.

Co'TEMPORARY. adj. [ on and tempus, Latin.] Living at the

fame time; coetaneou,; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, cotemporary with the first voucher, have appeared probable, is now used as certain, because several have sin e, from him, said it one after Locke.

another. Co'TLAND. n. f. [cot and land.] Land appendant to a cot-

Co'TQUEAN. n. f. [probably from coquin, French.] A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;

Spare not for cost .-

over pass.

CO'TTAGF

Get you to bed. Shakespeare. A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a cotquean:

each of the fexes should keep within its particular bounds. Addison's Freeholder. You have given us a lively picture of husbands hen-peck'd; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of cotquean. Addison.

TTAGF . f. [from cot.] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot, a little house.

cot, a little house.

The sea-coast shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds, Zeph ii. 6.

and olds for flocks. No XXXII.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor cettage, and there to serve God upon their knees.

Hosker.

The felf-same sun that shines upon his court,

Hides not his visage from our cottage, but

Looks on both alike. Shale peare. Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurse their children, look to the affairs of the house, visit poor cottages, and relieve their necessities.

It is difficult for a peafant, bred up in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unseen splendors of a court.

South's Sermons.

Beneath our humble cottage let us halle, And here, unenvied, rural dainties tafte. Co'TTAGER. n. f. [from cottage.] 1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Pupe.

Let us from our farms,

Call forth our cottagers to arms. The most ignorant Irish cottager will not sell his cow for a

groat. Swift. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, with-out paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The husbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, or else mere cottagers, which are but housed

The yeomenry, or middle people, of a condition between Bacon.

gentlemen and cottagers.

Co'TTIER. n. f. from cot.] One who inhabits a cot. Diet.

CO'TTON. n. f. [named, according to Skinner, from the down that adheres to the mala cotonea, or quince, called by the Italians cotogni; whence cottone, Ital. cotton, French.] the cotton-tree.

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling-pin, and covered

with cotton, that its hardness may not be offensive. Wijeman. Co'TTON. n. s. A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, cut into several segments

almost to the bottom, and is of the expanded bell shape: from the center rifes a pyramidal hollow tube, adorned and loaded with chieves: from the empalement shoots up the pointal, fixed like a nail in the bottom of the flower and of the tube, which is changed into a roundish fruit, divided into four or which is changed into a roundish fruit, divided into four or more seminal cells, gaping at the top, and incloting seeds, covered over and wrapped within that soft ductile wool, commonly known by the name of cotton. The species are, I. Hot or shrubby cotton. 2. The most excellent American cotton, with a greenish seed. 3. Annual shrubby cotton, of the island of Providence, with a large quinquested vine leas.

4. The tree cotton. 5. Tree cotton with a yellow slower. The first fort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as also between Jerusalem and Damascus, from whence the cotton is brought annually into these northean parts of Europe. It is sown upon tilled grounds in the spring of the year, and cut down and reaped in harvest. as corn with us. This cotton is the wool which incloses or wraps up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of incloses or wraps up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of brown hulk or feed-vessel growing upon this shrub. It is from this fort that the vast quantities of cotton are taken, which furnish our parts of the world. It is brought from the islands, where the natives take great care of its culture. There are several sorts of cotton sold, which differ according to the countries from whence they come, and the various pre-parations made of them. The first is the cotton in the wool; that is, that which comes from the shell, from which only we take the seed: those come from Cyprus, Smyrna, &c. The second is the cotton in the yarn: the second and third forts are also annual: these are cultivated in the West Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth forts grow in Egypt: these abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude, from which the inhabitants are annually furnished with great quantities of cotton. One of these trees has a purplish and the other a yellow flower, which is the only difference between them. Miller.

Co'TTON. n. f. Cloth or stuff made of cotton. To Co'TTON. v. n.

To rife with a nap.

To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel between you will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to cotton with another.

Swift's Directions to the Cook.

To COUCH. v. n. [coucher, French.]

To lie down on a place of repote.

If I court more women, you'll couch with more men. Shak. Doth not the gentleman

Deserve as full, as fortunate a bed,

As ever Beatrice shall couch upon. Shakespeare.

When love's fair goddess Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed. Dryden.

2. To lie down on the knees, as a boast to rest.

Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,

Fierce tygers couch'd around, and loss of their tawning

Dryden. tong ues.

These when death

Thele when death

Comes like a rufhing lion, couch like spaniels,
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw. Dryden.

To lye down in secret, or in ambush.
We'll couch i' th' castle-ditch, 'till we see the light of our fairies.
The earl of Angus couched in a surrow, and was passed over for dead until a borse was brought for his escape. Hayward.

for dead, until a horse was brought for his escape. Hayward.

To lye in a bed or ftratum.

Bleffed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the

Deuteronomy. To floop; or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in

respect.

To couch down between Islachar, is a strong as couching down between two burdens.

These couchings, and these lowly curtesies,
Might stir the blood of ordinary men.

Shakespeare.

To repose; to lay on a place of repose.
 Where unbruised youth, with unstuff'd brain,
 Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. Shakesp.
 To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum.

If the weather be warm, we immediately couch malt about Mortimer. a foot thick.

The sea and the land make one globe; and the waters couch themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a spherical convexity.

Burnet.

To bed; to hide in another body.

It is at this day in use at Gaza, to couch potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in spouts into rooms.

Bacon.

To involve; to include; to comprise.

But who will call those noble who deface,
By meaner acts, the glories of their race;
Whose only title to our father's fame,

Is couch'd in the dead letters of their name? Dryden. That great a gument for a future state, which St. Paul hath

To include secretly; to hide: with under.

The foundation of all parables is some analogy of similitude between the topical or allusive part of the parable and seath. the thing couched under it, and intended by it. South.

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally couched under

this allegory.

The true notion of the institution being lost, the tradition of the deluge, which was couched under it, was thereupon at Weodward.

To lay close to another.

And over all, with brazen scales was arm'd, Like plated coat of steel, so couched near,

Fairy Qucen. That nought might pierce.

7. To fix the spear in the rest; in the posture of attack.

The knight 'gan fairly couch his steady spear,

And siercely ran at him with rigorous might. Fairy Queen. Before each van

Prick forth the aery knights, and couch their spears, Milton.

'Till thickest legions close.

The former wav'd in air

His flaming sword, Æneas couch'd his spear. Dryden.

8. To depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye.

This is improperly called couching the eye, for couching the catarast: with equal impropriety they sometimes speak of couching the patient.

Some artist whose vice hard

Some artift, whose nice hand Couches the cataracts, and clears his eyes, And all at once a flood of glorious light

Comes rushing on his eyes.

Whether the cataract be wasted by being separated from its vessels, I have never known positively, by dissecting one that had been couched.

Couch. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A feat of repose, on which it is common to lye down dreffed.

So Satan fell; and straight a firy globe Of angels on full fail of wing flew nigh,

Who on their plumy vans receiv'd him foft, From his uneasy station, and upbore As on a floating couch through the blithe fir.

To loll on couches, rich with citron steds, Milton.

And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. Dryden.

2. A bed; a place of repose.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be A couch for luxury and damned incest.

Dire was the tossing! deep the groans! despair

Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch.

This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May,

Forsook his early couch at early day. Shakespeare. Milton.

Dryden.

O, ye immortal pow'rs that guard the just, Watch round his couch, and soften his repose. 3. A layer, or stratum.

This heap is called by maltsters a couch, or bed of raw MIortimer.

Co'uchant. adj. [couchant, Fr.] Lying down; fquatting.

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant, but rather cou. hant or dormant. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

As a tiger, who by chance hath fpy'd, In fome purlicu, two gentle fawns at play, Strait couches close; then rifing, changes oft

His couchant watch. Miton. COUCHEE. n. f. [French.] Bedtime; the time of fut visiting late

at night.

None of her fylvan subjects made their cour

Levees and couchees pas'd without resept.

Co'ucher. n. f. [from couch.] He that couches or Dryden. preffes

Bedfellow; com-Co'uchfellow. n. f. [couch and fellow.

I have grated upon my good friends or three reprieves for you, and your couchfellow, Nim; or fe you had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons. Shakesp. Co'uchgrass. n. s. A weed.

The couchgrass, for the first year, 14 ensibly robs most

lants in fandy grounds apt to graze. Mortimer.

COVE. n. f.
1. A fmall creek or bay.

2. A shelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT. n. s. [convenant, Fr. conventum, Latin.]

1. A contract; a stipulation.

He makes a covenant never to destroy

The earth again by flood; nor let the fea

Surpass his bounds. Milton. The English make the ocean their abode,

Whose ready sails with ev'ry wind can fly, And make a cov'nant with th' unconstant sky.

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.

A covenant is a mutual compact, as we now confider it, be-

twixt God and man; confifting of mercies on God's part, made over to man, and of conditions on man's part, required

by God.

Some men live as if they had made a covenant with hell:

let divines, fathers, friends fay what they will, they ftop their ears against them.

L'Estrange.

3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

I shall but lend my diamond 'till your return; let there be covenants drawn between us. .Shakespeare.

To Co'venant. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To bargain; to stipulate:

His lord used commonly so to covenant with him, which if at any time the tenant disliked, he might freely depart at his

It had been covenanted between him and the king of England, that neither of them should treat of peace or truce with the French king.

Hayward. By words men come to know one another's mind; by

these they covenant and confederate Jupiter covenanted with him, that it should be hot or cold wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct. L'Est.

To agree with another on certain terms: with for.

They covenanted with him for thirty pieces of filver.

Pointing to a heap of fand,

For ev'ry grain to live a year demand;

But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time

Forgot to covenant for youth and prime. COVENANTE'E. n. f. [from covenant.] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.

Both of them were respective rites c their admission into the feveral covenants, and the covenante s become thereby entitled to the respective privileges.

COVENA'NTER. n. f. [from covenant.] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

The covenanters shall have no lore assurance of mutual

affifance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before. Oxfore Realons against the Covenant.

Covenous. adj. [from covin.] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish.

I wish some means devised for the restraint of these inor-

dinate and covenous leases of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds or thousands of years.

To CO'VER. v. a. [couvrir, French.]

1. To overspread any thing with something else.

The pastures are cloathed with slocks, the valleys also are

covered over with corn. Pfalms.

A man ought not to cover his head. I Corinthians. Go to thy fellows, bid them cover the table, ferve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. Shakespeare.

2. To conceal under fomething law over.

Or lead me to fome folitary place,

And cover my retreat from human race. Dryden. To hide by superficial appearances.

To overwhelm; to bury.

Addison.

Raillery and wit serve only to cover nonsense with frame, when reason has first proved it to be mere nonsense. Watts.

5. To shelter; to conceal from harm.

Waller.

Charity shall cover the multitude of sins. I Pet. iv. 8. Natural historians observe, that only the male birds have voices; that their songs begin a little before breeding-time, and end a little after; that whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough that means amuses and diverts her with his long during the whole time of her fitting. Addison.
To copulate with a female.
To wear the han or garment of the head, as a mark of su-This king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or fignification to him, than i. Any thing that is hid over another.

The secundine but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts.

Bacon's Natural History. The fountains could be firengthened no other way than by making a firong ver or arch over them.

Oreftes' bulky rage, Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ Foams o'er the covers, and not finish'd yet. Dryden.
With your hand, or any other cover, you stop the vessel, so as wholly to exclude the air.

Ray. 2. A concealment; a screen; a veil; a superficial appearance, under which something is hidden.

The truth and reason of things may be artificially and effectually infinuated, under the cover either of a real fact, or of a supposed one. L'Estrange. As the spleen has great inconveniences, so the pretence of it is a handsome cover for impersections.

Collier. 3. Shelter; defence. In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilft his army was under cover, they might be forced to retire.

Cover-shame. n. f. [cover and fbame.] Some appearance used to conceal infamy. Does he put on holy garments for a cover-shame of lewdness? Co'vering. n. f. [from cover.] Drefs; vesture; any thing fpread over another.

The women took and fpread a covering over the well's mouth. 2 Sam. xvii. 19. Bring some covering for this naked soul, Whom I'll intreat to lead me. Shakefpeare: Sometimes providence casts things so, that truth and interest lie the same way; and when it is wrapt up in this covering, men can be content to follow it.

South.

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed, Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With cov'rings of Sidonian purple forcad.

Co'verlitt. n. f. [couvrelist, French.] The outermost of the bedcloaths; that under which all the rest are concealed.

Lay her in lillies and in violets,
And filken curtains over her display,
And odour'd sheets, and arras coverlets.

With filken curtains and gold coverlets,
Thus the curtains and gold coverlets. Ther . . fhrowd her fumptuous Bellamoure. Spenfer. This done the hoft produc'd the genial bed,
Which with n coftly coverlet they fpread.
The difficultie I was in, for want of a house and bed,
being forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my coverlet.

Gulliver's Travels. Covert. n. f. [from cover, convert, French.]
1. Shelter; a defence. Let mine outcasts derell with thee, Moab; be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler. Isaiab, xvi. 4.

There shall be a tabe nacle for a shadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a p'ace of refuge, and for a covert from ftorm and rain. They are by sudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under sky or covert, according to the season, as was the Roman wont.

Millon. It was the hour of night, when thus the Son Commun'd in filent walk, then laid him down Undar the hospitable covert nigh Of trees thick interwoven. Milton. Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet, therefore retire them to covert. Evelyne, 2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Tow'rds him I made; but he was 'ware of me, Shakespeare. And stole into the covert of the wood. I shall be your faithful guide, Through this gloomy covert wide.
Thence to the coverts, and the conscious groves,
The scenes of his past triumphs and his loves.
Deer mio some thick covert would I run, Milton. Denham.

Impenetrable to the stars or sun.

The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her covert;

Be sare ye mind the word; and when I give it,

Rush in at once, and seize upon your prey.

Dryden.

Addison.

Covert. adj. [couvert, French.] I. Sheltered; not open; not exposed:
You are, of either side the green, to plant a covert alley; upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height; by which you may go in shade into the garden.

The fox is a beast also very prejudicial to the husbandman; especially in places that are near forest-woods and covert places. Mortimit Together let us beat this ample field, Try what the open, what the covert yield. Popes 2. Secret; hidden; private; infidious. And let us prefently go fit in council, How covert matters may be best disclos'd, And open perils furest answered. Shakespeares By what best way. Whether of open war, or covert guile, We now debate. Milton: Covert. adj. [couvert, French.] The state of a woman shel tered by marriage under her husband; as covert baron, seme Instead of her being under covert baron, to be under covert feme myself; to have my body disabled, and my head for-COVERTIY. adv. [from covert.]

Dryden.

Overtime A. n. f. [from covert and way.]

It is, in fortification, space of ground level with the field, on the hedge of the ditch, three of four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works towards the country. One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgment on the covert-way, because usually the besieged pallisade it along the middle, and undermine it on all sides. It is sometimes called the corridor, and sometimes the counterfactor, because it is on the edge of the scarp.

Covertix. adv. [from covert.] Secretly; closely; in private; with privacy. Dryden. with privacy.
Yet still Aragnol (so his foe was hight) Lay lurking, covertly him to surprise. How can'ft thou cross this marriage? -Not honeftly, my lord; but so coverily, that no dishonesty shall appear in me. Shakesneare. Amongst the poets, Persius covertly strikes at Nero; some of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation. Dryden: Covertness. n. s. scoret. Secrecy; privacy. Dist. Coverture. n. s. scoret. It may be it is rather the shade, or other coverture, that they take living in the next the shade. take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. He saw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband; saw their shame that sought Vain covertures. Milton. The winds being so fierce, and the weather so severe, as not to suffer any thing to prosper or thrive beyond the height of a shrub, in any of all those islands, unless it be protected by walls; as in gardens, or other like coverture. Woodward. In law.

The estate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in potestate viri, and therefore disabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation.

Cowel.

The infancy of king Edward VI. and the coverture of queen Mary, did, in fact, disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland.

Daviers 2. In law. Ireland.

To COVET. v. a. [convoiter, French.]

1. To defire inordinately; to defire beyond due bounds.

If it be a fin to covet honour,

Cover honour,

Shan I am the most offending man alive.

I am yet

Unknown to woman, never was forsworn, Shakespeare. Scarcely have coveted what was mine own, At no time broke my faith.

O father! can it be that fouls fublime, ShakeSpeares Return to visit our terrestrial clime? And that the gen'rous mind, releas'd by death, Can covet lazy limbs and mortal breath? Dryden 2. To defire earneftly. But ovet earnestly the best gifts t Cor. xii. 31. To CO'VET. v. n. To have a strong desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some covete'l after, they have erred from the faith. I Tim. vi. Co'vetable. adj. [from covet.] To be wished for; to be covered. Co'verise. n. f. [convoiti e, French.] Avarice; covetousness of money Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice, Whose greedy lust did lack in greatest store; Whose need had end, but no end covetife. Spenfer. Co'verous. adj. [c.nvoiteux, French.]
1. Inordinately defirous.
While cumber d with my dropping cloaths I lay, The cruel nation, covetous of prey Stain'd with my blood the unhospitable coast. Dryden.

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

An

An heart they have exercised with covetous practices.

2 Pet. ii. 14:

What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him: you must in no ways say he is covetous. Shakesp.

Let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to forefee, which will outweigh.

2. Desirous; cager: in a good sense.
Sheba was never

More coveteus of wisdom and fair virtue,

Than this fair foul shall be. Shakespeare. He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not coverous of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and the his intentions are polluted. Taylor.

Co'vetously. adv. [from covetous.] Avariciously; eagerly.

If he care not for't, he will supply us easily; if he covetously reserve it, how shall's get it?

Shakespeare.

Co'vetousness. n. s. [from covetous.] Avarice; inordinate

defire of money; eagerness of gain.

When workmen strive to do better than well,

Shakespeare. They do confound their skill in covetousness. Shakespeare. He that takes pains to serve the ends of covetousness, or ministers to another's lust, or keeps a shop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worst sense.

Covetousness debaseth a man's spirit, and finks it into the

Tillot son.

Go vey. n. f. [couvee, French.]

A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.
 A number of birds together.

A flight of wasps and covey of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a sup of him to quench their thirst. L'Estrange. A covey of patridges springing in our front, put our infantry

There would be no walking in a fhady wood without

foringing a covey of toasts.

COUGH. n. f. [kuch, Dutch] A convulsion of the lungs,
-vellicated by some sharp serosity. It is pronounced coff.

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel
the cough, men fall into sluxes of the belly, and then they

Bacon. For his dear fake long restless nights you bore,
While rattling coughs his heaving vessels tore. Smith.
To Cough. v. n. [kuchen, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in indeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

7 hou didft drink

The stale of horses, and the gilded puddle
Which beasts would cough at.

Shakespeare.
Thou hast quarrelled with a man for coughing in the street, because he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the

The first problem enquireth why a man doth cough, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often observed. Brown.

If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of clearing themselves, and casting it up by coughing.

There are who to my person pay their court,

I cough like Horace, and though lean, am short.

Pope.

To Cough. v. a. To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be discharged by expectoration, it must first pass into the substance of the lungs, then into the aspera arteria, or weasand, and from thence be coughed up, and spit wifeman.

CO'UGHER. n. f. [from cough.] One that coughs.

Co'VINE. \{ n. f. A deceifful agreement between two or more, Co'VINE. \} to the hurt of another.

Co'VING. n. f. [from cove.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered.

COULD. [the impersect preterite of can. See CAN.] Was able to; had power to.

able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but if stenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain unto.

What if he did not all the ill he could?

Am I oblig'd by that t' assist his rapines,

: And to maintain his murders?

Co'ulter. n. f. [culter, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the share.

The Ifraelites went down to sharpen every man his share, and his coulter, and his ax, and his mattock. I Sam. xiii. 20. Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the coulters, to whet their natural faculties. Hammond.

The plough for stiff clays is long and broad, and the coulter long, and very little bending, with a very large wing. Mortim. COUNCIL. n. f. [concilium, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The chief priests, and all the council, fought false witness.

In histories composed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of causes and events, and preserving a

constant correspondence between the camp and the ceun Addition

2. An affembly of divines to deliberate upon religion. Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Christian church, or from their synods or councils. Water 3. Persons called together to be consulted on any o asion, c

They being thus affembled, are more properly a council to the king, the great council of the kingdom. to advite his ma-jefty in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern

both the king and people, than a court.

4. The body of privy counfellers.

Without the knowledge

Either of king or council, you made be d,

To carry into Flanders the great feal.!

Council-Board. n. f. [council and board.]

table where matters of itate are deliberated.

He hath commanded. Shakespeare. Council-table;

To-morrow morning to the council-board,

He be convened. Shake Speare. When ship-money was transacted at the council-board, they looked upon it as a work of that power than were obliged to Clarendon.

And Pallas, if the broke the laws, Must yield her foe the stronger cause; A shame to one so much ador'd For wisdom at Jove's council-board. CO'UNSEL. n. s. [consilium, Latin.]
1. Advice; direction.

Swift.

Let me give thee counsel, that thou mayest fave thine own

1 Kings, i. 12. There is as much difference between the counsel that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the counsel of a friend and of a flatterer.

Bacon.

The best counsel he could give him was, to go to his parlia-Clarendon.

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

They that lay wait for my foul, take counsel together. Pjalm lxxi. 10.

I hold as little counsel with weak fear As you, or any Scot that lives.
3. Deliberation; examination of consequences. Shake Speare.

They all confess therefore, in the working of that first

cause, that counsel is used, reason followed, and a way obferved. Hooker. 4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and counsel to men of honour.

Ecclus. xxv. 5.

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor counsel against the Lord. Prov. xxi. 30.

5. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep counsel; they'll tell all. Shakespeare.

6. Scheme; purpose; design. The counsel of the Lord transcent Pseulon xxxiii. 11. his heart to all generations.

The Lord will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifelt the counsels of the heart. 1 Cor. iv. 5.

These that plead a cause; the counsellors. T: cems only The counsel of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of

an abbreviature usual in conversation.

an abbreviature usual in conversation.
Your hand, a covenant; we will have the things set down by lawful counsel.

For the advocates and counsel that please, patience and gravity of learning is an essential part of fistice; and an overspeaking judge is no well tuned cymbal Bocon.

What says my counsel learned in the law? Pope.

To Co'unsel. v. a. [consitior, Latin]

1. To give advice or counsel to any posion.

But say, Lucetta, now we are lone,

Would'st thou then counsel me to reall in love? Shakespeare.

Truth shall nurse for;

Holy and heav'nly thoughts stice counsel her.

Ill fortune never crushed the man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have counselled my friends never to trust to her fairer side, though she seemed to make peace with to her fairer fide, though she seemed to make peace with them.

Ben. Johnson.

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I counsel and struct him with my learning and experience. Taylor.

instruct him with my learning and experience.

Taylor.

To advise any thing.

The less had been our shame,

The less his counsell d crime which brands the Grecian name.

Co'unsellable. adj. [from counfel.] Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of fo great marts were more counfellable than he; fo that he would feldom 'e in danger of great errours, if he would communicate his own thoughts to disquisition. Clar.

Co'unsellor, n. 6. [from counfel.] Co'unsellor. n. f. [from counfel.]

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his counfellor to do wickedly. 2 Chr. xii. 3. She would be a counsellor of good things, and a comfort in Wifd viii. 9.

COU -Death of thy foul! Those linen cheeks of thine Death or thy foul! Those linen cheeks of thine
Are counselors to fear.

2. Confidant; bosom friend.
In such green places the first kings reign'd,
Slept in their shades, and angels entertain'd;
With such old counsellors they did advise,
And by frequenting facred groves grew wise.

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick afters. You are a counsellor, And by that v.rtue no man dare accuse you. Of counsellors there are two forts: the first, consiliarii nati, as I may term them; such are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's fons: but the ordinary fort of counsellors are such the king, out of a due consideration of their worth and abilities, and with: I of their fidelity to his person and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary 4. One that is consulted in a case of law; a lawyer.
Co'unsellorship. n. s. [from counsellor.] The office or post of a privy counter of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the counsellor-Bacon. To COUNT. v. a. [c:mpter, Fr. computare, Latin.]
1. To number; to tell. Here through this grate I can count every one,
And view the Frenchmen.

Shakespeare. The vicious count their years; virtuous, their acts. Johns. For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to count the fands, or to fum up infinity.

When men in fickness ling'ring lie, When men in fickness ling'ring lie,

They count the tedious hours by months and years. Dryden.
Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low;
Thy slaughter'd sons now smile, and think they won,
When they can count more Theban ghosts than theirs. Dryd.

To preserve a reckoning.
Some people in America counted their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others.

Locke. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him for Gen. xv. 6. righteousness.

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be counted into the bread we eat; the labour of those who broke the oxen, must all be charged on the account of labour. certain character, whether good or evil. Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. Nor shall I count it heinous to enjoy The publick marks of honour and reward

To esteem; to account; to reckon; to consider as having a When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in speech, we then count it to have some use of natural Hooker. I Sam. Conferr'd upon me.
You would not wish to count this man a foe!
In friendship, and in hatred, obstinate.
To impute to; to charge to.
An th' impossibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall conner by Milton. Philips. Shall sooner by. Rowe To Count. v. n. To found an account or scheme: with upon. Rorve. I think it a great error to count upon the genius of a nation as a standing argument in all ages.

Count. n. f. [compte, French; computus, Latin.] Swift. That we up to your palaces may mount, Of bleffed faints for o increase the count.

By my count, Spenfer. I was your mother much upon these years. Shakespeare.

What counts hard fortune casts upon my face. Shakespeare. Count. n. s. [comte, Fr. comes, Latin.] A title of foreign -unbility; an earl. Co'untable. adj. [from count.] That which may be num-

Since I faw you last,

There is a change upon you. -Well, I know not

The evils which you defire to be recounted are very many, and almost countable with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora.

Spenser. COUNTENANCE

form of the fage; the system of the features.

pake our fire, and by his count'nance feem'd Milton. Entering on studious thoughts abstruse.

T om, with count'nance calm, and soul sedate.

Dryden. us Turnus. 2. Air; look.

Well, Suffolk, yet thou shalt not see me blush, Nor change my countenance for this arrest; Shakespeare.

A heart unspotted is not easily daunted.

3. Calmness of look; composure of face.

She simil'd severe; nor with a troubled look,
Or trembling hand, the sun'ral present took;
Ev'n kept her count'nance, when the lid remov'd,
Disclos'd her heart unsortunately lov'd.

Dryden. The two maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his countenance, and never to keep his word. Swift: Swift: 4. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance.

The night beginning to persuade some retiring place, the gentlewoman, even out of countenance before she began her speech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. Sidney.

We will not make your countenance to fall by the answer

ye shall receive. Their best friends were out of countenance, because they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded.

Clarendon. Clarendon.

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it out of countenance in every place; even in private corners it will foon lose confidence.

If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once in practice and countenance at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the necessary consequence.

If those preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other congregation.

Swift.

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be out of countenance that should gain

the superiority in such a contest: a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted.

It puts the learned in countenance, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind.

Addison.

Medison.

Addison.

Addison.

Addison.

Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,
And that great princes too, exceeding proud,

That to strange knight no better countenance allow'd. Fa. 9.

That to strange knight no better countenance allow'd. Fa. Q.
The king hath on him such a countenance,
As he had lost some province, and a region
Lov'd, as he loves himself.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare: 6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any fide;

fupport.

The church of Christ, which held that profession which had not the publick allowance and countenance of authority, could not fo long use the exercise of Christian religion but in pri-Hooker.

His majesty maintained an army here, to give strength and Davies.

Countenance to the civil magistrate.

Now then, we'll use

His countenance for the battle; which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him, devise

His speedy taking off.

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give countenance to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneness. Atterb.

Superficial appearance; show; resemblance.

The election being done, he made countenance of great discounters thereat.

content thereat. Ajcham.

Oh, you bleffed ministers above! Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up In countenance.

Shakespeare.

Bianca's love Made me exchange my state with Tranio, While he did bear my countenance in the town. Shakefp. To Co'UNTENANCE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To support; to patronise; to vindicate.

Neither shalt thou countenance a poor man in his cause. Exod.

This conceit, though countenanced by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reason. Brown's Vulg. Err.
This national fault of being so very talkative, looks natural

and graceful in one that has grey hairs to countenance it. Addif. make a shew of.

Each to these ladies love did countenance,
And to his mistress each himself strove to advance. Fai. Qu.

3. To act suitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!

As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprights,
To countenance this horrour.

Shakespeare.

To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the first descent on shore he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-

Wotton. Co'untenancer. n. f. [from countenance.] One that coun-

tenances or supports another.

Co'unter. n. f. [from count.]

1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning.

Though these half-pence are to be received as money in

the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than counters.

Swift's Considerations on Wood's Coin.

2. Money in contempt.

When

2. Reckoning.

When Marcus Brutus grows fo covetous, To lock such rascal counters from his friends, Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts,

Dash him to pieces.

The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a

A fine gaudy minx, that robs our counters every night; and then goes out, and spends it upon our cuckold-makers. Dryden.
In half-whipt muslin, needles useless lie;

And shuttle-cocks a-cross the counter fly;

These sports warm harmless. Sometimes you would fee him behind his counter felling broad-cloth, fometimes measuring linen.
Whether thy counter shine with sums untold, Arbuthnot.

And thy wide-grasping hand grows black with gold. Swift.

4. COUNTER of a Horse, is that part of a horse's forehand that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. Farrier's Diet.

Co'unter. adv. [contre, Fr. contra, Latin.]

1. Contrary to; in opposition to.

Shall we erect two wills in God, and make the will of his

purpose and intention run counter to the will of his approbation ?

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallels, that frequently they run counter one to the other.

Child. counter one to the other.

He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to signalize him-felf in running counter to all the rules of virtue.

Locke.

2. The wrong way.

How chearfully on the false trail they cry, Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs.

Shakefpeare. Contrary ways.

A man whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persua-fions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may wish may not prevail on him: in this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run counter.

Locke.

This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before any word used in a sense of opposition. That design was no sooner known, but others of an oppo-

That delign was no looner known, but others of an oppofite party were appointed to fet a counter-petition on foot. Clar.

To COUNTERACT. v. a. [counter and act.] To hinder any
thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this case we can find no principle within him strong
enough to counteract that principle, and to relieve him. South.

To COUNTERBALANCE. v. a. [counter and balance.] To
weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the
remaining air was not able to counterbalance the mercurial

remaining air was not able to counterbalance the mercurial

Few of Adam's children are not born with some biass, which it is the business of education either to take off, or counterba!ance.

COUNTERBA'LANCE. n. f. [from the verb.] Opposite weight;

equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people fet,
Each others poise and counterbalance are. Money is the counterbalance to all other things purchaseable by it, and lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce.

To Cou'nterbuff. v. a. [from counter and buff.] To impell in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides, Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,

Stunn'd with the diff'rent blows; then shoots amain,
'Till counterbuff'd she stops, and sleeps again. Dryden.
Counterbuff'rent formation of the stops, and steeps again. Dryden.
trary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a counterbuff, that, because Phalantus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle

With broken girths was driven from the laddle, the laddle with broken girths was driven from the horse.

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and show
What house you come of, by the blow
You give sir Quintin, and the cust
You 'scape o' th' sandbags counterbust.

Ben. Johnson.

Cou'ntercaster. n. s. [from counter, for a false piece of money, and caster.] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner.

L. of whom his eyes had seen the proof

I, of whom his eyes had feen the proof

At Rhode, at Cyprus, must be let and calm'd By debtor and creditor, this countercaster. Shakespeare. Cou'nterchange. n. f. [counter and change.] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting Each object with a joy. The counterchange

Each object with a joy. Is fev'rally in all. Shakespeare.

To Counterchange. v. a. To give and receive.

Counterchange. v. a. To give and receive.

To Counter and charm.] That by which a charm is diffolved; that which has the power of deftroying the effects of a charm.

Now touch'd by countercharms they change again, Pope. And stand majestick, and recall'd to men.

To Countercha'RM. v. a. [from counter and charm.] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and so counter-Like a ipclifit was to keep us invulnerable, and io countercharm all our crimes, that they should only be active to please;
not hurt us.

To Counterche'ck. v. a. [counter and check.] To oppose;
to stop with sudden opposition.

Counterche'ck. n. s. [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I said his beard was not well cut, he would say I

lye: this is called the countercheck quarrelsome. Shakespeare. To Counterdra'w. v. a. [from counter and draw.] With painters, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a peneil. Chamb.

COUNTERE'VIDENCE. n. f. [counter and evidence.] Te
by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Sense itself detects its more palpable deceits by a counterevidence, and the more ordinary impostures seldom outlive the first experiments.

We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good credit, and all because there is no counterevidence, nor any switness that appears

To COU'NTERFEIT. v. a. [contrefaire, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to

What art thou, That counterfeits the person of a king? Shakespeare. It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad to counter-feit and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered.

Bacon.

There have been some that could counterfeit the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing, in such sort, as when they stand fast by you, you would think the speech came from afar off in a fearful manner.

Bacon.

Bacon.

Say, lovely dream, where could'ft thou find Shadows to counterfeit that face? It happens, that not one fingle line or thought is contained in this imposture, although it appears that they who counter feited me had heard of the true one.
To imitate; to copy; to refemble. Swift.

And, Oh, you mortal engines, whose rude throats Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours counterfeit, Farewel! Shakespeare.

O Eve! in evil hour thou didft give ear
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught
To counterfeit man's voice.

To counterfeit, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency: Bristol-stones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds.

Tillotsom.

Cou'nterfeit. adj. [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn

Now of my own appearance, not by talk, How counterfeit a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their superscription; in prosperous days
They swam but in adverse withdraw their head. Wilton.

General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take counterfeit for true our shame be the greater when our stock comes to a severe crutiny. Locke.

greater when our stock comes to a severe crutiny.

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less mov'd than counterfeit. Roscomm.

Cou'nterfeit. n. f. [from the verb.]

I. One who personates another; an impostor.

I am no counterfeit; to die is to be a counterfeit; for he is but the counterfeit of a man, who hath not the life of a man.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, yet could think it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashions, or in recounting past matters of his life and education, or in fit answers to questions, any ways to come near Bacon.

the refemblance of him whom he was to represent.

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some counterfeit in this your Jupiter. Addifon.

2. Something made an imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,

When I was stampt. Some coiner, with his tools,
Made me a counterfeit; yet my mother seem'd

The Dian of that time.

Shakespeare. The Dian of that time.

There would be no counterfe is but fake of fomething that is real; for though all pretenders feem be we new really are not, yet they pretend to be fomething eally in Tillot fon's Sermons.

one who

Cou'nterfeiter. n. f. [from counterfeit.] A one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the second altered the coin, which was corrupted by counterfeiters, to the great good of the commonwealth. Camden.

Cou'NTERFEITLY. adv. [from counterfeit.] Falsely; fictitl-

oully; with forgery.
Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practife the infinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeitly.

Shakespeare. Ferment

COUNTERFE'RMENT. n. f. [counter and ferment.] opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and counterferments must a medly

of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable distempers lurking in ambuscade among the dishes. Addijon

COUNTERFE'SANCE. n. f. [contrefaisance, French.]
of counterfeiting; forgery.
And his man Reynold, with fine counterfesance, The act

Supports his credit and his countenance. Spenfer. uch is the face of falfhood, fuch the fight

Of foul Duessa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and counterfesance known.

Cou'nterfort. n. s. [from counter and fort.]

Counterforts, buttresses or spurs, are pillars serving to support walls or terraffes, subject to bulge, or be thrown down. Chambers.

Counterga'GE. n. f. [from counter and gage.] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to

make them fit each other.

Chambers.

Countergua'r. f. [from counter and guard.] A fmall rampart with parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place.

Military Diet.

COUNTERLYGHT. n. f. [from counter and light.] A window or light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a dif.

To COUNTERMA'ND. v. a. [contremander, French.]

To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresissible power countermands their deepest projects, and smites their policies with frustration and a curse.

South.

Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, be-cause he esteems the blood a bridle of the gall. Harvey.

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to countermand him.

Hooker.

Countermand, Fr. Repeal of a former order.

Have you no countermand for Claudio yet,

But he must die to-morrow? Shakespeare. To Counterma'rch. v. n. [counter and march.] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

Counterma'rch. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Retroceffion; march backward; march in a different direc-

tion from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and countermarches of the animal spirits?

Collier.

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct. They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by fuch countermarches and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. Burnet.

COUNTERMA'RK. n. f. [from counter and mark.]

1. A facead or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to feveral merchants, that it may not be opened but in the prefence of them all.

The mark of the goldsmiths company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horfes, that have out-

An artificial cavity made in the teeth of all and a grown their natural mark, to difguife their age.

A mark added to a medal a long time after it is ftruck, by which the curious know the feveral changes in value which Chambers. they have undergone.

To COUNTERMARK. v. a. [counter and mark.]

A horse is said to be countermarked when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the Farrier's Dict. horse's age.

COUNTERMI'NE. n. f. [counter and mine.]

1. A well or hole funk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to feek out the enemy's mine,

and disappoint it.

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a countermine, and thereinto they poured such a plenty of water, that the wet Hoyward. powder could not be fired.

2. Means of opposition; means of counteraction.

He thinking temned, knowing no countermine against con the colo of a fault, without sharp punishment.

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the countermine was only an act of self-preservation.

L'Estrange.

To COUNTERMI'NE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the pow-

der may evaporate without mischief.

2. To counterwork; to deseat by secret measures.

Thus infallibly it must be; if God do not miraculously counterwork. termine us, and do more for us than we can do against our-Decay of Piety. COUNTERMO'TION. n. f. [counter and motion.] Contrary motion; opposition of motion.

That refistance is a countermotion, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is pressed, must needs press again on the body that presses it.

Digby:

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these countermotions would overset them, or occasion a later arrival. Collier.

Countermu're. n. s. [contremur, French.] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great shot slying continually through the breach, did beat down houses; but the countermure, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched.

Kn:lles's History of the Turks.

Counternal Tural adj. [counter and natural.] Contrary to nature.

nature.

A consumption is a counternatural heclick extenuation of the body.

Counterno'ise. n. f. [counter and noise.] A found by which

any other noise is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a constant succession of senfual delights, to charm and lull asseep, or else; by a counternoise of revellings and riotous excesses, to drown the softer whispers of their conscience. Calamy.

COUNTERO'PENING. n. f. [counter and opening.] An aperture or vent on the contrary fide.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter re-tur to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a counteropening. Sharp:

Counterpaire.

Counterpaire.

Counter and pace.] Contrary measure;

attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the least counterpaces are made to these resolutions, it
will then be time enough for our malecontents.

Swift. COUNTERPANE. n. f. [contrepoint, French.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. It is sometimes

written, according to etymology, counterpoint. In ivory coffers I have stufft my crowns;

In cypress chests my arras counterpanes.

Counterpare, The correspondent part; the part which answers to another; as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher.

In fome things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or counterparts one of another.

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a counter-

part of this fable. L'Estrange.

Oh counterpart

Of our foft fex; well are you made our lords:
So bold, so great, so god-like are you form'd,
How can you love so filly things as women?
Dryden:
He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the counterpart to each in another language.

In the discovery the two different plots look like counterparts and copies of one another.

Addison.

Counterple A. n. s. [from counter and plea.] In law, a repli-

cation: as if a stranger to the action begun, desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate; that which the demandant allegeth against this request is called a counterplea.

To COUNTERPLO'T. v. a. [counter and plot.] To oppose one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

Counterplo't. n. f. [from the verb.] An artifice opposed

to an artifice.

The wolf here, that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a counterplot of the kid's upon the wolf; and fuch a counterplot it was too, as the wolf, with all his fagacity, was L'Estrange.

not able to finell out.

Cou'nterpoint. n. f. A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken counterpain. See Counterpane.

To Counterpoise. v. a. [counter and poise.]

I. To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to; to act against with equal weight:

Our spoil we have brought home; Do more than counterpoise a full third part

The charges of the action. Shakefpeares The force and the distance of weights, counterpoising one other, ought to be reciprocal.

Digby. another, ought to be reciprocal.

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of these bodies must be counterpoised by a plummet, that may be fastened about the pulley to the axis.

Wilkins's Math. Magic.

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to counterpoise the reft. Spenfer .

COUNTERPOSSE.

Cou'nterpoise. n. f. [from counter and poise.]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,

And tell her she is thine; to whom I promise

A counterpoise, if not in thy estate,

Shakespeare. A balance more replete. Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline counterpoise into the opposite scale.

Boyle.

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the

balance.

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales, Wherein all things created first he weigh'd, The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air In counterpoise.

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The fecond nobles are a counterpoise to the higher nobility,

that they grow not too potent.

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a fort of counterpoise to the Swift. power of the people.

COUNTERPO'ISON. n. f. [counter and poison.] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated. Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause; for example, in

poison from sublime corrosive, and arsenick. COUNTERPRE'SSURE. n. f. [counter and preffure.]
force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound, Opposite

That troops of atoms from all parts around, Of equal number, and of equal force, Should to this fingle point direct their course; That so the counterpressure every way,

Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,
And, by a steady posse, the whole in quiet lay?

Counterprosser. n. s. [counter and project.]

Blackm. Correspondent

part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a prelimi-

France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was firuck out of the counterproject by the Dutch. Swift. To COUNTERPRO'VE. v. a. [from counter and prove.] To take off a defign in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

Chambers.

To COUNTERRO'L. v. a. [counter and roll. This is now generally written as it is spoken, control.] To preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.

Counterro'Lment. n. s. [from counterrol.] A counter account; controlment.

count; controlment.

This prefent manner of exercifing of this office, hath so many testimonics, interchangeable warrants, and counter-rolments, whereof each, running through the hands, and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of fallhood.

Bacon.

COUNTERSCARP. n. f. [from counter and fcarp.] In fortifica-tion, is that fide of the ditch which is next the camp, or pro-perly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis; and so it is to be understood when it is faid the enemy lodged themselves on the counterscarp.

Harris.

To COUNTERSI'GN. v. a. [from counter and fign.] To fign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentick. Thus charters are signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor.

COUNTERTE'NOR. n. f. [from counter and tenor.] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, oppo-site to the tenor. Harris.

I am deaf for two months together: this deafness unquali-fies me for all company, except a few friends with countertenor

COUNTERTI'DE. n. f. [counter and tide.] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our countertides at land, and fo Prefaging of the fatal blow,

In your prodigious ebb and flow.

Countertime. n. f. [counter and time; contretemps, French.]

1. The defence or refisfance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manage.

Farrier's Dist. 2. Defence; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,

And give not thus the countermine to fate. Dryden.

COUNTERTU'RN. n. f. [counter and turn.]
The catastasis, called by the Romans status, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the counter-turn, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in

which it found you.

To COUNTERVA'IL. v. a. [contra and valeo, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against

with equal power.

In some men there may be found such qualities as are able to countervail those exceptions which might be taken against them, and fuch mens authority is not lightly to be shaken

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew, And with important outrage him affail'd;

And with important outrage him affail'd;

Who, foon prepar'd to field, his fword forth drew,
And him with equal valour countervail'd. Fairy Queen.

The outward ftreams, which descend, must be of so much force as to countervail all that weight, whereby the ascending side, in every one of these revolutions, does exceed the other; and though this may be effected by making the water-wheels larger, yet then the motion will be so flow, that the screw will have be able to supply the outward streams.

Wilking

not be able to supply the outward streams. Wilkins.
We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly countervail the inconveniencies that go along with it.

Wilton.

COUNTERVA'IL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.

2. That which has equal weight or value with fomething else.
Surely, the present pleasure of a finful act is a poor countervail for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.

South.

Counterview. n. f. [counter and view.]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was sign'd and judg'd on earth, Within the gates of hell fat fin and death,

In counterview. Milton. 2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

I have drawn fome lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in counterview or contrast with that of the other company.

To Counter wo'rk. v. a. [counter and work.] To counter-act; to hinder any effect by contrary operations. But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:

That counterworks each folly and caprice; That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. Pope: Cou'NTESS. n. f. [comitifa, Lat. comtesse, French.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, she that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the dutchess of Norfolk.

— It is, and all the rest are countesses. Shakespeare.
It is the peculiar happiness of the countess of Abingdon to have been so truly loved by you, while she was living; and so gratefully honoured after she was dead.

Dryden.

COUNTING-HOUSE. n. f. [count and house.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags, cumbering their counting-houses, put them upon emptying them.

Locke.

Cou'ntless. adj. [from count.] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Au tear for tear, and loving kis for kis

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kifs for kifs,
Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
O, were the fum of these that I should pay
Countless and infinite, yet would I pay them.
But oh, her mind, that Orcus which includes
Legions of mischief, countless multitudes

Shake Speare.

Of former curses. Donne.

By one countless fum of woes opprest, Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest, We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;

We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return. Prior.

I see, I cry'd, his woes, a countless train;
I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main. Pope.
The seats which, shining through the chearful land
In countless numbers, blest Britannia sees. Thomson.
COU'NTRY. n. s. [contrie, Fr. contrata, low Latin, supposed to be contracted from conterrata.]

1. A tract of land; a region.

Send out more horses, skirre the country round, Hang those that talk of fear.

Shake Speare. They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of

those countries of which they would be informed. Spratt.

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural

I fee them hurry from country to town, and then from the town back again into the country.

The place which any man inhabits.

The place of one's birth; the native foil.

The king fet on foot a refor tion Spectator.

the ornaments and advantages of our country.
O, fave my country, heav , fhall be your .Spratt.

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the country, in a general voice, Cry'd hate upon him; all their prayers and lo

Were set on Hereford. Shake peare. Cou'ntry. adj. [This word is scarcely used but m composition.]

I. Ruftick :

r. Ruftick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a country wench know, that having received a shilling from one that owes her three, and a shilling also from another that owes her three, that the remaining debts in each · of their hands are equal?

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot should confine himself to country dances.

Speciator. Spectator.

He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea of a positive infinite, than the country fellow had of the water which was yet to pass the channel of the river where he stood.

Talk but with country people, or young people, and you shall find that the notions they apply this name to, are so odd that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man.

The low mechanicks of a country town do fomewhat outdo

Come, we'll e'en to our country feat repair, The native home of innocence and love. Norris. 2. Remote from cities or courts, and of an interest opposite to

A country gentleman, learning Latin in the university, removes thence to his mansion-house.

3. Peculiar to a region or people.
She laughing the cruel tyrant to fcorn, fpake in her country language. 2 Maccabees.

Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a country man dumb, whom we will not allow to fpeak but by the rules of grammar.

Dryden.

CO'UNTRYMAN. n. f. [from country and man.]

1. One born in the fame country, or tract of ground.

My countryman; but yet I know him not.
Horace, great bard, so fate ordain'd, arose; Shakespeare.

And bold as were his countrymen in fight,

Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading profe,

And set their battles in eternal light.

Prior.

The British soldiers act with greater vigour under the con-Prior. duct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their countryman

2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have business to the court, and all countrymen coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country.

3. A farmer; a husbandman.

A countryman took a boar in his corn. L'Estrange.

COUNTY. n. f. [comté, Fr. comitatus, Lat.]

1. A fhire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the better government thereof, and the more easy administration of justice; so that there is no part of the kingdom, but what lieth within some county. Every county is governed by a yearly officer, called a sheriff, who, among other duties belonging to his office, puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of these counties four are termed county-palatines, as that of Lancaster, Chester, Durham, and Ely. A county-palatine is a jurisdiction of so high a nature, that whereas all pleas, touching the life and the maining of a man, called pleas, touching the life and the maining of a man, called pleas of the crown, and ordinarily held in the king's name, and which cannot pass in the name of any other; the chief governors of hese, by special charter from the king, sent out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching justice as absolutely as the prince himself in other counties, only acknowledging him their superior and sovereign. But this power has, by a statute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. Besides the above counties of both forts, much abridged. Besides the above counties of both sorts, there are likewise counties corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to bestow extraordinary liberties. Of these London is one, York another, the city of Chester a third, and Canterbury a sourth. And to these may be added many more; as the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, the county of the town of Haversordwest, and the county of Litchsield. County is, in another signification, used for the county-court which the sheriff keeps every month within his charge, either by himself or his deputy. Of these counties, one with another, there are reckoned thirty-seven in England, besides twelve in Wales. twelve in Wales.

Discharge your powers unto their several counties, As we will ours.

Shak

Shakespeare He caught his death the last county sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow-woman and her fatherless children.

An earldom.

A count; a lord: now wholly obsolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The county Paris

Shakespeare. nty palatine of Chester, and gave nd his heirs, to hold the same ita liberè He made Hu nd i ficut rex nebat Angliam ad coronam. Davies.

OUPE' . n. f. [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards.

OUPLE. n. f. [couple, Fr. copula, Lat.]

No XXXIII.

I. A chain or tye that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my stable-stand where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in couples with her,
Than when I feel and see no further trust her. Shakespeare.
It is in some fort with friends as it is with dogs in couples;
they should be of the same size and humour.

L'Est ange.

Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a couple of shepherds, and by them

Brought to life again.

A schoolmaster, who shall teach my son and your's, I will provide; yea, though the three do cost me a couple of hundred pounds. pounds.

A piece of chrystal inclosed a couple of drops, which looked like water when they were shaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air.

Addison.

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a couple. Locke.

Shakespeare.

Sidney.

3. A male and his female.
So shall all the couples three, Ever true in loving be.

Oh! alas!

I lost a couple, that 'twixt heaven and earth Might thus have stood, begetting wonder, as

You gracious couple do.

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married couple are permitted, before they contract, to see one another naked. Bacon.

He faid: the careful couple join their tears, And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. Dryden.
All succeeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive couple. Bentley.

To Cou'PLE. v. a. [copulo, Latin.]

1. To chain together.

Huntiman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds; Leech Merriman, the poor cur is imbost;

And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. Shakefp.

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heav'ns in ftore,

To couple coming harms with forrow past.

And wheresoe'er we went, like Juno's swans,

Still we went coupled and inseparable. Shakespeare. Put the taches into the loops, and couple the tent together, at it may be one. Exodus. that it may be one.

They behold your chafte conversation coupled with fear

I Peter iii. 2. Their concernments were fo coupled, that if nature had not,

yet their religions would have made them brothers. That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reason, who is measuring syllables and coupling rhimes, when he should be

To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I shall rejoice to see you so cou led, as may be fit both for your honour and your satisfaction.

I am just going to affist with the archbishop, in degrading a parson who couples all our beggars, by which I shall make one happy man.

happy man.

To Cou'Ple. v. n. To join in embraces.

The fountains of waters there being rare, divers forts of beafts come from feveral parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with several kinds.

Bacon's Natural History. Bacon's Natural History.

Thou with thy lufty crew,

Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And coupled with them, and begot a race.

That great variety of brutes in Africa. is by reason of the
meeting together of brutes of several species, and waters, and
the promiscuous couplings of males and females of several species. Hale.

After this alliance, Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with sheep; And every creature couple with his foe.

Cou'ple-beggar. n. f. [couple and beggar.] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

No couple-beggar in the land,
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand.

Swift.

E'er join'd fuch numbers nand in nand.

Cou'plet. n. f. [French.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhimes.

Then would they cast away their pipes, and, holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would use in singing some short couplets, whereto the one half beginning, the other half should answer.

Sidney.

Then at the last, an only couplet fraught

With some unmeaning thing they call a thought;

With fome unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags it slow length along.

Pope's Essay on Criticism.

In Pope I cannot read a line, But with a figh I wish it mine; When he can in one couplet fix More sense than I can do in fix, It gives me fuch a jealous fit, I cry, pox take him and his wit. 5 U

Swift.

2. A pair; as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
E're that her golden couplets are disclos'd,
His silence will sit drooping.

COU'RAGE. n. s. [courage, Fr. from cor Latin.]
active fortitude; spirit of enterprise.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion patience courage fortitude: Shakespeare. Bravery;

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;

I have no relish of them.

Their discipline Shake Speare.

Now mingled with their courage. Shake [peare.

Hope arms their courage: from their tow'rs they throw Their darts with double force, and drive, the foe. Dryden. Courage, that grows from conflitution, very often for fakes a man when he has occasion for it; and when it is only a kind of inftinct in the foul, it breaks out on all occasions, without judgment or different on. That courage which arises from the sense of our duty, and from the sear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reason. Addition.

Nothing but the want of common courage was the cause of their misfortunes. Swift.

their misfortunes.

COURA'GEOUS. adj. [from courage.] Brave; daring; bold; enterprifing; adventurous; hardy; frout.

His is very courageous mad, about his throwing into the Shake/peare.

And he that is courageous among the mighty, shall flee away naked in that day. Amos.

Let us imitate the courageous example of St. Paul, who chose then to magnify his office when ill men conspired to Atterbury. lessen it.

COURA GEOUSLY. adv. [from courageous.] Bravely; stoutly; boldly.

The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign: the earl courage-ously came down, and joined battle with him.

Bacon.

Courageousness. n. s. [from courageous.] Bravery; bold-

ness; spirit; courage.

Nicanor hearing of the manliness and the courageousness that they had to fight for their country, durst not try the matter by the fword. 2. Maccabees.

COURANTO. \ n. f. [courante, French.] See CORANT.

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a couranto. Shakespeare.

2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To Course. v. n. [courber, French.] To bend; to bow; to

stoop in supplication. In the fatness of these purfy times,

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg, Yea, courb and woo, for leave to do it good. Shakespeare. Coc'a IER. n. f. [courier, French.] A messenger sent in haste; an express; a runner.

I met a courier, one mine ancient friend. Shakespeare. This thing the wary bassa well perceiving, for more assurance, by speedy couriers advertised Solyman of the taking of Tauris, and of the enemy's purpose, requesting him with all speed to repair with his army to Tauris.

COURSE. n. f. [course, Fr. curjus, Lat.]

1. Race; career.

And some she arms with sinewy force, And some with swiftness in the course. Cowley. Passage from place to place; progress. To this may be referred the course of a river.
 And when we had finished our course from Tyre, we came

to Ptolemais.

A light, by which the Argive squadron steers Their silent course to Ilium's well known shore. Denham. 3. Tilt; act of running in the lifts.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third course, he received of Phalantus.

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is per-Sidney.

formed.

6. Sail; means by which the course is performed.

To the courses we have devised studding-fails, sprit-fails, and Raleigh. top-fails.

7. Progress from one gradation to another.

If she live long, And in the end meet the old course of death,

Women will all turn monsters. Shakespeare. When the state of the controversy is plainly determined, it must not be altered by another disputant in the course of the disputation.

8. Order of succession; as, every one in his course.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by course; and let one interpret. I Carinthians.

9. Stated and orderly method.

The duke cannot deny the course of law. Shakespeare. If God, by his revealed declaration, first gave rule to any

man, he, that will claim by that title, must have the same positive grant of God for his succession; for, if it has not directed the course of its descent and conveyance, no body can succeed to this title of the first ruler.

Locke.

fucceed to this title of the first ruler.

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure.

The glands did resolve during her course of physick, and she continueth very well to this day.

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. Hence our courses of philosophy, anatomy, Chambers.

chemistry, and mathematicks.

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Grittus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himself what course were best for him to take. Knolles. That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common milery, took the best con-fe he possibly could to establish a commonwealth in Ireland. Davies.

He placed commissioners there, who governed it only in a

Give willingly what I can take by force;

And know, obedience is your fafeit course.

But if a right course be taken with children, there will not be so much need of common rewards and punishments. Locke.
'Tis time we should decree

What course to take. Addillon. The senate observing how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wisest course to give way also to time.

Swift.

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of fo working a mind, and fo vehement spirits, as it was happy the took a good course; for otherwise it would

have been terrible. Sidney. His addiction was to courses vain; His companies unletter'd, rude and shallow;

His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports. Shakespeare.

Men will say,

Prior.

That beauteous Emma vagrant courses took, Her father's house and civil life forsook. 14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is best to leave nature to her course, who is the sovereign phylician in most diseases. Temple.

So every servant took his course, And, bad at first, they all grew worse.

Prior. 15. Catamenia. The like happens upon the stoppage of womens courfes,

which, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease. Harvey on Consumptions.

16. Orderly structure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature. [In architecture] A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. Harris. 18. Series of confequences.

Sense is of course annex'd to wealth and power;

No muse is proof against a golden show'r. Garth.
With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and commentators of any fect, whose reasonings, interpretation and language, which I have been used to, will of course make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, feem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me. Locke.

19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table.
Worthy fir, thou bleed'st:

Thy exercise hath been too violent

For a second course of fight.

Then with a second course the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god.

You are not to wash your hands 'till after you have sent up

Squift. your fecond courfe. Swift.

So quick retires each flying course, you'd swear Sancho's dread doctor and his wand was there.

Pope. 20. Regularity; fettled rule.

Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire

a patent, granted of course to all useful projectors.
21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promifes are no more than words of cour;e.
To Course. v. a. [from the noun.] L'Estrange.

To Course. v. a. L.

To hunt; to purfue.

The big round tears Cours'd one another down his innocent nofe

In piteous chase.

The king is hunting the deer; I am coursing myself.

Shakespeare's Love's Labour lost.

We cours'd him at the heels, and To be his purveyor.

peare. 2. To purfue with dogs that hunt in view.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in coursing of

a deer, or hart, with greyhounds.

I am continually starting hares for you to course: we were Racon. certainly

certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour just where thine takes it up.

3. To put to speed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite

To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And courfe them oft, and tire them in the heat. May.
To Course. v. n. To run; to rove about.
Swift as quickfilver it courfes through
The natral gates and allies of the body. Shakespeare.
The blood, before cold and fettled, left the liver white and

pale, which is the badge of pufulanimity and cowardice; but the therris warms it, and makes it course from the inwards to

Shakespeare.

She did so course o'er my exteriors, with such a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning glass.

Shakespeare.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, fnowy fair,
And tall as flags, ran loofe, and cours'd around his chair. Dryd.

Thom fon.

All, at once

Relapfing quick, as quickly re-ascend

And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,

All ether coursing in a maze of light.

Co'urser. n. s. [from course; courser, French.]

1. A swift horse; a war horse: a word not used in prose.

So, proudly pricketh on his courjer strong, And Atin ay him pricks with spurs of shame and wrong.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.
Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of coursers, born of heavinly breed;
Who from their nostrils breath'd etherial fire,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial sire.

Dryden.

Th' impatient courfer pants in every vein, And, pawing, feems to beat the diffant plain; Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd, And, e're he starts, a thousand steps are lost.

A leash is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound.

COURT. n. s. [cour, Fr. koert, Dut. curtis, low Latin.]

1. The place where the prince resides; the palace.

Pope.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires, Men so disorderly, so debauch'd and bold, That this our court, infected with their manners, Shews like a riotous inn; Epicurism and lust Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,

Than a grac'd palace.

It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a court for owls. Shakespeare.

Ifaiab xxvi. 13. His care and exactness, that every man should have his due, was such, that you would think he had never seen a court: the politeness and civility with which this juffice was administred, would convince you he never had lived out of one.

Prior's Dedication. A suppliant to your royal court I come.

2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered.

Are you acquainted with the difference

That holds this present question in the court? Shakespeare.

St. Paul being brought unto the highest court in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached, concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to imprint on those magistrates a future state. Atterbury.

3. Open space before a house.
You must have, before you come to the front, three courts: a green court plain, with a wall about it; a fecond court of the fame, but more garnished, with little turrets, or other embellishments upon the wall; and a third court, to square with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a naked

Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meanest man in the tragedy must come and dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or court yard (which is fitter for him), for fear the stage should be cleared, and the scenes broken. Dryden. A fmall opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad

ftones.

5, Persons who compose the retinue of a prince. Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that some of them were always employed to sollow the courts of their kings, to advise them.

Temple.

6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclefiastical.

If any noise or soldier you perceive

Near to the wall, by some apparent sign Let us have knowledge at the court of guard.

The archbifhop Shakespeate.

Of Canterbu, accompanied with other Learned and reference hers of his order, Held a le rourt at Dunftable.

Held a late rourt at Dunstable. Shakespeare. I have at last met with the proceedings of the court baron, held in that behalf. Spectator.

8. The art of pleasing; the art of infinuation.

Hait thou been never base? Did love ne'er bend Thy frailer virtue, to betray thy friend?

Flatter me, make thy court, and fay it did ; Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid. D.yden. Some fort of people, placing a great part of their happiness in strong drink, are always forward to make court to my young master, by offering that which they love best themfelves.

I have been confidering why poets have such ill success in making their court, since they are allowed to be the greatest and best of all flatterers: the defect is, that they flatter only in print or in writing.

9. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

70 COURT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a shadow, it slies you; Seem to sly it, it will pursue:

So court a mistres, the denies you; Let her alone, the will court you. Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led, Ben. Jubnson. Dryden.

The neighb'ring princes court her nuptial bed.

Alas | Sempronius, wouldft thou talk of love To Marcia, whilst her father's life's in danger?
Thou might'st as well court the pale trembling vestal,

While she beholds the holy slame expiring. Addifort. Ev'n now, when filent fcorn is all they gain, Pope.

A thousand court you, though they court in vain.
2. To folicit; to seek. Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly teach children to court commendation, and avoid doing what they found

condemned. To flatter; to endeavour to pleafe.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. n. f. [court and chaplain.] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy office. The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous

COURT-DAY, n. f. [court and day.] Day on which juffice is folemnly administred.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the next court-day he spoke.

COURT-DRESSER. n. f. [court and dreffer.] One that dreffes the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; such arts of giving colours, appearances and resemblances, by this court-dreffer, fancy.

COURT-FAVOUR. n. f. Favours or benefits bestowed by princes. We part with the bleffings of both worlds for pleasures, court-favours, and commissions; and at last, when we have

fold ourselves to our lusts, we grow sick of our bargain. L'Estr.

Court-hand. n. s. [court and band] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write court-hand. Shakesp.

Court-lady. n. s. [court and lady.] A lady conversant or employed in court.

The same study, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes or fashion is to a court-lady.

Locke.

Courre state of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of respect.

He hath deserved worthily of his country; And this ascent is not by such easy degrees, As those who have been supple and courteous to the people.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus. They are one while courteous, civil, and obliging; but, within a small time after, are supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and exceptious. fierce, and exceptious. COURTEOUSLY. adv. [from courteous.] Respectfully; civilly;

complaifantly. He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he let them courteoufly pass.

Wotton:

Whilst Christ was upon earth, he was not only easy of access, he did not only courteously receive all that addressed themfelves to him, but also did not disdain himself to travel up

and down the country.

He arrived at the coast of Alcinous, who, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him courteously.

Broome's Notes on the Odysfey.

Courreousness. n. f. [from courteous. ] Civility; complaisance.

Cou'rtesan. ? n. f. [cortifana, low Latin.] A woman of the Cou'rtezan. } town; a profitute; a ftrumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a courtezan. Shakespeare.

With them there are no stews, no dissolute houses, no courtesans, nor any thing of that kind; nay, they wonder, with detestation, at you in Europe, which permit such

The Corinthian is a column, lasciviously decked like a

Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the courtezan, spent his whole estate upon her.

Cou're text. n. s. [courtoiste, Fr. cortesta, Ital.]

I. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our house:

COU It must appear in other ways than words, Therefore I scant this breathing courtefy. Shakespeare: Who have feen his estate, his hospitality, his courtesy to Peacham. ftrangers.

He, who was compounded of all the elements of affability and courtely towards all kind of people, brought himself to a habit of neglect, and even of rudeness, towards the queen.

Clarendon. ftrangers. So gentle of condition was he known, That through the court his courtefy was blown. Dryden. 2. An act of civility or respect.

Fair fir, you spit on me last Wednesday;

You spurn'd me such a day; another time You call'd me dog; and for these courtesies, You call'd me dog; and for these courtefies,
I'll lend you thus much money.
Repose you there, while I to the hard house
Return, and force their scanted courtesy.
When I was last at Exeter,
The mayor in courtesy shew'd me the castle.
Sound all the losty instruments of war,
And by that musick let us all embrace;
Free heav's to earth some of us never shall Shakespeare. Shakespeare. Shake Speare.

For heav'n to earth some of us never shall A fecond time do such a courtesy.

Other states, assuredly, cannot be justly accused for not staying for the first blow; or for not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be eaten up.

Bacon:

3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl, fcarce to a court'fy bred,

Would I much rather than Cornelia wed; If, supercilious, haughty, proud and vain, She brought her father's triumphs in her train.

Dryden. The poor creature was as full of courtesies as if I had been her godmother: the truth on't is, I endeavoured to make her look fomething Christian-like.

Congreve.

A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, to hold upon courtely.

5. Courtely.

5. Courtely.

6. Courtely.

7. Courtely of England. A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritance, that is, a woman feifed of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith; yet, if she were in possession, shall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant per legem Angliæ, or by the courtesy of England. Cowel.

7. Courtely, v. n. [from the noun.]

To Cou're test v. n. [from the noun.]

To Cou're test. v. n. [from the noun.]

To perform an act of reverence.

To by approaches, and court' fies there to me.

The petty traffickers,

That court' fiv to them, do them reverence.

To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

If I hould must have the manner of ladies. Shakefp.

Shakespeare.

If I should meet her in my way,

We hardly court'fy to each other. Co'URTIER. n. f. [from court.] 1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a courtier, he swears.—

If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady; I have been politick with my friend, smooth with mine enemy; I have undone three taylors; I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one.

Shakespeare.

have fought one.

You are a flattering boy; now, I see you'll be a courtier.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor. The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his

courtiers, who ought to dim the lustre of all his attendants Dryden's Dufresnoy.

2. One that courts or folicits the favour of another.

What Made thee, all honour'd honest Roman Brutus, With the arm'd rest, courtiers of beauteous freedom; To drench the capitol?

There was not among all our princes a greater courtier of the people than Richard the IIId. not out of fear, but wifdom.

COU'RTINE. See CURTAIN.

Cou'RTLIKE. adj. [court and like] Elegant; polite.

Our English tongue is, I will not say as facred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanish, as courtlike as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. amorous as the Italian.

amorous as the Italian.

Cou'rtliness. n. f. [from courtly.] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaifance; civility.

Cou'rtly. adj. [from court.] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; foft; flattering.

In our own time, (excuse some courtly strains)

No whiter page than Addison's remains.

Cou'rtly. adv. In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing so courtly writ, or which expresses so much the conversation of a gentleman, as fir John Suckling.

Dryden. Suckling. Dryden.

Cou'RTSHIP. n. f. [from court.]
1. The act of foliciting favour.

He paid his courtship with the croud, As far as modest pride allow'd.

2. The folicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship, and such fair oftents of love,
As shall conveniently become you there.

In tedious courtship we declare our pain,
And e're we kindness find, first meet distain.

Every man in the time of courtship, and in the first entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correspondent's holiday suit.

Addison. liday fuit. Addison.

Inday futt.

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My courtship to an university,

My modesty I give to soldiers bare;

My patience to a gamester's share.

COU'SIN. n. s. [cousin, Fr. consanguineus, Lat.] Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.

Macbeth unseam'd him from the nape to th' chops,

And fix'd his head upon our battlements.

And fix'd his head upon our battlements.

Tybalt, my coufin! O, my brother's child!
Unhappy fight! alas, the blood is fpill'd
Of my dear kinfman. Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Thou art, great lord, my father's fifter's fon,
And cousin german to great Priam's seed. Shakespeare.

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW. n. f. [in the plural, anciently kine, or keen, now commonly cows; cu, Sax. kee, Dutch.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and

We see that the horns of oxen and cows, for the most part, are larger than the bulls; which is caused by abundance of moisture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. Bacon.

After the fever is diminished, asses and goats milk may be necessary; yea, a diet of cows milk alone. Wiseman.

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing cows, He fought himself some hospitable house:

Good Creton entertain'd his godlike guest.
To Cow: v. a. [from coward, by contraction.] Dryden. To deprefs

with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb

themselves the pressures of war so often, that it seem to have somewhat cowed their spirits.

Howel.

For when men by their wives are cow'd, Their horns of course are understood. Hudibras. Cow-HERD. n. f. [cow and hyno, Sax. a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

Cow-House. n. f. [cow and house.] The house in which kine

You must house your milch-cows, that you give hay to in Mortimer. your cow-bouse all night. Mortimer. w-LEECH. n. f. [cow and leech.] One who professes to cure

distempered cows.

Prior.

Swift.

To Cow-LEECH. v. n. To profess to cure cows. Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and cow-leaching, yet many of them are very ignorant, espe-

cially in the country.

Mortimer.

Cow-WEED. n. f. [cow and weed.] A species of chervil; which fee.

which fee.

Cow-wheat. n. f. [from cow and wheat]

The leaves of this plant grow opposite by pairs: the flower consists of one leaf; is of an anomalous figure, and divided into two lips, the uppermost of which has a spur, but the under one is intire: the fruit is round, and divided into two containing seeds resembling grains of wheat. This under one is intire: the fruit is round, and divided into two cells, containing feeds resembling grains of wheat. This plant is very common in woods, and shady places. Miller. CO'WARD. n. s. [couard, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

1. A poltron; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.

Pyrocles did such wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Musidorus to courage, though he had been born a

There was a foldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæsar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæsar knowing him to be but a coward, told him, You were best take heed, next

time you run away, how you look back.

Some are brave one day, and cowards another, as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and observation.

observation.

A coward does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes also he loses his life.

What can ennoble sots, and slaves, and cowards?

Alas! not all the blood of all the H. ards.

Tremble ye not, Oh frien

Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to ie!

It is sometimes used in the manner of an adject

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;

And rais'd the house with loud and coward cries. Shakespeare.

Invading sears repel my coward joy,

And ills foreseen the present bliss destroy.

Co'WARDICE.

Co'war DICE. n. f. [from coword.] Fear; habitual timidity;

pufillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, fir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul cowardice his carcase shame,

Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. Fairy Queen. Gallant and fearless courage will turn into a native and heroick valour, and make them hate the cowardice of doing wrong. Milton on Education.

None was difgrac'd; for falling is no shame,

And cowardice alone is loss of fame;

The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown,

But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. Dryden's Fables.

This great, this holy, this terrible Being, is present to all our affections; sees every treacherous inclination of our heart to defert his service; and treasures up, against the day of his worth, the secret converdice, which deters us from afferting his wrath, the fecret cowardice which deters us from afferting his cause, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great; to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane.

Rogers's Sermons.

Co'wardly. adj. [from cowardly.] Timidity; cowardice.

I. Fearful; timorous; pufillanimous.

An Egyptian foothfayer made Antonius believe that his genius, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of Bacon's Natural History.

Bacon's Natural History.

nius, otherwise brave and consident, was in the presence of Octavius poor and cowardly.

Let all such as can enlarge their consciences like hell, and style a cowardly silence in Christ's cause discretion, know, that Christ will one day scorn them.

South's Sermons.

2. Mean; besitting a coward.

I do find it cowardly, and vile,

For fear of what might fall, so to prevent

The time of life.

Shakesp. Falius Casar.

Shakesp. Julius Cafar. The time of life.

Co'wardy. adv. In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. Knolles. Co'wardship. n f. [from coward] The character or qualities of a coward; meanness: a word not now in use.

A very distronest paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his honesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and have been applied to the covard him.

denying him; and for his cowardship, ask Fabian.

Shakesp. Twelsth Night.

To Co'wer. v. n. [cwrrian, Welsh; courber, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a cow sinks on her knees.] To fink by bending the knees; to floop; to fhrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, and then he cower down, and the pail be pressed down with him.

Bacon's Natural History.

The splitting rocks cower'd in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides. Shakespeare.
As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld,
Approaching two and two; these courring low
With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing.
Our dame sits cowring o'er a kitchen sire;
I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire.

Cowish. adj. [from To cow, to awe.] Timorous; fearful;
mean; pusillanimous; cowardly.
It is the cowish terrour of his spirit.

It is the cowifb terrour of his spirit,

That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrongs

That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrongs

Shakesp. King Lear. Co'wkeepep. n. f. [cow and keeper.] One whose business is to

keep cows.

The terms cowkeeper and hogherd, are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no siner words in the Greek language.

Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.

Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.

COWL. n. s. [cuzle, Saxon; cucullus, Latin.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornsield did scratch his elbow, when he had sweetly invented, to signify his name, faint Francis with his friery cowl in a cornsield.

What differ more, you cry, than crown and cowl?

I'll tell you, friend, a wise man and a sool.

2. A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

Cowl-staff. n. s. [cowl and staff.] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

Mounting him upon a cowl-staff,

Which (tossing him someting high)

He apprehended to be Pegasus.

The way by a cowl-staff is safer: the staff must have a bunch in the middle, somewhat wedge-like, and covered with a soft

in the middle, fomewhat wedge-like, and covered with a foft Wijeman.

Co'wslip. n. f. [ urtippe, Sax. as some think, from their re-femblance of scent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in pasture grounds, and often meeting the

Cowfip is also called pagil, grows wild in the meadows, is a species of PRIMROSE, which see.

a species of PRIMROSE, which iee.

He might as well say, that a coroslip is as white as a lily.

Sidney.

Where the bee fucks, there fuck I; In a cowflip's bell I lie. Shakefp. Tempeft. N XXXIII.

Thy little fons Permit to range the pastures: gladly they
Will mow the cowslip posses, faintly sweet.

Cows-Lungwort. n. f. See Mullen, of which it is a species.

Miller:

Co'xcomb. n. f. [cock and comb, corrupted from cock's comb.]
1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the eels, when she put them i' the pasty alive; she rapt them o' th' coxcombs with a stick; and cried, down, wantons, down.

Shakesp. King Lear.

The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps.

There take my coxcomb: why; this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a bleffing against his will: if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my coxcomb. Shakesp.

3. A fop; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplish-

ments.

I fent to her,
By this fame coxcomb that we have i' th' wind,

Tokens and letters, which she did resend.

I scorn, quoth she, thou coxcomb silly,
Quarter or council from a soe. Shakespeares

Hudibras. It is a vanity common in the world, for every pretending coxcomb to make himself one of the party still with his betters.

L'Estrange's Fables.

They overflowed with fmart repartees, and were only di-flinguished from the intended wits by being called coxcombs, though they deserved not so scandalous a name. Dryden.

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools,

And some made circombs, nature meant but fools. Poper Coxco'MICAL. adj. [from coxcomb.] Foppish; conceited: a low word unworthy of use.

Because, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepossession, without affectation, and without the influence of coxcomical, sensels cabal, they made on their minds.

COY, adj. [coi, French; from quietus, Latin.]

1. Modest; decent. were at liberty to receive the impressions which things naturally

Jason is as coy as is a maide; He loked piteously, but nought he said: Chaucer.

2. Reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And vain delight she saw he light did pais,

A foe of folly and immodest toy;

Still solemn sad, or still distainful coy.

Like Phœbus sung the no less am'rous boy;

Like Daphne she, as lovely and as coy.

At this season every smile of the sun, like the smile of a coy lady, is as dear as it is uncommon.

To Coy. v. n. [from the adjective.]

17 To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity.

What, coying it again!

No more; but make me happy to my gust,

That is, without your struggling.

Dryden's King Arthur.

That is, without your struggling.
Retire! I beg you, leave me. —
Thus to coy it!

Rowe's Jane Shore. With one who knows you too!

2. To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly.

If he coy'd

To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home. Shakespeare.

Co'yly. adv. [from coy.] With reserve; with disinclination to

familiarity.

This faid; his hand he coyly fnatcht away

From forth Antinous' hand.

Chapman's Odyffcy.

Policy of the property of the propert Co'yness. n. f. [from coy.] Referve; unwillingness to become

When the fun hath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female; and she putting on a feeming coyness, they force her through weeds and slags. Waltons When the kind nymph would coyness feign,

And hides but to be found again. Dryden.

And hides but to be found again.

Co'YSTREL. n. s. A species of degenerate hawk.

One they might trust, their common wrongs to wreak:

The musquet and the coystrel were too weak,

Too sierce the falcon.

Dryden's Hind and Panther.

Coz. n. s. A cant or familiar word, contracted from cousin.

Be merry, coz; since sudden sorrow

Serves to say thus, some good thing comes to morrow. Shak.

To CO'ZEN. v. a. [To cose is in the old Scotish dialect, as Junius cherves, to chear to change; whence cozen, to cheat, because observes, to chop or change; whence cozen, to cheat, because in such traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never so fally, let the muster-master view them never fo diligently, let the deputy or general look to them

Goring loved no man fo well but that he would cozen him, and then expose him to publick mirth for having bee cozen'd. Clarendon

He that suffers a government to be abased by carelessiness of neglect, does the same thing with him that maliciously and cor-L' Estrange's Fables. ruptly fets himfelf to cozen it.

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet fays; but you are pleased with the image, without being cozened by the fiction.

What if I please to lengthen out his date

A day, and take a pride to cozen fate. Dryden's Aurengzebe. Children may be cozened into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a Locke on Education.

Co'zenage. n. f. [from cozen.] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat.

Wildom without honesty is meer craft and cozenage, and therefore the reputation of honesty must first be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument. Ben Johnson's Discoveries.

There's no fuch thing as that we beauty call,

It is meer cozenage all;
For though fome long ago
Lik'd certain colours ming!'d fo and fo,

That doth not tie me now from chusing new. Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our impatient minds, which entertain these counterfeits without the least fuspicion of their cozenage. Glanville.

Strange cozinage! none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of life, think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give. Dryden.
But all these are trifles, if we consider the fraud and cozinage
of trading men and shopkeepers.

Swift.

Cozener. n. s. [from cozen.] A cheater; a defrauder.
Indeed, sir, there are cozeners abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary.

Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

1. A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell are, the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoife. The old shells are never found; so as it is like they scale off and crumble away by degrees

The fox catche-cab-fish with his tail, which Olaus Magnus faith he himself was an eye-witness of. Derbam.

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble flock

Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. Shakesp. Fetch me a dozen crab-tree staves, and strong ones: these but switches.

Shakesp. Henry VIII. are but fwitches.

When roafted crabs his in the bowl, Then nightly fings the staring owl. Shakespeare. Imagine you see him laid forth, newly slain, upon a bier of crab-tree and oaken rods. Peacham on Drawing.

Let him tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a crab flock, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

3. A peevish morose person.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships, or heaving them into the dock.

Philips.

5. The fign in the zodiac.

Then parts the Twins and Crab, the Dog divides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides. Creech.

CRAB. adj. It is used by way of contempt for any four or de-

generate fruit; as, a crab cherry, a crab plum. Better gleanings their worn foil can boaft,

Than the crab vintage of the neighb'ring coaft. Dryden. CRA'BBED. adj. [from crab.]

1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour.

A man of years, yet fresh, as mote appear, Of swarth complexion, and of crabbed hue,

That him full of melancholy did shew.
O, she is Fairy Queen.

Ten times more gentle, than her father's crabbed; And he's compos'd of harshness. Sbakesp

Shakefp. Tempest.

z. Harsh; unpleasing.

That was when Three crabbed months had four'd themselves to death,

'Ere I could make thee open thy white hand, And clepe thyfelf my love. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.

How charming is divine philosophy!

Not harsh and crubbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,

Where no crude surfeit reigns. Lucretius had chosen a subject naturally crabbed. Milton." Dryden

3. Difficult; perplexing.
Befide, he was a fhrewd philosopher, And had read ev'ry text and gloss over; Whate'er the crabbed's author hath,

He understood b' implicit faith.

Your crabbed rogues that read Lucretius, Are against gods, you know, and teach us, The god makes not the poet.

CRA'BBEDLY. adv. [from crabbed.]
CRA'BBEDNESS. n.f. [from crabbed.]
I. Sourness of taste. Peevishly.

1. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.

3. Difficulty.

CRA'BER. n. f.

The poor fifth have enemies enough, beside such unnatural fishermen; as otters, the cormorant, and the craber, which fome call the water-rat. Waltur's A gler.

fome call the water-rat. Waltur's A.gler. CRABS-EYES n. f. They are whitish bodies, from the bigness of a pea to that of the largest horse-bean, rounded on one fide and depressed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfish: the large sea crawfish also affords them; and the stones are bred in two separate bags, one on each side of the stones. In July, and part of June and August, when the creature casts its shell, the stones are not found in their places. We have them from Holland, Muscowy Poland. Denmark, Sweden and fiell, the stones are not found in their places. We have them from Holland, Muscovy, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and many other places. They are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diviretick.

Hill's Materia Medicu.

Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to store them-wes with crabs-eves.

Boyle's Experiments.

felves with crabs-eyes.

CRACK. n. f. [kraeck, Dutch.]

1. A fudden difruption, by which the parts are feparated but a little way from each other.

The chink, fissure, or vacuity made by disruption; a narrow

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fiffure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part.

At length it would crack in many places; and those cracks, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure Newton's Opticks.

and dark fky-colour.

3. The found of any body burfting or falling.

If I fay footh, I must report, they were
As canuons overcharg'd with double cracks.

Shake peare. Now day appears, and with the day the king, Whose early care had robb'd him of his rest:

Far off the cracks of falling houses ring, And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast. Dryden.

4. Any fudden and quick found.

A fourth ?- ftart eye! What will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom? Shak. Vulcan was employ'd in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful cracks and flashes. Addison's Guardian.

5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices

Have got the mannish crack, sing him to th' ground. Shak. I cannot

Believe this crack to be in my dread mistress, So fovereignly being honourable. 6. Crazines of intellect. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.

7. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions, without burthening the subject; but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a crack and a projector. Addison.

8. A whore, in low language.

9. A boaft.

Hudibras.

Prior.

Leafings, backbitings, and vain-glorious cracks, All those against that fort did bend their batteries. A boaster. This is only in low phrase. Spinfer.

To CRACK. v. a. [kraecken, Dutch ]
1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with fresh and warm litter out of the stable, a good thickness, lest the frost crack them. illortimer.

2. To break; to split.
O, madam, my heart is crack'd; it's crack'd. Shakespeare. Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hasel-eyes. Shakespeare. Shakespeare.

Dryden.

Donne.

Hudibras.

Should fome wild fig-tree take her native bent,
And heave below the gaudy monument,
Would crack the marble titles, and difperfe
The characters of all the lying verse.
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her knell alone, by cracking of her strings.
Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part cracked, the whole does for

Whose least part crack'd, the whole does fly, And wits are crack'd to find out why.

3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks; He takes his chirping pint, he cracks Pope.

. To break or destroy any thing. You'll crack a quart together! Ha, will you not? Shakefp.

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide: necities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond crack'd'twixt son and father. Shakesp: King Lear. bond crack'd'twixt fon and father.
To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philosophers stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of cracked brains, that wore their feather in their heads.

Bacon's Holy War.

He thought none poets till their brains were crackt.

CRA

To CRACK. v. n. 1. To burst; to open in chinks. By misfortune it cracked in the cooling, whereby we were reduced to make use of one part, which was straight and intire.

Boyle's Spring of the Air. 2. To fall to ruin. The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, cracks nen little comes in, and much goes out.

Dryden. when little comes in, and much goes out. To utter a loud and fudden found. I will board her, though she chide as loud Shakefp. As thunder, when the clouds in autumn crack. 4. To boaft : with of. To look like her, are chimney-fweepers black, And fince her time are colliers counted bright. And Ethiops of their fweet complexion crack. Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light. CRACK-BRAINED. adj. [crack and brained.] Cr. Shakeft. Crazy; without right reason.

We have fent you an answer to the ill-grounded sophisms of those crack-brained sellows.

Arbuthnot. CRACK-HEMP. n. f. [crack and hemp.] A wretch fated to the gallows: a crack-rope. Furcifer.

Come hither, crack-hemp.

I hope I may chuse, fir. —Come hither, you rogue:

What, have you forgot me?

CRACK-ROPE. n. f. [from crack and rope.]

A fellow that deferves hanging.

CRACKER. n. f. [from crack.]

I. A noify boafting fellow.

What cracker is this fame that deafs our ears With this abundance of superfluous breath. Shakesp. 2. A quantity of gunpowder confined fo as to burst with great The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almost Boyle's Spring of the Air. And when, for furious haste to run, They durst not stay to fire a gun, Have don't with bonfires, and at home Hudibras. Made squibs and crackers overcome. Then furious he begins his march, Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch, With squibs and crackers arm'd, to throw Among the trembling crowd below.

Swift.

To CRACKLE. v. n. [from crack.] To make flight cracks; to make fmall and frequent noises; to decrepitate.

All these motions, which we saw, Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw.

I fear to try new love, Donne. As boys to venture on the unknown ice Dryden. That crackles underneath them. Caught her dishevell'd hair and rich attire; Dryden. Her crown and jewels crackled in the fire. Marrow is a specifick in that scurvy which occasions a crack-ling of the bones; in which case marrow performs its natural Arbuthnot. function of moistening them. CRACKNEL. n. f. [from crack.] A hard brite Albee my love he feek with daily fute, His clownish gifts and curtefies I disdain, A hard brittle cake. His kids, his cracknels, and his early fruit.

Pay tributary cracknels, which he fells;

And with our offerings, help to raife his vails.

CRA'DLE. n. f. [cnabel, Saxon.] Spenfer. Dryden. 1. A moveable bed, on which children or fick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep. She had indeed, fir, a fon for her cradle, e're she had a hus-Shakespeare. band for her bed. No jutting frieze, Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird, Hath made his pendant bed and procreant cradle. Shakefp. His birth, perhaps, fome paltry village hides,
And fets his crade out of fortune's way.

A child knows his nurse and his cradle, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age.

The cradle and the tomb, alas! fo nigh: To live, is scarce distinguish'd from to die. Me let the tender office long engage, Prior. To rock the cradle of reposing age; With lenient arts extend a mother's breath, Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death. Pope.

2. It is used for infancy, or the first part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their cradles, in arms Spenfer. and military exercises. The new duke's daughter, her cousin, loves her; being ever, from their eradics, bred together.

Shakesp.

They should scarcely depart from a form of worship, in Glarendon. which they had been educated from their cradle.

. [With furgeons.] A case for a broken bone, to keep off

1. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the

preffure.

outside of a ship by the bulge, serving more securely and com-modiously to help to launch her.

Harris.

To Cra'dle. v. a. [from the substantive.] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle. He that hath been cradled in majesty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars.

Glanville. The tears steal from our eyes, when in the street With some betrothed virgin's herse we meet; Or infant's fun'ral from the cheated womb, Convey'd to earth, and cradled in a tomb. Dryd. He shall be cradled in my ancient shield, so famous through the universities. CRADLE-CLOATHS. n. f. [from cradle and cloaths.] Bed-cloaths belonging to a cradle. O could it be prov'd, That fome night-tripping fairy had exchang'd,
In cradle-cloaths, our children where they lay,
And call'd mine Piercy, his Plantagenet;
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine.
CRAFT. n. f. [cnært, Sax. creff, in old Welch.]
I. Manual art; trade.
I hear an chieffing even from force well. · Shakesp. I hear an objection, even from some well-meaning men, that these delightful crass may be divers ways ill applied in a land.

Wotton's Architecture. 2. Fraud; cunning; artifice. Th' offence is wholly, that she hath committed; And this deceit loses the name of craft, Of disobedience, or unduteous title. Shakespeare: This gives us a sull view of wonderful art and craft, in rai-Shakespeare: Aylige. fing such a structure of power and iniquity. Small failing vessels. To CRAFT. v. n. [from the noun.] To play tricks; to practile artifice. Now out of use.

You've made fair hands, You and your crafts! You've crafted fair. CRA'FTILY. adv. [from crafty.] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honesty. But that which most impaired his credit was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the Christians; and had, for that cause, craftily persuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Perfian war. May not he craftily infer The rules of friendship too severe, Which chain him to a hated trust; Which make him wretched to be just?

CRA'FTINESS. n. f. [from crafty.] Cunning; stratagem.

He taketh the wife in their own craftiness. Prior: 70b. CRA'FTSMAN. n. f. [craft and man.] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanick. That her became, as polish'd ivory, Which cunning craftiman's hand hath overlaid Fairy Queen. With fair vermillion. What reverence the did throw away on flaves; Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles. What a resemblance this advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his sellow crastsmen!

CRASTEMASTER. n f. [crast and master.] A man skilled in his trade. He is not his craftsmaster, he doth not do it right. Shakesp. There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their craftsnasser.

Collier on Pride. craftsinaster. CRA'FTY. adj. [from craft.] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; fly.

Nay, you may think my love was crafty love,

And call it cunning.

This oppression did, of force and necessity, make the Irish a crafty people; for such as are oppressed, and live in slavery; are ever put to their shifts.

Daviers a crafty people; for fuctions and offer are ever put to their shifts.

Before he came in sight, the crafty god

His wings dismis'd, but still retain'd his rod.

No body was ever so cunning as to conceal their being so;

Locke. CRAG. n. /.

1. Crag is, in British, a rough steep rock; and is used in the fame fense in the northern counties at this day. Gibson. 2. The rugged protuberances of rocks. And as mount Etna vomits sulphur out, With clifts of burning crags, and fire and smoke. Fairfax.
Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the steepy crags do beat. Wotton.
A lion spried a goat upon the crag of a high rock. L'Estran.

Spenfer.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,

On a huge hill,

4. The small end of a neck of mutton: a low word. CRA'GGED. adj. [from crag.] Full of inequalities and promi-

And bearen the craig fo stiff and fo state.

3. The neck.

minent rocks.

That craggedness or steepness of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible.

CRA'GGINESS. n. s. [from craggy.] The state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. adj. [from crag.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That same wicked wight

His dwelling has low in an hollow care.

His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,

Far underneath a craggy clift ypight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave.
It was impossible to pass up the woody and craggy hills,
without the loss of those commanders.

Raleigh.

Mountaineers that from Severus came, And from the craggy cliffs of Tetrica. Dryden. The town and republick of St. Marino stands on the top of a very high nd craggy mountain.

Addi
To CRAM. v. a. [cnamman, Saxon.]

1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held. Addison.

As much love in rhime, As would be cramm'd up in a sheet of paper, Writ on both sides the leaf, margent and all. Shakesp. Being thus crammed in the basket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called. Shakespeare. Thou hast spoke as if thy eldest son should be a fool, whose skull Jove cram with brains. Shakespeare. Cram not in people by fending too fast company after company; but so as the number may live well in the plantation,

and not by furcharge be in penury.

2. To fill with food beyond fatiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would cram a fquire; Or else some smiles from court you may desire. King.
I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were not crammed fo much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from flesh the first three years.

Locke.

As a man may be eating all the day, and, for want of digestion, is never nourished; so these endless readers may cram themselves in vain with intellectual food.

Watts. But Annius, crafty feer,

Came cramm'd with capon, from where Pollio dines. Dunc. 3. To thrust in by force.

You cram these words into mine ears, against Shake Speare.

The stomach of my sense.

Huffer, quoth Hudibras, this sword Shall down thy false throat cram that word. Fate has cramm'd us all into one lease, Hudibras.

And that even now expiring.

In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will

Swift. Swift.

To CRAM. v. n. To eat beyond fatiety.

The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns,

Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain crams.

Pope's Epilogue to Jane Shore.

CRA'MBO. n. f. [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A
play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull To celebrate some suburb trull, His smiles in order set,

And ev'ry crambo he could get.

CRAMP. n. f. [krampe, Dut. crampe, French.]

1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be fure, to-night thou shalt have cramp,
Shakesp. Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up.

In a retreat, he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on, he has the cramp.

The cramp, no doubt, cometh of contraction of finews; which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryness.

Bacon's Natural History.

Hares, faid to live on hemlock, do not make good the tra-dition; and he that observes what vertigoes, cramps, and con-

vulsions follow thereon, in these animals, will be of our belief.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A restriction; a confinement; obstruction; shackle.

A narrow fortune is a cramp to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of ferving his friend. L'Estrange. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermost of these there should be fastened a sharp graple, or cramp of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights.

Wilkins.

any place where it lights.

CRAMP. adj. Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, ev'n then
A wat'rish humour swell'd, and ooz'd again.

Dry Dryden.

2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder.

It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniences

that will ensue, if borrowing be cramped.

Bacon.

There are few but find that some companies benumb and cramp them, fo that in them they can neither speak nor do any thing that is handsome.

He, who serves, has still restraints of dread upon his spirits,

which, even in the midst of action, cramps and ties up his South's Sermons.

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and cramp the fense of prophecies.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

The antiquaries are for cramping their subjects into as narrow a space as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of

a science into a sew general maxims.

Addison.

Marius used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and raising the people; particularly for cramping the nobles, and their power of judicature.

No more

Th' expansive atmosphere is cramp'd with cold,

But full of life, and vivifying foul. Thomfor. To bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH. n. f. [from cramp and fi/b.] which benumbs the hands of those that touch it. The torpedo,

which benumbs the hands of thole that touch it.

CRAMPIRON. n. f. [from cramp and iron.] See CRAMP, Sense 3.

CRA'NAGE. n. f. [cranagium, low Latin.] A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. Convel.

CRANE. n. f. [cran, Sax. kraen, Dutch.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a crane. or a swallow, so did I chatter.

Bacon.

Wilkins.

Like a crane, or a swallow, so did I chatter.

That small infantry warr'd on by cranes.

An instrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which

great weights are raised. In case the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be re-

moved by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a Mortimer's Art of Husbandry. Then commerce brought into the publick walk The buly merchant, the big warehouse bullt,

Rais'd the strong crane.

Thomson

Thomson

Thomson

Thomson Thomfon.

CRANES-BILL. n. f. [from crane and bill.]

1. An herb. The leaves are conjugate: the cup confifts of one leaf, divided into five parts, expanded in form of a star: the flowers confist of five leaves, somewhat resembling a crested or lipped flower, with ten stamina surrounding the ovary. The fruit is flower, with ten stamina surrounding the ovary. I he trust is of a pentagonal figure, with a beak, containing five feed-vessels, in each of which is one tailed feed, which, when ripe, is cast forth by the twisting of the beak. It is common in feveral parts of England, growing in almost any soil or Miller. fituation.

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANIUM. n. f. [Latin.] The skull.

In wounds made by contusion, when the cranium is a little naked, you ought not presently to croud in dossils; for if that contused slesh be well digested, the bone will incarn with the

wound without much difficulty.

Wileman.

CRANK. n. f. [This word is perhaps a contraction of craneneck, to which it may bear fome refemblance, and is part of
the inftrument called a crane.]

1. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; so that, on the last turning down, a leather thong is slipt to tread the treddlewheel about. Moxon's Mech. Exercises.

2. Any bending or winding paffage. I fend it through the rivers of your blood,

Even to the court, the heart; to th' feat o' th' brain; And, through the cranks and offices of man, The strongest nerves, and small inferiour veins, From me receive that natural competency,

Whereby they live. Shakespeare. 3. Any conceit formed by twifting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee Jest and youthful jollity,

Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles, Nods and becks, and wreathed fmiles, Such as hang on Hebe's cheek.

And love to live in dimple fleek.

CRANK. adj. [from onkranck, Dutch, Skinner.]

1. Healthy; fprightly: fometimes corrupted to cranky.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the cragg fo fliff and fo flate,
As cockle, on his dunghil crowing cranke. Spenfer. 2. Among failors, a ship is faid to be crank, when, by the form

of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overfet. [from kranck, Dut. fick.]

To CRA'NKLE. v. n. [from crank.] To run in and out; to run

in flexures and windings. See how this river comes me crankling in,

And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out.

Shakijo.

To CRA'NKLE. v. a. To break into unequal furfaces; to break into angles.

Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track Forsook, and drew her humid train assope, Crankling her banks.

Philips. CRA'NKLES

Milton.

CRA CRA'NKLES. n. f. [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences. CRA'NKNESS. n. f. [from crank.] 1. Health; vigour. 2. Disposition to overset.

CRA'NNIED. adj. [from cranny.] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,

That had in it a crannied hole or chink. Shakespeare. A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat rougher chopt and cramied, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. CRANNY. n. f. [cren, Fr. crena, Latin.] A chink; a cleft; a fiffure. The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the sense; for as you may see great objects through small crannies or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemptible instances. Bacon's Natural History. And therefore beat, and laid about, To find a cranny to creep out. Hudibras. In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, fitted to the crannies.

Dryden's Dedication to the Eneid. Within the foaking of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and crannies. He skipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every cranny.

Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull. cranny. CRAPE. n. f. [crepa, low Latin.] A thin fluff, loofely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made. And poud Roxana, fird with jealous rage, Nor thou, lord Arthur, shall escape:
Nor thou, lord Arthur, shall escape:
To thee I often call'd in vain,
Against that assassin in crape;
Yet thou could'st tamely see me slain.
'Tis from high life high characters are drawn;
A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn. Swift. Swift. A faint in crape is twice a faint in lawn. Pope.

CRA'PULENCE. n. f. [crapula, a furfeit, Latin.] Drunkenness; fickness by intemperance.

Dia. CRA'PULOUS. adj. [crapulofus, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; fick with intemperance. Dia. To CRASH. v. n. [a word probably formed from the thing.]

1. To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once
There shall be a great crashing from the hills.
When convultions cleave the lab'ring earth, Zepb. i. 10. · Before the difmal yawn appears. the ground Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses crash. To CRASH. v. a. To break or bruise. Smith. My mafter is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montague, I pray you come and crash a cup of wine.

Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet. Mr. Warbu ton has it, crush a cup of wine.

To crash, says Hanmer, is to be merry: a crash being a word still used in some countries for a merry bout. It is furely better to read crack. See CRACK.

CRASM. n. f. [from the verb.] A loud fudden mixe
of many things broken at the fame time. A loud fudden mixed found, as Senseles Ilium, Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous crash, Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear. Shakefp. Hamlet.

Moralizing fat I by the hazard-table: I look'd upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the crash of worlds with as much contempt as ever Plato did. Pope. CRASIS. n. f. [κράσις.] Temperature; conflictation arising

from the variou properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diversified by the individual crass, that every man owns something wherein none is like him.

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger, as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar cross, and conflitution of the blood and spirits.

South's Sermons. flitution of the blood and spirits.

CRASS. adj. [crassus, Latin.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not comminuted; not subtle; not consisting of small parts.

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial matter, fo as not to be discoverable by human industry; or, if discoverable, so diffused and scattered amongst the crasser and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it. Woodward's Natural History.

CRA'SSITUDE. n. f. [croffitude, Latin.] Groffness; coarse-

ness; thickness.

They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for if they have a greater crassitude, they will alter

in their own body, though they spend not.

The dead sea, which comitteth up bitumen, is of that crassitude, as living bodies, bound hand and soot, cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk.

I he terrestrial matter, carried by rivers into the sea, is sustained therein partly by the greater crassitude and gravity of the sea, water, and partly by its constant agitation.

Wordward.

CRASTINA'TION. n. f. [from crastino, Latin, to-morrow.]

CRATCH. n. f. [creche, French; crates, Latin.] The palifaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When being expelled out of Paradife, by reason of fin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was inclosed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the cratch, I was wrapped in swathling-cloaths.

Hakewill on Providence.

CRAVA'T. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.] A neckcloath; any thing worn about the neck.

Less delinquents have been scourg'd, And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd; Which others for cravats have worn

About their necks, and took a turn.

The restrictives were applied, one over another, Hudibras. to her throat: then we put her on a cravat. To CRAVE. v. a. [cnapran, Saxon.] Wiscman's Surgery.

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to

What one petition is there found in the whole litany, whereof we shall ever be able at any time to fay, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein craved at God's Hooker. hands?

As for my nobler friends, I crave their pardons; But for the mutable rank-scented many,

Let them regard me as I do not flatter. Shakefp. Coriolanus.
The poor people not knowing where to hide themselves from the sury of their enemies, nor of whom to crave help, fled as men and women dismayed. Knolles's History of the Turks.

I would crave leave here, under the word action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any action proposed.

Locke.

Each ardent nymph the rifing current craves, Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves. Prior.

2. To ask insatiably.

The subjects arm'd; the more their princes gave, Th' advantage only took the more to crave.

Him dost thou mean, who, spite of all his store, Is ever craving, and will still be poor?
Who cheats for halfpence; and who dosts his coat,

Dryden's Perfeus. To fave a farthing in a ferry-boat.

3. To long; to wish unreasonably. Levity pushes us on from one vain desire to another, in a

regular vicifitude and succession of cravings and satiety. L'Estr.

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the sway of an impetuous lust; both hurrying him to satisfy the cravings of it, by some wicked action.

South's Sermons:

To call for importunately.

Our good old friend,

Lay comforts to your bosom; and bestow

Your needful counsel to our businesses,

Which crave the instant use. Shakefp. King Lear. The antecedent concomitants and effects of fuch a conftitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities; four eructa-tions, and a craving appetite, especially of terrestrial and ab-forbent substances.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

5. Sometimes with for before the thing fought.

Once one may crave for love, But more would prove

This heart too little, that too great.

CRA'VEN. n.f. [derived by Skinner from crave, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noise made by a conquered cock.]

-No cock of mine; you crow too like a craven. Shakesp. 2. A coward; a recreant.

Upon his coward breaft

A bloody crofs, and on his craven creft A bunch of hairs discolour'd diversly.

Spenfer.

Is it fit this foldier keep his oath?

He is a craven and a villain else. Shakefp. Henry V. Whether it be

Bestial oblivion, or some craven scruple,
Of thinking too precisely on th' event;
A thought, which quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom,
And ever three parts coward.

Shakesp. Hun. Shakefp. Humlet.

Yet if the innocent some mercy find

From cowardice, not ruth did that proceed; His noble foes durst not his craven kind

Exasperate by such a bloody deed. Fairfax. To CRA'VEN. v.a. [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. Hanmer.

'Gainst self-slaughter

There is a prohibition fo divine,

There is a prohibition to divine,
That cravens my weak hand.

CRA'VER. n. f. [from crave.] A weak-hearted spiritless fellow.
It is used in Clariffa.

To CRAUNCH. v. a [schrantsen, Dutch; whence the vulgar fay more properly to scraunch.] To crush in the mouth. The word is used by Swift.

CRAW. n. f. [troe, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds.

Y

In birds there is no massication, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw, or at least into a kind of antestomach, which I have observed in many, especially pissivorous birds.

Ray on the Greation.

A wrish. n. f. [fometimes written crayfile, properly crevice; in French ecrevise.] A small crustaceous fish found in brooks; the small lobster of fresh water.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the craw-

fish, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoife.

Let me to crack live crawfish recommend.

The common trawfish, and the large sea crawfish, both produce the stones called crabs-eyes. In part of June, in July, and part of August, this animal not only casts its shell, but its very stomach is also consumed and digested, by a new one growing in its place.

Hill on the Materia Medica. ing in its place.

To CRAWL. v. n. [krielen, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a flow motion; to move without

That crawling infect, who from mud began;
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!

The ftreams but just contain'd within their bounds, Dryden.

By flow degrees into their channels crawl;

And earth increases as the waters fall.

A worm finds what it fearches after, only by feeling, as it Grew.

Grew. crawls from one thing to another.

The vile worm, that yesterday began
To crawl; thy fellow-creature, abject man!

Prior.

2. To move weakly and flowly.

'Tis our first intent

To shake all cares and business from our age, While we unburthen'd crawl tow'rd death. While we unburthen'd crawl tow'rd death. Shakespeare. They like tall fellows crept out of the holes; and secretly trawling up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. Knolles.

A look to pale no quartane ever gave;
Thy dwindled legs feem crawling to a grave.
He was hardly able to crawl about the room, far lefs to look after a troublefome business.

Arbutbnot's Hift. of J. Bull. Arbuthnot's Hift. of J. Bull.

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and vain!
A while he crawls upon the earth,

Then shrinks to earth again. Swift. It will be very necessary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can crawl, to watch the fields at harvest-time.

2. To move about hated and despised.

Hath crawl'd into the favour of the king,
Shakefp. Henry VIII. Reflect upon that litter of absurd opinions that crawl about the world, to the disgrace of reason.

How will the condemned finner then crawl forth, and appear in his filth and shame, before that undefiled trib, and appear in his filth and shame, before that undefiled trib.

South's Sermons:

Behold a rev'rend fire, whom want of grace

Has made the father of a nameless race,

Crawl through the street, show'd on, or rudely press'd

By his own sons, that pass him by unbless'd!

Pope.

CRA'wler. n. f. [from crawl.] A creeper; any thing that

creeps.

CRAYFISH. n. f. [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobster.

The cure of the meuriatick and armoniack faltness requires to use slimy meats; as snails, tortoises, jellies, and crayfishes.

Floyer on the Humours.

CRAYON. n. f. [crayon, French.]
1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with.

Let no day pass over you without drawing a line; that is to say, without working, without giving some strokes of the pencil or the crayon.

Dryden's Dufrestov. Dryden's Dufresnoy.

cil or the crayon.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

CRAZE. v. a. [ecraser, French, to break to pieces.]

To break; to crush; to weaken.

In this consideration the answer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of Popish parents, doth seem crazed. Hook.

Relent, sweet Hermia; and, Lysander, yield

Thy crazed title to my certain right.

Shakespeare.

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,

God looking forth, will trouble all his host,

And craze their chariot-weels.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

To powder.

To powder.

The tin ore paffeth to the crazing mill, which, between two grinding stones, bruiseth it to a fine sand. Carew's Survey.

To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,

No father his fon dearer: true, to tell thee,
That grief hath craz'd my wits. Shakefp. King Lear.
Wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a chosen distraction; and every finner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is crazed and out of his wits, only with this sad difference, that he knows better what he does. he does.

CRA'ZEDNESS. n. f [from crazed.] Decrepitude; brokenness; diminution of intellect.

The nature, as of men that have fick bodies, so likewise of the people in the crazedness of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that

dilike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them.

CRA'ZINESS. n. f. [from crazy.]

1. State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness.

Touching other places, she may be faid to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the craziness of her title to many of them.

Howel's Vocal Forest.

Weakness of intellect.

CRA'ZY. adj. [ecrasé, French.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord, We will bestow you in some better place; Fitter for sickness and for crazy age. Shakesp. Henry VI. When people are crazy, and in disorder, it is natural for L'Estrange.

them to groan.

2. Broken witted; shattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whose large command Rules all the sea and half the land, And over moift and crazy brains,

Hudibras.

In high spring-tides, at midnight reigns.

3. Weak; feeble; shattered.

Physick can but mend our crazy state, Patch an old building, not a new create. Dryden's Fables. Were it possible that the near approaches of eternity, february

by a mature age, a crazy confliction, or a violent fickness, should amaze so many, had they truly confidered.

Wake.

CREAGHT. n. f. [an Irish word.]

In these fast places they kept their creaghts, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without husbandary or tilded. Davies on Ireland.

To CREAK. v. n. [corrupt from crack.]

1. To make a harsh protracted noise.

Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the rustling of silks, betray thy poor he rt to women.

No door there was th' unguarded house to keep,

On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his sleep.

2. It is sometimes used of animals.

The creaking locust with my voice conspire.

2. It is fometimes used of animals.

The creaking locust with my voice conspire,
They fry'd with heat, and I with fierce desire.

CREAM. n. f. [cremor, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship.

I am as vigilant as a cat to steal cream.

Shakespeare.

Cream is matured and made to rise more speedily, by putting

Gream is matured and made to rife more speedily, by putting in cold water; which, as it seemeth, getteth down the whey.

Bacon's Natural History.

How the drudging goblin fwet, To earn his cream-bowl duly fet;
When in one night, ere glimpfe of morn,
His shadowy sail hath thresh'd the corn.

Milton.

Let your various creams incircled be

With swelling fruit, just ravish'd from the tree. King.

Milk, standing some time, naturally separates into an oily liquor called cream, and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor called skimmed milk.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. It is used for the best part of any thing; as, the cream of a infile.

jest.
To CREAM. v. n. [from the noun.] To gather cream.
There are a fort of men, whose visages
Do cream and mantle like a standing pond; And do a wilful stiffness entertain, With purpose to be drest in an opinion Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit.

To CREAM. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To skim off the cream.

Shakespeare.

To take the flower and quintessence of any thing: so used somewhere by Swift.

CREAM-FACED. adj. [cream and faced.] Pale; coward-

Thou cream-fac'd lown,
Where got'st thou that goose-look. Shakesp. Macbeth.
CRE'AMY. adj. [from cream.] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

ture of cream.

CRE' ANCE. n. f. [French.] Is, in falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

CREASE. n. f. [from creta, Latin, chalk. Skinner.] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in business, because they go out of the common road: I once desired lord Bolingbroke to observe, that the clerks used an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a strong hand; whereas a sharp penknife would go out of the crease, and disfigure the paper.

Swift.

crease, and disfigure the paper. To CREASE. v. a. [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, fo as to leave the imprefion.

To CREATE. v. a. [cree, Latin.]

CRE

r. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much impersecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reafon cannot well extricate itself out of. 2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, and make women fight,
To doff their dire distresses. Shake freare. His abilities were prone to create in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errours and many enemies.

They eclipse the clearest truths, by difficulties of their own creating, or no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. Decay of Piety. light. None knew, 'till guilt created fear,
What darts or poifon'd arrows were.
Must I new bars to my own joy create,
Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate? Roscommon. Dryd. Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the uneasiness it creates in the stomach. Arbuthnot. 3. To beget. And the iffue there create, Ever shall be fortunate. Shakespeare. 4. To invest with any new character.

Arise my knights of the battle: I create you Companions to our person, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your estates.

5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new state.

The best British undertaker had but a proportion of three thousand acres for himself, with power to create a manor, and hold a court-baron.

Davies on Ireland. CREA'TION. n. f. [from create.]

I. The act of creating or conferring existence. Consider the immensity of the Divine Love, expressed in all the emanations of his providence; in his creation, in his conservation of us.

Taylor. The act of investing with new qualities or character; as, the creation of peers. As fubjects then, the universe.

As fubjects then, the whole creation came;
And from their natures Adam them did name.

Such was the saint, who shone with ev'ry grace,
Reslecting, Moses like, his master's face:
God saw his image lively was express'd,
And his own work as his creation bless'd.

Nor could the tender new greation bear Denbam. Dryden. Nor could the tender new creation bear Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year. Dryden. In days of yore, no matter where or when, Before the low creation fwarm'd with men. Parnel. 4. Any thing produced, or caused.

Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible

To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation, Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain? Shakefp. CREA'TIVE. adj. [from create.]
1. Having the power to create. 2. Exerting the act of creation. To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the first instance, and of this creative power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry.

South's Sermons. But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought, Of all his works, creative beauty burns
With warmest beam.

Thomson's Spring Thomson's Spring. CREA'TOR. n. f. [creator, Latin.] The being that bestows existence. Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great creator, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his fix days work, a world.
When you lie down, close your eyes with a fhort prayer,
commit yourself into the hands of your faithful creator; and
when you have done, trust him with yourself, as you must do when you are dying.

CRE'ATURE. n. f. [creatura, low Latin.]

1. A being not felf existent, but created by the supreme power.

Were these persons idolaters for the worship they did not Were these perions iduates for the worship they did give to his give to the Creator, or for the worship they did give to his Stillingsleet. 2. Any thing created.

God's first creature was light.

Imperfect the world, and all the creatures in it, must be acknowledged in many respects to be.

Tillotjon.

An animal not human.

The queen pretended satisfaction of her knowledge only In killing creatures vile, as cats and dogs.

Shakesp.

A general term for man.

Yes crime in her could never creature find;
But sort his love, and for her own self-sake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind.

Fairy Queen.

Most cursed of all creatures under sky, Lo Tantalus, I here tormented lye Fairy Queen:
Though he might burst his lungs to call for help,
No creature would affist or pity him.
Roscommon. Fairy Queen: 5. A word of contempt for a human being. Hence; home, you idle creatures, get you home; Shake/peare. Is this a holiday? He would into the stews, And from the common creatures pluck a glove, And wear it as a favour. Shakespeare. I've heard that guilty creatures, at a play; The heard that guilty creatures, at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the fcenc,
Been ftruck fo to the foul, that prefently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions.
Nor think to-night of thy ill-nature,
But of thy follies, idle creature.
A good poet no fooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature, given up to the ambition of fame. Pope. 6. A word of petty tenderness.

And then, sir, would he gripe and wring my hand;

Cry, Oh sweet creature, and then kiss me hard.

Ah, cruel creature whom do'ft thou despite? Shatefp. The gods, to live in woods, have left the skies. Dryd. Some young creatures have learnt their letters and syllables by having them pasted upon little tablets. Watts. 7. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another. He fent to colonel Maffey to fend him men, which he being a creature of Essex's, refused. Carendon. The duke's creature he defired to be esteemed. Clarendon. The defign was discovered by a person whom every body knows to be the creature of a certain great man. Swift.

CREATURELY. adj. [from creature.] Having the qualities of a creature.

The feveral parts of relatives, or creaturely infinites, have finite proportions to one another. CRE'BRITUDE. n. f. [from creber, frequent, Latin.] Frequent-Diet. ness. CRE'BROUS. adj. [from creber, Latin.] Frequent. Di. CRE'DENCE. n. f. [from credo, Lat. credence, Norman Fr.]

1. Belief; credit. Diet. Ne let it seem, that credence this exceeds; For he that made the fame was known right well, To have done much more admirable deeds; Fairy Queen. It Merlin was. Love and wisdom, Approv'd to to your majory,

For ample credence.

They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl, but the friar, finding fome credence in the people, took boldness in the pulpit to declare as much.

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence,

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence,

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence,

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence,

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence,

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence,

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence,

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence,

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After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence,

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence,

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence,

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence, Approv'd so to your majesty, may plead they were led to a chamber richly furnished. Hayward. CREDE'NDA. n. s. [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished in theology from agenda, or practical These were the great articles and credenda of Christianity, that so much startled the world.

CRE'DENT. adj. [credens, Latin.]

1. Believing; easy of belief.

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,

If with too credent ear you list his songs.

Shakesp.

2. Having credit; not to be questioned.

My authority bears a credent bulk,

That no particular scandal once can touch,

But it consounds the breather.

Shakespears. But it confounds the breather.

CREDE'NTIAL. n. f. [from credens, Latin.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is A few persons of an odious and despised country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not shown un-doubted credentials from the Divine Person who sent them on fuch a meffage.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

CREDIBI'LITY. n s. [from credible.] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The first of those opinions I shall shew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the credibility and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable.

Tillotfon. Calculate the several degrees of credibility and conviction, by which the one evidence surpasset the other.

CRE'DIBLE. adj. [credibilis, Latin.] Worthy of credit; deferving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made credible, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves.

Hooker. CRE'DIBLENESS: n. f. [from credible.] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The credibleness of a good part of these narratives has been

confirmed to me by a practifer of physick in the East Indies.

Swift.

Shakefp.

CRE'DIBLY. adv. [from credible.] In a manner that claims

This, with the loss of fo few of the English as is scarce credible, being, as hath been rather confidently than credibly reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt.

CRE'DIT. n. f. [credit, French.]

1. Belief. When the people heard these words, they gave no credit I Mac. unto them, nor received them.

I may give credit to reports. Some secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd, To maids alone and children are reveal'd:

What though no credit doubting wits may give, The fair and innocent shall still believe. Pope.

2. Honour; reputation.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was

Pope. a credit to please.

3. Efteem: good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the credit of their sufficiency. Bacon,

His learning, though a poet faid it, Before a play, would lose no credit. Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave,

Pope. Shall walk the world in credit to his grave.

4. Faith; testimony.

We are contented to take this upon your credit, and to Hooker. think it may be.

The things which we properly believe, be only fuch as are The author would have done well to have left so great a pa-Hooker. Locke. radox only to the credit of a fingle affertion.

Trust reposed. Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some Locke. limited time.

6. Promife given.

They have never thought of violating the publick credit, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus affigned.

Addison.

7. Influence; power not compulfive; interest.

She employed his uttermost credit to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved fon with a mother.

Sidney.

They fent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the

king, and defired him to use his credit that a treaty might be Clarenden.

Having credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men. Claren. To CRE'DIT. v. a. [credo, Latin.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind, And partly credit things that do presage.

To credit the unintelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to consider it.

Glanville.

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument stand so, To credit this rude age; and show To future times, that even we Some patterns did of virtue see.

Waller. It was not upon design to credit these papers, nor to compliment a fociety fo much above flattery. Glanville.

At present you credit the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit.

South.

To trust; to confide in. South.

4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. adj. [from credit.]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He fettled him in a good creditable way of living, having procured him by his interest one of the best places of the country.

Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

2. Honourable; estimable. The contemplation of things, that do not ferve to promote our happines, is but a more specious and ingenious fort of ideness, a more pardonable and creditable kind of ignorance.

Tillotson's Sermons.

CRE'DITABLENESS. n. f. [from creditable.] Reputation; estimation.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the creditableness and repute of customary vices. Decay of Piety. CRE'DITABLY. adv. [from creditable.] Reputably; without difgrace.

Many will chuse rather to neglect their duty safely and creditably, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. South's Sermons.

CRE'DITOR. n. f. [creditor, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit; correlative to debtor.

There came divers of Anthonio's creditors in my company to Venice, that fwear he cannot chuse but break. I am fo used to consider myself as creditor and debtor, that I often state my accounts after the same manner, with regard

Add fon. to heaven and my own foul.

No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wife or learned, to regard his word, his promife, or his oath. Swift. CRE'DULITY. n f. [credulite, French; credulitas, Latin] Eafiness of belief; readiness of credit.

refs of belief; readinets of credit.

The poor Plangus, being subject to that only disadvantage of honest hearts, credulity, was persuaded by him. Sidney.

The prejudice of credulity may, in some measure, be cured by learning to set a high value on truth.

CREDULOUS. adj. [credulus, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsufpecting; easily deceived.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,

Whose nature is so far from doing harm,

That he suspects none. Shake Speare. CRE'DULOUSNESS. n. f. [from credulous.] Aptness to believe;

credulity.

CREED. n. f. [from cre.lo, the first word of the apostles creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is fet down in the creeds of the church. Hammond.

Will they, who decry creeds and creedmakers, fay that one who writes a treatife of morality ought not to make in it any Fiddes.

collection of moral precepts?

2. Any folemn profession of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,

I love him not, nor fear him; there's my creed.

To CREEK. v. a. [See To CREAK.] To make Shakesp. a harth

noise. Shall I stay here, CREEK. n. f. [cnecca, Sax. kreke, Dutch.] Shakefp.

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams, which with their winding banks do play, Stopp'd by their creeks, run foftly through the plain. Davies.
They on the bank of Jordan, by a creek,

Where winds with reeds and ofiers whisp'ring play, Their unexpected loss and plaints outbreath'd. P Par. Reg.

2. A small port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to stop their passage in every port

Davies on It eland.

3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a fhoulder-clapper; one that commands

The paffages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands. Sbakesp.

CRE'EKY. adj. [from creek.] Full of creeks; unequal;

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot, whose outgushing Pour'd forth a water, whose outgushing flood

Ran bathing all the creeky shore a-flot,
Whereon the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood. Spenser.
To CREEP v. n. [preter. crept; chypan, Sax. krepan, Germ.]
1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; as a worm.

Ye that walk

The earth, and stately tread, or lowly creep! And every creeping thing that creeps the ground. Milton. If they cannot diffinguish creeping from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto.

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

The grottos cool, with shady poplars crown'd,
And creeping vines on arbours weav'd around.

Dryden.

To move forward without bounds or leaps; as infects.
 To move flowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,

Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last fyllable of recorded time.
Why should a man

Shakefp.

Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice

By being peevish? Shake, peare. He who creeps after plain, dull, common sense, is safe from committing absurdities; but can never reach the excellence of Dryden.

To move secretly and clandestinely.

I'll ercep up into the chimney.—
There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: creep into the kiln hole. Shakespeare.

Whate'er you are, That in this defart inaccessible,

Under the shade of melancholy boughs,

Lo'e and neglect the creeping hours of time. Shakefp. Of this fort are they which ereep into houses, and lead captive filly women. 2 Tim.

Thou makest darkness, and it is night wherein all the beats of the forest do errep forth. Pfalms. Now

CRE

Now and then a work or two has crept in to keep his first defign in countenance. Atterbury. 6. To move timorously without foaring, or venturing into dangers. Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred Dryden. lines together? We here took a little boat, to creep along the fea-shore as far as Genoa. Addison. 7. To come unexpected; to steal forward unheard and unseen.

By those gifts of nature and fortune he creeps, nay he slies, into the favour of poor filly women.

It feems, the marriage of his brother's wife Sidney. Has crept too near his conscience. -No, his conscience Has crept too near another lady. Shakespeare. Necessity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to spread themselves, and creep out of Shinar, or Babylonia. None pretends to know from how remote corners of those frozen mountains, some of those fierce nations first crept It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on, by the sophistry which creeps into most of the books of argument.

8. To behave with servility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,

To send their smiles before them to Achilles, To come as humbly as they us'd to creep To holy altars. Shakespeare. CRE'EPER. n. f. [from creep.]
1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body. Plants that fupports ittelf by means of iome itronger body.

Plants that put forth their fap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or creepers; as ivy, briony, and woodbine.

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREE'PHOLE. n. f. [creep and hole.]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.

2. A subterfuge: an excuse. 2. A fubterfuge; an excuse. CREE'PINGLY. adv. [from creeping.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even fuch as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, creepingly entered into Philoclea's. CREMA'TION. n. f. [crematio, Latin.] A burning. CRE'MOR. n. f. [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor re-CRE'MOR. n. f. [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft siquor refembling cream.

The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or cremor. Ray.

CRE'NATED. adj. [from crena, Latin.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily crenated, or notched quite round the edges; but not straited down to any depth. Woodward.

CRE'PANE. n. f. [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot, caused by a bilious, sharp, and biting humour that frets the skin, or by a hurt given by triking of the hinder seet.

Farrier's Dist. the hinder feet. To CRE'PITATE. v. n. [crepito, Latin.] To make a small crackling noife. CREPITA'TION. n. f. [from crepitate.] A small crackling CRE'PT. particip. [from crcep.] There are certain men crept in unawares: Jude. There are certain men crept in unawares.

This fair vine, but that her arms furround
Her marry'd elm, had crept along the ground.

CREPU SCULE. n. f. [crepufculum, Lat.] Twilight. Diet.
CREPU SCULOUS. adj. [crepufculum, Latin.] Glimmering; in a ftate between light and darknefs.

A close apprehension of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and crepusculous glance of the other. Brown.

The beginnings of philosophy were in a crepusculous obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn.

CRE'SCENT. adj. [from cresco, Latin.] Increasing; growing; in a state of increase. in a state of increase. I have seen him in Britain: he was then of a crescent Shakespeare. note. With these in troop Came Aftoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd Aftarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns.

CRE'SCENT. n. s. [crescens, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

My 10w'r's a crescent, and my auguring hope Says it will come to th' full.

Or Bactrian sophy, from the horns

of Turkish crescent, leaves all waste beyond

The realm of Aladule, in his retreat.

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,

sind the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes. Dryd.

And two fair crescents of translucent horn,

The brows of all their young increase adorn.

CRESCIVE. adv. [from cresco, Latin.] Increasing; growing.

N° XXXIV. Came Aftoreth, whom the Phænicians call'd

So the prince obscur'd his contemplation Under the veil of wildness, which, no doubt,
Grew like the summer-grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet crescive in his faculty.

CRESS: n. f. [perhaps from cresco, it being a quick grower.] An herb. Its flower confifts of four leaves, placed in form of a cross; the pointal arises from the center of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundish smooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furnished with seeds, generally smooth. It is cultivated as a sallad-herb, and chiefly esteemed in the Winter and Spring, being one of the warm kind.

\*\*Willer\*\*

\*\*Willer\*\* His court with nettles and with cresses stor'd, With fours unbought, and fallads, bleft his board. Pope.

CRE'SSET. n. f. [croiffete, Fr. because beacons had croffes anciently on their tops.] A great light set upon a beacon, lighthouse, or watch-tower. Hanner. They still raise armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire cross.

At my nativity

The front of heav'n was full of firy sparks,

Of burning creffet. Of burning creffets.

From the arched roof, Pendent by fubtle magick, many a row Of starry lamps, and blazing creliets, fed With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light As from a fky.

CREST. n. f. [crifta, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet.

His valour, fhewn upon our crefts to-day, Hath taught us how to cherish such high deeds, Ev'n in the bosom of our adversaries. 2. The comb of a cock. Others, on ground Walk'd firm; the crefted cock, whose clarion founds The filent hours. 3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. Of what esteem cress were, in the time of kin. Edward the third's reign, may appear by his giving an early, we can he himself had formerly born, for a cress to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. The horn ; It was a crest ere thou wast born: Thy father's father wore it. 4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as some which the poets affign to ferpents. Their crests divide, And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride.

5. Pride; spirit; fire; courage; lostiness of mien.

When horses should endure the bloody spur, When horses mount.

They fall their crests.

CRE'STED. adj. [from crest; cristatus, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or crest.

The bold Ascalonites, Then grov'ling foil'd their crested helmets in the dust. Milt.

At this, for new replies he did not stay; But lac'd his crested helm, and strode away. 2. Wearing a comb. The crested bird shall by experience know, Jove made not him his master-piece below. CREST-FALLEN. adj. [crest and fall.] Dejected; sunk; dispirited; cowed; heartless; spiritless.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, 'till I were as crest-fallen as a dried pear.

Shakespeare. They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were ftill complaining and crest-fallen. Howel. CRE'STLESS. adj. [from crest.] Not dignified with coatarmour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence, Third fon to the third Edward king of England, Sprung crefiles yeomen from so deep a root. Shakespeare. CRETA'CEOUS. adj. [reta, chalk, Lat.] Abounding with chalk; having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

What gives the light, seems hard to say; whether it be the cretaceous falt, the nitrous falt, or fome igneous particles. Grew. Nor from the fable ground expect success, Nor from the lable ground expect fucces,

Nor from cretaceous, flubborn and jejune. Philips.

CRETA'TED. adj. [cretatus, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk. Dief.

CRE'VICE. n. f. [from crever, Fr. crepare, Latin, to burst.] A

crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried me through the crevice of a wall,

When for his hand he had his two sons heads. Shakespeare.

I thought it no breach of good-manners to peep at a crevice.

I thought it no breach of good-manners to peep at a crevice, and look in at people fo well employed.

CREW. n. f. [probably from cpub, Saxon.]

1. A company of people affociated for any purpose; as gallant crew, for troops. Chevy-chase.

There a noble crew Of lords and ladies stood on every side, Which, with their presence fair, the place much beautify'd. Fairy Queen.

2. The company of a ship.

Shake Speare.

Shakespeare.

Shakefpeare.

Shakesprare.

Dryden.

Dryden.

Dryden:

Milton.

The anchors drop'd, his crew the vessels moor. Dryden. 3. It is now generally used in a bad sense. One of the banish'd crew, I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raife New troubles. Milton. He with a crew, whom like ambition joins With him, or under him to tyrannize, Marching from Eden tow'rds the west, shall find The plain. Milton. The last was he, whose thunder slew The Titan race, a rebel crew. CREW. the preterit of crow. Addison. CRE'WEL. n. f. [klewel, Dutch.] Yarn twifted and wound on a knot or ball. Take filk or crewel, gold or filver thread, and make these fast at the bent of the hook.

Walton. CRIB. n. f. [cpybbe, Sax. crib, German.]

1. The rack or manger of a stable. Let a beaft be lord of beafts, and his crib shall stand at the king's messe.
The steer and lion at one crib shall meet, Shakespeare. And harmless serpents lick the pilgrim's feet. 2. The stall or cabbin of an ox. 2. The itali or cabbin of an ox.

3. A fmall habitation; a cottage.

Why rather, fleep, lieft thou in smokey cribs,

Upon uneasy pallets thretching thee,

Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great?

Shakesp.

To Crib. v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

Now I'm cabbin'd, cribb d, confin'd, bound in To faucy doubts and fears. Shakespeare. CRI'BBAGE. n. f. A game at cards.
CRI'BBLE. n. f. [cribrum, Latin.] A corn-fieve.
CRIBA'TION. n. f. [cribro, Lat.] The act of fifting, or feparating by a fieve. CRICK. n. f. 1. [from cricco, Italian.] The noise of a door.
2. [from cryce, Saxon, a stake.] A painful stiffness in the neck. CRICKET. n. f. [krekel, from kreken, to make a noise, Dutch.]
1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces. Didit thou not hear a noise?--I heard the owl scream, and the crickets cry. Shakefp. Far from all resort of mirth, Save the cricket on the hearth. Milton. The folemn death-watch click'd the hour she dy'd,
And shrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd.

2. [from cryce, Saxon, a stick.] A sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks in opposition to each other.

The judge, to dance, his brother serjeant call;
The senator at cricket urge the ball.

2. [from kriechen, Germ, to creen.] A low seat or shoot. 3. [from kriechen, Germ. to creep.] A low feat or ftool. CRI'ER. n. f. [from cry.] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation. He openeth his mouth like a crier. Eccluf. The criers command filence, and the whole multitude our old nobility of Trojan blood, Brerewood. Who gape among the crowd for their precarious food. Dry: Who gape among the crowd for their precarious food. Dry. CRIME. n. f. [crimen, Lat. crime, French.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness.

High God be witness, that I guiltless am;
But if yourself, sir knight, ye guilty find,

Or wrapped be in loves of former dame,
With crime do not it cover, but disclose the same. Fairy Qu.

No crime was thine, if 'tis no crime to love. Pope.

CRIMEFUL. adj. [from crime and full.] Wicked; criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not against these feats,
So crimeful and so capital in nature.

Shakespeare. So crimeful and so capital in nature. Shakespect CRI'MELESS. adj. [from crime.] Innocent; without crime. Shakespeare. My focs could not procure me any fcathe, Shakesp.

Criminal. adj. [from crime.]

Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law. Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest, That clear she died from blemish criminal. Fairy Queen. What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced to think criminal in ourselves. Rogers. 2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent. The neglect of any of the relative duties, render us criminal in the fight of God. Rogers. 3. Not civil; as a criminal profecution. CRI'MINAL. n. f. [from crime.]
1. A man accused.

Was ever criminal forbid to plead?

All three persons, that had held chief place of authority in their countries; all three ruined, not by war, or by any other

Dryden.

Curb your ill-manner'd zeal.

2. A man guilty of a crime.

disafter, but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and cri-CRI'MINALLY. adv. [from criminal.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be criminally employed on all. CRI'MINALNESS. n. f. [from criminal.] Guiltiness; want of CRIMINA'TION. n. f. [criminatio, Latin.] The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment; charge.
CRI'MINATORY. adj. [from crimina, Latin.] Relating to acculation; accusing; censorious. CRI'MINOUS. adj. [criminafus, Latin.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormoully guilty. The punishment that belongs to that great and criminous guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies, which are made over to him by Christ.

Hammond. Hammond. CRI'MINOUSLY. adv. [from criminous.] Enormoufly; very wickedly. Some particular duties of picty and charity, which were most criminously omitted before. Hammond. Pope. . CRI'MINOUSNESS. n. f. [from criminous.] Wickedness; guilt; crime. I could never be convinced of any such criminousness in him, as willingly to expose his life to the stroke of justice and malice of his enemies. King Charles. CRI'MOSIN. adj. [crimofino, Italian.] A species of red colour.
Upon her head a crimofin coronet, With damask roses and daffadilies set, Bay-leaves between, And primrofes green, Embellish the white violet. Spenfer. CRIMP. adj. [from crumble, or crimble.]

1. Friable; brittle; eafily crumbled; eafily reduced to powder.

Now the fowler, warn'd

By these good omens, with swift early steps, Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades.

Philips. 2. Not confistent; not forcible: a low cant word. The evidence is crimp; the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves; and his tenants stick by him. Arbuthnot. To CRI'MPLE. v. a. [from rumple, crumple, crimple.] tract; to corrugate; to cause to shrink or contract. To con-He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly crimed them up.

Wiseman. pled them up. CRI'MSON. n. f. [cremofino, Italian.] 1. Red, fomewhat darkened with blue. As crimson seems to be little else than a very deep red, with an eye of blue; so some kinds of red seem to be little else than heightened yellow ... 2. Red in general. Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy, in her naked seeing self? Shakespeare. Shake/peare. Beauty's enfign yet Is crimfon in thy lips, and in thy cheeks.

The crimfon stream distain'd his arms around, Shakespeare. And the disdainful soul came rushing through the wound. Dryden's Æneis. Why does the foil endue The blushing poppy with a crimson hue?
To CRIMSON. v. a. [from the noun.] Prior. 1. To dye with crimfon. Pardon me, Julius .- Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart : Here didst thou sall; and here thy hunters stand
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy lethe. Shakesp.
CRI'NCUM. n. s. [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction; whimfy. For jealoufy is but a kind
Of clap and crincum of the mind.

CRINGE. n. f. [from the verb.] Bow; fervile civility.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling looks.

To CRINGE. v: a. [from kriechen, German.] To degether; to contract.

Whip him fellows Hudibras. Philips. To draw to-Whip him, fellows, 'Till, like a boy, you fee him cringe his face,
And whine aloud for mercy.

To CRINGE. v. n. [kriechen, German.] To bow; to pay court
with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

Flatterers have the flexor muscles so flrong, that they are always bowing and cringing.

The cringing knave, who feeks a place "Without fuccess, thus tells his cafe. Arbuthnot. Hairy; overgrown CRINI'GEROUS. adj. [criniger, Latin.] with hair. To CRINKLE. v. n. [from krinckelen, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures.

Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,

Who cares for all the crinkling of the pye?

To CRI'NKLE. v. a. To mould into equalities. 7. CRI'NKLE. v. a. To mould into equalities.

CRI'NKLE. n. f. [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a finuofity.

CRI'NOSE. adj. [from crinis, Latin.] Hairy.

CRINO'SITY. n. f. [from crinofe.] Hairyness.

CRI'PPLE. n. f. [cnypel, Sax. krepel, Dutch.] A lame man; one that has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs.

He, poor man, by your first order died,

And that a winged Mercury did bear:

Some tardy cripple had the countermand. Some tardy cripple had the countermand,
That came too lag to fee him buried.

I am a cripple in my limbs; but what decays are mind, the reader must determine. Shake speare. Dryden. Among the rest there was a lame cripple from his birth, whom Paul commanded to stand upright on his feet. Bentley. See the blind beggar dance, the cripple fing, The fot a hero, lunatick a king.

To CRI'PPLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To lame; to deprive of the use of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found.

Tetty, the dancing-master, threw himse Pope. To lame; to make Dryden. Tettyx, the dancing-master, threw himself from the rock, but was crippled in the fall.

Addison. Addison. CRIPPLENESS. n. f. [from cripple.] Lameness; privation of the limbs. CRI's is. n. f. [xpiais.]

1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the Wife leeches will not vain receipts obtrude; Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill, 'Till some safe criss authorise their skill. Dryden. 2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

This hour's the very crifis of your fate;

Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,

And all the colour of your life depends On this important now. Dryden. The undertaking, which I am now laying down, was entered upon in the very crifts of the late rebellion, when it was the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmost assistance to the government, in a manner fuitable to his station and abilities. Addison. CRISP. adj. [crifpus, Latin.] r. Curled. Bulls are more crift on the forehead than cows. Bacon. The Ethiopian black, flat nosed, and crisp haired. Hale. 2. Indended; winding. You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks, With your fedg'd crowns, and ever harmless looks, Leave your crip channels, and on this green land Answer your summons, Juno does command. Shakespeare.
3. Brittle; friable. In frosty weather, musick within doors soundeth better; which may be by reason not of the disposition of the air, but of the wood or string of the instrument, which is made more crifp, and so more porous and hollow.
To CRISP. v. a. [crifpo, Latin.]
1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls. Bacon. Severn, affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his cri p'd head in the hollow bank.
Young I'd have him too,
Yet a man, with crifped hair,
Caft in thousand snares and rings, Shakespeare. For love's fingers, and his wings. Ben. Johnson: The hafty application of spirits of wine it not only unfit for inflammations in general, but also crifps up the vessels of the dura mater and brain, and fometimes produces a gangrene. To twift. Along the crifped shades and bow'rs, Milton. Revels the spruce and jocund spring. 3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that faphine fount the crifped brooks, Rolling on orient pearl and fands of gold,
Rannectar, visiting each plant.

CRISPA'TION. n. f. [from crifp.]

1. The act of curling. Milton. 2. The ftate of being curled. Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, crifpation, and colours of them; as he-lions are hirfute, and crifpation, and colours of them; as he-lions are hirfute, and have great manes; the she's are smooth, like cats. Bacon.

Crisping-pin. n. s. [from crisp.] A curling-iron.

The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the crisping-pins.

Crispisulcant. adj. [crispisulcans, Latin.] Waved, or undulating; as lightning is represented.

Crispis. n. s. [from crisp.] Curledness.

Crispy. adj. [from crisp.] Curled.

So are those crispy snaky locks, oft known

To be the downy of a second head.

Critrinin. n. s. [repisulcans] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

Mutual agreement and endearments was the badge of pri-

Mutual agreement and endearments was the badge of pri-

CRI mitive believers; but we may be known by the contrary cri-We have here a fure infallible criterion, by which every man may discover and find out the gracious or ungracious disposition of his own heart. South. By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think,

If this is priz'd for fweetness, that for stink?

CRITICK. n. f. [xettinos.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing.

This settles truer ideas in mens minds of several things, whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large and laborious arguments of criticks. Locke. Criticks I faw, that other names deface, And fix their own with labour in their place. Popes Where an author has many beauties confissent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little criticks exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-nature. Watts. 2. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief design, next to seeing you, is to be a severe critick on you and your neighbour.

Swift. CRI'TICK. adj. Critical; relating to criticisin; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance, Popes But critick learning flourish'd most in France. CRI'TICK. n. f. 1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions.

I should be glad if I could persuade him to continue his good offices, and write fuch another critick on any thing of mine. Dryden. I should as soon expect to see a critique on the poely ring, as on the inscription of a medal. Addison. 2. Science of criticism. If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly confidered, they would afford us another fort of logick and critick what is every year of a wife man's life, but a censure and critique on the past?

Not that my quill to criticks was confin'd,

My verse gave ampler lessons to mankind.

Pope.

Centrally a form critick of To play the critick to To CRITICK. v. n. [from critick.] To play the critick; to They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by They do but trace over the pain that the ancients; or comment, critick, and flourish upon Temple. CRI'TICAL. adj. [from critick.] 1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

It is submitted to the judgment of more critical ears, to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. Holder-Virgil was fo critical in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs. Stillingfleet. 2. Relating to criticism; as, he wrote a critical differtation on the last play. 3. Captious; inclined to find fault.
What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst praise me?--O, gentle lady, do not put me to't; For I am nothing, if not critical. Shake Speare. [from criss.] Comprising the time at which a great event is determined. The moon is supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or decretory days to be dependent on that number. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Opportunity is in respect to time, in some sense, as time is in respect to eternity: it is the small moment, the exact point, the critical minute, in which every good work so much de-The people cannot but refent to fee their apprehensions of the power of France, in so critical a juncture; wholly laid CRI'TICALLY. adv. [from critical.] In a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and critically to discern good writers from bad, and a proper stile from a corrupt one.

These shells which are digged up out of the earth, several Dryden. hundreds of which I now keep by me, have been nicely and critically examined by very many learned men. Woodward. CRI'TICALNESS. n. f. [from critical.] Exactness; accuracy; nicety. To CRI'TICISE. v. n. [from critick.] 1. To play the critick; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point our faults and beautics.

They who can criticise fo weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst, may be convinced, at their own cost, that I

can write severely with more case than I can gently. Dryden.

Know well each ancient's proper character;

Without all this at once before your eyes, Cavil you may, but never criticise. 2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look fo narrowly into these ac-

Pope.

counts, as to take occasion from thence to criticise on his expences.
To CRI'TICISE. v. a. [from critick.] To censure; to pass

judgment upon.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity to criticife

the author, so long as I keep clear of the person. Addison.

CRITICISM. n. s. [from critick.]

1. Criti ism, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well.

Dryden.

There is not a Greek or Latin critick who has not shewn, even in the stille of his criticisms, that he was a master of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue.

Addison. To CROAK. v. n. [cnacezzan, Saxon; crocare, Italian; croci-

tare, Latin.] I. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog

The fubtle (wallow flies about the brook,
And querulous frogs in muddy pools do creak.
So when Jove's block descended from on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog, May. And the hoarfe nation croak'd. Pope. Blood, stuff'd in skins, is British christians food; And France robs marches of the creaking brood. Gay.

2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himself not hoarse,

That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan

Shake Speare. Under my battlements.

The hoarse raven, on the blasted bough,

By croaking from the lest, presag'd the coming blow. Dryd.

At the same time the walk of elms, with the croaking of the ravens, looks exceeding solemn and venerable.

Addison.

3. It may be used in contempt for any disagreeable or offensive murmur.

Their understandings are but little instructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to still the creaking of their own bellies. CROAK. n. f. [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or

The swallow skims the river's watery face,

The frogs renew the croaks of their loquacious race. Dryd.

Was that a raven's croak, or my fon's voice?

No matter which, I'll to the grave and hide me.

CROCEOUS. adj. [croceus, Latin.] Confifting of faffron; like Diet.

CROCITA'TION. n. f. [crecitatio, Latin.] The croaking of

frogs or ravens.

CROCK. n. f. [kruick, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of

earth.

CRO'CODILE. n. f. [from xpox, faffron, and deilaw, fearing.]

An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and sound in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. Though its sour legs are very short, it runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death; but this is not probable. Some are fisteen or eighteen cubits long. Its sight is very piercing upon the ground, but in the water it sees but dimly; and it is said to spend the four winter months under water. When its bowels are taken out, or it is wounded, it smells very agreeably. fpend the four winter months under water. When its bowels are taken out, or it is wounded, it smells very agreeably. Crocodiles lay their eggs, resembling goose-eggs, sometimes amounting to fixty, on the fand near the waterside, covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may contribute to hatch them. The Ichneumon, or Indian rat, which is as large as a tame cat, is said to break the crocodile's eggs whenever it finds them; and also, that it gets into the very belly of this creature, while it is asseed with its throat open, gnaws its entrails, and kills it.

Glo'ster's show Glo'ster's show

Beguiles him; as the mournful crocodile, With forrow, fnares relenting paffengers. With forrow, finares relenting paffengers. Shakespeare. Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. Brown. Cæfar will weep, the crocodile will weep. Enticing crododiles, whose tears are death; Dryden.

Syrens, that murder with enchanting breath. Granville.

Grocodiles is also a little animal, otherwise called stinx, very much like the lizard, or small crocodile. It lives by land and water; has four short small legs, a very sharp muzzle, and a short small tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little scales of the colour of silver, intermixed with little scales of the colour of silver, intermixed with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always remains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red Sea, in Lybia, and in the Indies.

Trevoux. CRO'CODILINE. adj. [crocodilinus, Lat.] Like a crocodile. Diet.

CRO'CUS. n. f.

The best place to plant the Spring crocus's is close to a wall, or on the edge of boarded borders round a garden, mingling the colour of those of a season together. The seed must be kept in the husk 'till sown, and a light rich ground should be

They must not be placed too thick: they chosen for them. They must no may be increased also by off-sets. Mortimer.

may be increased also by off-sets.

Fair handed Spring unbosoms every grace,
Throws out the snow-drop and the crocus first.

CROFT. n. s. [cnort, Saxon.] A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

This have I learn'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly crofts
That brow this bottom glade.

CROISA'DE. \( \) n. f. [croisade, Fr. from croix, a cross.] A holy CROISA'DO. \( \) war; a war carried on against insidels under the banner of the cross.

See that he take the name of Urban, because a none of the cross.

See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the croisado; and, as with an holy trumpet, did stir up the voyage for the Holy Land. Bacon. CRO'ISES. n. f.

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.

2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the

CRONE. n. f. [chone, Sax. according to Verstegan; kronie, Dut. according to Skinner.]

1. An old ewe.

2. In contempt, an old woman.

Take up the baftard,

Take't up, I fay, give't to thy crone.

Shakespeare.

The crone being in bed with him on the wedding night, and finding his aversion, endeavours to win his affection by

reason. Dryden.

CRO'NET. n. f. The hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

CRO'NY. n. f. [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing. So when the Scots, your constant cronies,

Th' espousers of your cause and monies. Hudibras. To oblige your crony Swift, Bring your dame a new year's gift. Swift.

Strange, an aftrologer should die, Without one wonder in the sky!

Swift.

Not one of all his crony stars,
To pay their duty to his herse?
CROOK. n. s. [croc, French.]
1. Any crooked or bent instrument.

2. A sheephook.

He left his crook, he left his flocks, And wand'ring through the lonely rocks, He nourish'd endless woe.

Any thing bent; a meander.
 There fall those faphire-colour'd brooks,

Which, conduit like, with curious crooks, Sweet islands make in that sweet land.

Sidney.

To CROOK. v. a. [crocher, French.]

I. To bend; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this disease proceeds from a redundant acidity, because vinegar will forten and creek tender bones. Arbeit net.

2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.

Whatfoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he original them to his own ends; which must need be often excenticle to the ends of his master or state.

Down.

CROOKBACK. n. f. [crook and back.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous shoulders.

Ay, crookback, here I stand to answer thee, Shakespeare:

Or any he the proudest of thy fort.

CRO'CKBACKED. adj. Ilaving bent shoulders.

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,

A negroe for a swan; a crookback'd lass Be call'd Europa. Dryden. There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himself, concerned to know; as, whether our king Richard III. was crookbacked or no.

CROO'KED. adj. [crocher, French.]

1. Bent; not straight; curve. A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill, which in-A bell or a cannon may be neard beyond a hin, which tercepts the fight of the founding body; and founds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through flraight Newton.

Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a crooked Woodward\_

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous.

A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where-ever he has the footsteps of others to follow.

Among the crooked lanes, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem.

3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind obliquity of conduct.
They have corrupted themselves: they are a Thomfongiven to

erverfe and crooked generation. euteronom;

Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigested lum As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. Shake Speare.

Prior.

wild piteons; and of tame there be croppers,

CRO'SIEE . n. f. [croifer, Fr. from croix, a cross.] The

ral flaff of a bishop, which has a cross upon it.

When prelates are great, there is also danger from them; No XXXIV.

Howel.

Dryden

Spenser

Gav.

Taylori

Rowe.

Sidney.

Taylor.

Hudibras.

Newton.

Bentley.

Shake speare.

Atterbury.

Shakefpeare.

Shakespeare.

We were not born crooked; we learned those windings and as it was in the times of Anselmus and Thomas Becket, whose turnings of the ferpent. with their crossers, did almost try it with the king's sword. GROWKEDLY. adv [from crooked.] 1. Not in a strait line. Grievances there were, I must confess, and some incon-2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk perverfely with God, he will walk crookedly gruities in my civil government; wherein some say the cro-fier, some say the distaff, was too busy. Howel. Her front erect with majesty she bore,
The crosse wielded, and the mitre wore.
CRO'SLET. n. s. [t. oisset, French.]
1. A small cross. towards us. Taylor. CROO'K DNESS. n. f. [from crooked.]

1. Deviation from straitness; curvity; the state of being inflected; inflection. He that knoweth what is ftraight, doth even thereby dif-cern what is crooked; because the absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is crookedness. Hooker. Then Una 'gan to ask, if aught he knew, Or heard abroad, of that her champion true, That in his armour bare a croslet red. 2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a facrifice to their false gods, Here an unfinish'd di'mond crosset lay, To which foft lovers adoration pay. they would make a severe search to see if there were 2. It feems to be used in the following passage, by mistake, for The croflet some, and some the cuishes mould, crookednejs or fpot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their facrifice.

Taylor. With filver plated, and with ductile gold.

CROSS. n. f. [ roix, Fr. roce, Ital. crux, Lat.]

1. One first body laid at right angles over an ther; the inftrument by which the Saviour of the world suffered death.

They make a little cross of a quill, longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crossways of that piece of the quill without pith.

Bacon. CROP. n. f. [cnop, Saxon.] The craw of a bird; the first stomach into which her meat descends.

In birds there is no mastication or commination of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw. Ray on the Creation. But flutt'ring there, they neftle near the throne, And lodge in habitations not their own, You are first to consider seriously the infinite love of your By their high crops and corny gizzards known. Dryden CRO'PFULL adj. [crop and full.] Satiated with a full belly. He stretch'd out all the chimney's length, Dryden. ) Saviour, who offered himself for you as a sacrifice upon the The enfign of the Christian religion. Her holy faith and Christian cross oppos'd Basks at the fire his hairy strength; And, cropfull, out of door he flings,
'Ere the first cock his matin rings.

Milton.

CPOP'SICK. adj. [crop and fick.] Sick with repletion; fick with excess and debauchery. Against the Saxon gods. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently fet in market-places. She doth stray about Strange odds! where cropfick drunkards must engage

Tate. By holy croffes, where she kneels and prays. A hungry foe, and arm'd with fober rage.

CROP. n. f. [cnoppa, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, A line drawn thorough another. 5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience.

Wishing unto me many crosses and mischances in my love, whensoever I should love.

Sidney. the ear of corn. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the product of Then let us teach our trial patience, the field. Because it is a customary cross

Shakespeare.

Heaven prepares good men with crosses; but no ill can hap-And this of all my harvest hope I have, Nought reaped but a weedy crop of care.

Lab'ring the foil, and reaping plenteous crop, Spenfer. to a good man.

Ben. Johnson.

A great estate hath great crosses, and a mean fortune hath pen to a good man. Corn, wine, and oil. Milton. The fountain which from Helicon proceeds, but fmall ones. 6. Money so called, beca marked with a cross.

He was said to make soldiers spring up out of the very That facred stream, should never water weeds, Nor make the crop of thorns and thiftles grow. Roscom. Nothing is more prejudicial to your crop than mowing of it too foon, because the sap is not fully come out of the root. earth to follow him, though he had not a cross to pay them Whereas we cannot much lament our loss,
Who neither carry'd back nor brought one cross. Dryden.
7. Cross and Pile, a play with money: at which it is put to chance whether the side, which bears a cross, shall he up-Mortimer. 3. Any thing cut off. Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,

It falls a plenteous crop reserved for thee.

To Crop. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to ward or the other.
Whacum had neither cross nor pile; lop. His plunder was not worth the while. Crop'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms; This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys play; cross, I win, and pile, you lose; or, what's yours is mine, and what's Of England's coat, one half is cut away.

He, upon whose side,

The fewest roses are crop'd from the tree, Shakefp. win, and pile, you lole; or, what syours is mine, and what's mine is my own.

Cross. adj. [from the substantive.]

I. Transverie; falling a-thwart something else.

Whatsoever penumbra should be made in the circles by the cross refraction of the second prism, all that penumbra would be conspicuous in the right lines which touch those circles. Shall yield the other in the right opinion. Shakefp. All the budding honours upon thy creft I'll crop, to make a garland for my head.

Shakefp.

I will crop off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain and eminent. The fun, in that space of time, by his annual contrary motion eaftward, will be advanced near a degree of the Ecliptick, irest to the motion of the equator.

Holder. There are some tears of trees, which are combed from the beards of goats; for when the goats bite and crop them, especially in the mornings, the dew being on, the tear cometh forth, and hanging upon their beards.

O fruit divine! The fhips must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross ones.
2. Oblique; lateral, Sweet of thyself, but much more sweet thus crop'd. Milton.
Age, like ripe apples, on earth's bosom drops;
While force our youth, like fruits, untimely crops. Denham.
Death destroys Was this a face, To fland against the deep dread bolted thunder, In the most terrible or nimble stroke The parent's hopes, and crops the growing boys.

No more, mygoats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme!

To Crop. v. n. To yield harvest.

Royal wench!

She made great Carfor law his sword to had Of quick crofs lightn'ng? Creech. 3. Adverse; opposite.

Were both love's captives; but with fate so cross,

Drydene Dryden: Crofs to our interests, curbing fense and fin; She made great Cæsar lay his sword to-bed;
He plough'd her, and she cropt.

CRO'PPER. n. f. [from crop.] A kind of pigeon with a large Oppress'd without, and undermin'd within, It thrives through pain.

It runs cross to the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind; a difficulty, which a modest and good man is feared. These are several kinds of trouts, as there be tame and

Walton.

The pasto-

4. Perverse; untractable.

When through the cross circumstances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleasure would certainly expose him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bidd him South. quit it. 5. Pcevifh;

able to encounter.

5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he had received a cross answer from his mistress?

Taylor.

All cross and distasteful humours, and whatever else may

render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, must be shunned.

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypo-

thefis together; fees how one part coheres with, and depends upon another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that feemed to lie crofs and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible.

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented, but also a thankful acquiescence in any condition, and under the crossest and severest passages of providence.

I cannot, without some regret, behold the cross and unlucky issue of my design; for by my dislike of disputes, I am

Glanville. engaged in one.

8. Interchanged.

Evarchus made a cross marriage also with Dorilaus's sister, and shortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. Sidney.

They had long conference, not only upon commerce, but upon cross marriages, to be had between the king's son and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's fon and the king's daughter.

CROSS. prep.

 A-thwart; fo as to interfect any thing.
 They were advertised, that the enemy had, in the woods before them, whereby they were to pass, cut down great trees cross the ways, so that their horse could not possibly pass that Knolles.

Betwixt the midst and these, the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats of human kind;

And cross their limits cut a sloping way, Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. Dryden.

Crofs his back, as in triumphant fcorn, The hope and pillar of the house was born.

Dryden.

2. Over; from fide to fide.

2. Over; from fide to fide.

A fox was taking a walk one night crofs a village. L'Estr.

To Cross. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line a-thwart another.

This forc'd the stubborn'st, for the cause,

To crofs the cudgels to the laws;

That what by breaking them't had gain'd,
By their support might be maintain'd.

The loxia, or cross-bill, whose bill is thick and strong,
with the tips crossing one another, with great readiness breaks
open fir-cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; as if the crossing of the bill was designed for this Derham.

I shall most carefully observe, not to cross over, or deface the copy of your papers for the future and only to mark in

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and crosses and confounds her former track. Watts.

To fign with the cross.

To mark; to cancel; as, to cross an article.

To pass over.

He conquered this proud Turk as far as the Hellespont, which he crossed, and made a visit to the Greek emperor at Temple.

We found the hero, for whose only sake

We fought the dark abodes, and cross'd the bitter lake. Dry.

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or a-thwart; not in opposi-

But he them fpying 'gan to turn afide,

For fear, as feem'd, or for fome feigned loss;

More greedy they of news, fast towards him do cross. Spen. 6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder.
Still do I cross this wretch, whatso he taketh in hand. Hook.

The king no longer could endure

Thus to be cross'd in what he did intend. He was so great an enemy to Digby and Colepeper, who he was to great air children to Digdy and Colepeter, who were only present in debates of the war with the officers, that he crossed all they proposed.

Bury'd in private, and so suddenly!

It crosses my design, which was t'allow

The rites of functal fitting his degree.

Small'd with our late successes on the soe

Swell'd with our late successes on the foe,

Which France and I lolland wanted power to cross,

We urge an unfecn fate.

The firm patriot there, Dryden.

Though still by faction, vice, and fortune cross, Shall find the gen'rous labour was not lost.

7. To counternet.

Then their wills clash with their understandings, and their

To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand. No governour is suffered to go on with any one course, but upon the least information he is either stopped and croce! or other courses appointed him from hence. other courses appointed him from hence.

Spenjer.

It may make my case dangerous, to cross this in the fmalleft. Shukefpeure.

To contradict.

In all there is not a fyllable which any ways croffeth us.

Hooker.

It is certain however it cross the received opinion, that founds may be created without air.

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,

To crojs me from the golden time I look for. Shakefp. To CROSS. v. n.

To lye a-thwart another thing.

2. To be inconsistent.

Mens action do not always cross with reason. Si.Incy. CROSS-BAR-SHOT. n. f. A round shot, or great bullet, a bar of iron put through it. Harris.

faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

If we may but cross-examine and interrogate their actions against their words, these will soon confess the invalidity of Decay of Picty. To CROSS-EXAMINE. v. a. [cross and examine.] To try the

The judges shall, as they think fit, interrogate or crojsexamine the witnesses. Spectator.

CROSS-STAFF n. f. [from crofs and flaff.] An infirument commonly called the forestaff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

A CROSSBITE. n. f. [cross and bite.] A deception; a cheat.

The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, without so much as dreaming of a cross-bite from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. L'Ess.

To CROSSBITE. v. a. [from the noun.] To contravence had a cross-bite from the noun.] To CRO'SSBITE. v. a. [from the noun.] To contravene by deception.

No rhetorick must be spent against cross-biting a country evidence, and frighting him out of his senses. Callier.

That many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear;
As Nature slily had thought fit,
For some by ends, to cross-bite wit.

CRO'SSBOW. n. f. [cross and bow.] A missive weapon formed by placing a bow a-thwart a stock.

Gentlemen suffer their books.

Sentlemen suffer their beasts to run wild in their woods and waste ground, where they are hunted and killed with cross-

bows and pieces, in the manner of deer.

The mafter of the cross-bows, lord Rambures.

Shakesp.

CRO'SSBOWERS. n. s. [from cross-bow.] A shooter with a cross-bow.

The French affifted themselves by land with the crossbowers of Genoa against the English.

CROSS-GRAINED. adj. [crofs and grain.]

1. Having the fibres tranverse or irregular.

If the stuff proves crossgrained in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it on the contrary way, so far as it runs crofs-grained.

Moxon.

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.
We find in sullen writs,

And cross-grain'd works of modern wits The wonder of the ignorant.

Hudibras. The spirit of contradiction, in a cross-grained woman, is incurable.

She was none of your crofs-grained, termagent, scolding jades, than one had as good be hanged as live in the house with. Arbuthnot.

But wisdom, peevish and cross-grain'd,

Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd.

CRo'ssly. adv. [from cross.]

1. A-thwart; so as to intersect something else.

2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as unis wife for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly, and crossly to the reason of things, as can be ima-Tillotfon.

Addison.

gined.
3. Unfortunately.
CRO'SSNESS. n. j. [from crofs.]
1. Tranverseness; intersection.

2. Perversens; peevishness.

The lighter fort of malignity turneth but to a creffness, or aptness to oppose; but the deeper fort, to envy, or mere mis-

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of croffness or hu-our. King Charles.

Who would have imagined, that the stiff crossiness of a poor captive should ever have had the power to mak Haman's k Haman's L'Estrange. feat fo uneafy to him?

They help us to forget the eroffness of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappoint.

CRO'ssrow. n. f. [crofs and row.] Alphabet; fo ramed be cause a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams, And from the crossrow pluckes the letter G; And fays a wizard told him, that by G His iffue disinherized should be.

Shakespeare. CRO'SSWIND. n. f. [crofs and wind.] Wind blowing from the

right or left.

The leaft unhappy persons do, in so fickle and so tempestuous a sea, as we all find this world, meet with many more either crosswinds or stormy gusts than prosperous gales.

Boyle's Seraphick Love.

CRO'SSWAY. n. f. [crofs and may.] A small obscure path interfecting the chief road. Damn'd spirits all,

That in croffways and floods have burial,

Already to their wormy beds are gone. Shakespeare.

CRO'SSWORT. n. f. [from crofs and wort.]

It hath foft leaves, like the ladies bedftraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves, that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, disposed in form of a cross.

The rough or hairy crofswort is sometimes used in medicine,

and is found wild on dry fandy banks.

CROTCH. n.f. [croc, French.] A hook.

There is a tradition of a dilemma, that Moreton used to raise the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his crotch.

CRO'TCHET. n. f. [crochet, French.]

1. [In musick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal Chambers.

to half a minim, and double a quaver.

As a good harper, ftricken far in years,

Into whose cunning hands the gout doth fall,

All his old crotchets in his brain he bears,

But on his harp plays ill, or not at all.

Davies.

2. A support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building.

A stately temple shoots within the skies, The crotchets of their cot in columns rise.

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]
4. A perverse conceit; an old fancy. All the devices and crotchets of new inventions, which crept

into her, tended either to twich or enlarge the ivy. Howel.

The horse smelt him out, and presently a crotchet came in his head how he might countermine him.

L'Estrange. To CROUCH. v. n. [crochu, crooked, French.] .

1. To floop low; to lye close to the ground; as the lion crouches to his master.

To fawn; to bend fervilely; to ftoop meanly.
 Every one that is left in thine house, shall come and crouch
to him for a piece of filver and a morsel of bread. 1 Sa. ii. 36.

At his heels, Leasht in like hounds, should famine, sword and fire, Crouch for employment.

Shakespeare.
They fawn and crouch to men of parts, whom they cannot

ruin; quote them, when they are present; and, when they Dryden. are absent, steal their jests.

Too well the vigour of that arm they know;

They lick the dust, and crouch beneath their satal soe. Dryd.

Your shameful story shall record of me,

The men all crouch'd, and lest a woman free.

CROUP. n. s. [crouppe, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horse.

CROUPA'DES. n. s. [from croup.] Are higher leaps than those of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without verking, or shooting his shoes.

Farrier's Dict. without yerking, or shooting his shoes. Farrier's Diet.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,

Shew scarce so gross as beetles.

To crows he like impartial grace affords,

And coughs and daws, and such republick birds.

Dryden.

2. To pluck a Crow, is to be industrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you dispute, we must even pluck a crow about it. L'Estrange, Fable 7.

Resolve before we go, That you and I must pull a crow. Hudibras.

3. A piece of iron used as a lever; as the Latins called a hook

The crow is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, when either a bauk or a rowler is to be laid under it, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying a bauk, or so he such stuff, behind the crow, they draw the other end of the shank backwards, and fo raise the timber. Moxon.

Get me an iron crow, and bring it straight Shakespeare. Unti my cell. Age Inst the gate employ your crows of iron. Southern. From crow.] The voice of a cock, or the noise which he 4. [Frois crow.]

makes in his gaiety.

CROWFOOT. n. f. [from crow and foot; in Latin, ranunculus.]

The flower confifts of several leaves, which expand in

form of a rose, having a many-leaved empalement: out of the middle of the flower rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit, either round, cylindrical, or spiked; to the axis of which, as a placenta, adhere many naked seeds. The species are sixteen, of which eleven were brought originally from Turkey.

CRO'WFOOT. n. s. [from crow and foot.] A caltrop or piece of iron with sour points, two, three, or four inches long; so that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is used in war for incommoding the cavalry.

Mintary Dies.

To Crow. breterit. I crew. or crowed: I have crowed.

war for incommoding the cavalry.

Mi stary Dist.

To Crow. preterit. I crew, or crowed; I have crowed. v. n.

[chapan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a cock makes in gaicty, or de-

fiance

But even then the morning cock crew loud. Shukespeare. Diogenes called an ill physician, cock. Why? faith he. Diogenes answered, Because when you crow, men use to

That the lyon trembles at the crowing of the cock, king Hakewill. James, upon trial, found to be fabulous.

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer

For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer, So hight her cock.

Dryden.

2. To boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger. CROWD. n. f. [chuo, Saxon.]

 A multitude confusedly pressed together.
 A promiseuous medly, without order or distinction.
He could then compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult he had observed in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its crowd of islands.

Essay on Homer. Effuy on Homer.

The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the crowd to fee a fhrine,

But fed us, by the way, with food divine.

4. [from crwth, Welfh. | A fiddle. Dryden.

His fiddle is your proper purchase, Won in the service of the churches; And by your doom must be allow'd

To be, or be no more a crowd.

To CROWD. v. a. [from the noun.]

I. To fill with confused multitudes.

Dryden.

A mind which is ever crowding its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itself.

Watts.
To pres close together.

The time misorder'd, doth in common sense Crowd us and crush us to this monstrous form,

To hold our fafety up.

It feems probable, that the fea doth ftill grow narrower from age to age, and finks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and crowd the air out of Burnet.

As the mind itself is thought to take up no space, so its actions feem to require no time; but many of them feem to be crowded into an instant. Then let us fill

This little interval, this pause of life,

With all the virtues we can crowd into it.

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How fhort is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,

And crowd a vainer monarch for a smile?

Glanville.

4. To Crown Sail. [A sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails

upon the yards.

I. To fwarm; to be numerous and confused.

They follow their undaunted king;

Crowd through their gates; and in the fields of light, The shocking squadrons meet in mortal fight.

2. To thrust among a multitude. Dryden.

Cowley.

A mighty man, had not fome cunning fin,
Amidft fo many virtues, crowded in.

CRO'WDER. n. f. [from crowd.] A fiddler.
Chevy-chafe fung by a blind crowder.

CRO'WKEEPER. n. f. [crow and keep.] A fcarecrow.
following paffage is controverted.

That fellow handles his bow like a crowkeeper.

CROWN. n. f. [couronne, Fr. kroone, Dut. corona, Latin.]

I. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and

The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal

dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy crown?——

—My crown is in my heart, not on my head:

My crown is call'd content;

has that feldom kings enjoy.

Shakespeare.

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a bleffed crown.
I would the college of the cardinals Shake Speare.

Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome,

And fet the triple crown upon his head. Edward put to death a citizen, Shakespeare.

Only for faying, he would make his fon Heir to the crown.

2. A garland.

Receive a crown for thy well-ordering of the feaft.

Eccluf. xxxii. 2. 3. Reward

Shake Speare.

Sidney.

The

Hudibras.

3. Reward; honorary distinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible. I Cor. ix. 25.

Let merit crowns, and justice laurels give,

But let me happy by your pity live.

Dryden.

Regal power; royalty.

The fuccession of a crown in several countries, places it on different heads.

different heads.

5. The top of the head.

If he awake,

From toe to crown he'll fill our skins with pinches;

Make us strange stuff.

While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the crown to send for the songster.

Behold! if fortune, or a mistress frowns,

Some plunge in business, others save their crowns.

Pope.

The top of any thing; as, of a mountain.

6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain.

Upon the *crown* o' th' cliff, what thing was that

Which parted from you?

Shai Shakespeare.

Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the fleepy crown Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down.

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the crown of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muscle.

A piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; five fhillings.

Trust not to your servants, who may mislead you, or mis-inform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few crowns. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is fo

May fatisfy his appetite, and owe no man a crown. Suckling. An ounce of filver, whether in pence, groats, or crown-pieces, stivers or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be of equal value to any other ounce of filver. Locke.

will be of equal value to any other ounce of filver. Locke.

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the crown of old men. Ecclus. xxv. 6.

Therefore my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and crown, stand fast in the Lord. Philip. iv. 1.

10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. n. f. [corona imperialis, Lat.] A plant.

The flowers consist of fix leaves, are bell-shaped, and hang downwards: these are ranged, as it were, into a crown, above which appears a great bush of leaves. The pointal of the flower becomes an oblong fruit, winged, and divided into three cells, filled with stat seeds. It hath a coated root, furnished with shrees at the bottom.

Miller. nished with fibres at the bottom. Milier.

To CROWN. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To invest with the crown or regal ornamant.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord, William lord Hastings had pronounc'd your part;

I mean your voice for crowning of the king. Her who fairest does appear, Shakesp.

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, the priest, the proud Marrabians led, And peaceful olives crown'd his hoary head.

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious.

Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honour.
She shall be, to the happins of England, Pf. viii. 5.

An aged princess; many days shall see her,

And yet no day without a deed to crown it. Shakespeare.

4. To reward; to recompense.

Urge your success; deserve a lasting name, She'll crown a grateful and a constant flame.

Roscommon.

5. To complete; to perfect.

The lasting and crowning privilege, or rather property of friendship, is constancy.

6. To terminate; to finish.

All these a milk-white honey-comb surround, South.

Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd. Dryden.

CRO'WNGLASS. n. f. The finest fort of window-glass.

CRO'WNPOST. n. f. A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CRO'WNSCAB. n. f. A stinking filthy scab that breeds round about the corners of a horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful fore.

CRO'WNWAREL TO The upper wheel of a watch part the

CRO'WNWHEEL. n. f. The upper wheel of a watch next the

balance, which is driven by it.

Cro'wnworks. n. f. [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain fome hill or rifing ground. Harris.

Cro'wnet. n. f. [from crown.]

1. The fame with coronet.

2. In the following passage it seems to signify chief end; last purpose; probably from finis coronat opus.

Oh, this salse soul of Egypt! this gay charm!

Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home; Whose botom was my crownet, my chief end; Like a right girst hath, at fast and loose, Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.

Shakespeare.

CROYLSTONE. n. f. Crystallized cauk. In this the crystals

Woodward. CRU'CIAL. adj. [crux crucis, Latin.] Transverse; intersecting

one another.

Whoever has feen the practice of the crucial incision, must whoever has feel reasoning used in its favour. Sharp. Whoever has teen the practice of the favour. Sharp. be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favour. Sharp. To Chuciate. v.a. [crucio, Latin.]

ment; to excruciate.

CRU'CIBLE. n. f. | crucibulum, low Latin.] A chymist's nielting post, made of earth; so called, because they were formerly marked with a cross.

Take a quantity of good filver, and put it in a crucible or melting cruse, and set them on the fire, well covered round about with coals. Peacham.

about with coals.

CRUCI'FEROUS. adj. [crux and fero, Latin.] Bearing the Diet.

CRU'CIFIER. n. f. [from crucify.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

Visible judgments were executed on Christ's crucifiers.

Hammond on Fundamentals. CRU'CIFIX. n. f. [crucifixus, Latin.] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

There stands at the upper end of it a large crucifix, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death.

CRUCIFI'XION. n. f. [from crucifixus, Latin.] The punishment of nailing to a cross.

This earth and the second crucifixus of nailing to a cross.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's crucifixion.

Addition.

CRU'CIFORM. adj. [crux and forma, Latin.] Having the form

of a cross.

To CRU'CIFY. v. a. [crucifigo, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

They crucify to themselves the son of God asresh, and put him to an open shame. Hebr. vi. 6.

But to the cross he nails thy enemies,

The law that is against thee, and the sins
Of all mankind, with him there cru. if id.

CRUCI'GEROUS. adj. [cruciger, Latin.] Bearing the cross.
CRUD. n. s. [commonly written curd. See CURD.] A concretion of any liquid into hardness or stiffness; coagulation.
CRUDE. adj. [crudus, Latin.]

1. Raw; not subdued by sire.
2. Not changed by any process or preparation.

2. Not changed by any process or preparation.

Common crude salt, barely dissolved in common aqua fortis, will give it power of working upon gold.

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of wine.

Arbuthnot. Arbuthnot.

Dryden.

Dryden.

3. Harsh; unripe.

A juice so crude as cannot be ripened to the degree of nou-

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach. While the body, to be converted and altered, is too firong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it refishes and holdesth fast, in some degree, the first form or confishence, it is all that while crude and inconcoct; and the process is to be called crudity and inconcection.

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature. - Bacon.

In a moment up they turned Wide the celestial soil; and saw beneath Th' originals of nature, in their crude Conception.

Milton.

Milton.

6. Having indigefted notions.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself, Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys.

7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect.
Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dole

Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd To their crude hopes, and I as amply promis'd. B. Johnson. What peradventure may feem full to me, may appear very crude and maimed to a stranger. Digby.

Abfurd expressions, crude abortive thoughts,
All the lewd legions of exploded faults.

CRU'DELY. adv. [from crude.] Unripely; without due pre-

paration.
Th' advice was true; but fear had feiz'd the most,

And all good counsel is on cowards lost: The question crude y put, to shun delay,

Twas carry'c' by the major part to flay.

CRU'DENESS. n. f. [from crude.] Unripeness; indigestion.

CRU'DITY. n. f. from crude.] Indigestion; inconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigestion and crudities, and confequently putrescence of humours. Brown. A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and condities in the stomach. Arbuthnot.

2. Unripeness; want of maturity.

To CRU'DLE. v. a. [ a word of uncertain etymology. coagulate; to congeal.

I felt my crudled blood

Congeal with fear; my hair with horrour stood.

Dryden.

The Gelons use it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their crudled milk with horses blood.
CRUDY. adj. [from crud.]
1. Concreted; coagulated.
His cruel wounds with crudy blood congeal'd, Dryden. They binden up so wisely as they may.

Spenser.

If som crude. Raw; chill.
Sherris sack ascends into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, dull, and crudy vapours which environ it. Shakesp. CRU'EL. adj [cruel, French; crudelis, Latin.]
1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; without pity; without compassion; savage; barbarous; unre-If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key
All cruel's else subscrib'd.

Shake Shakespeare. If thou art that cruel god, whose eyes Delight in blood, and human facrifice. Dryden. 2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive; causing pain. Consider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate me with cruel hatred.

We beheld one of the cruelest fights between two knights, that ever hath adorned the most martial story.

Sidney. CRU'ELLY. adv. [from cruel.] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbaroufly. He relies upon a broken reed, that not only basely fails, but also cruelly pierces the hand that rests upon it. South. Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in bands.

CRU'ELNESS. n. f. [from cruel.] Inhumanity; cruelty.
But she more cruel, and more favage wild,
Than either lion or the liones, Dryden. Shames not to be with guiltless blood defil'd;
She taketh glory in her cruelness.

CRU'ELTY. n. f. [cruauté, French.] Inhumanity; savageness; The cruelty and envy of the people, Permitted by our dastard nobles, Have suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be Whoop'd out of Rome. Shakefreare. There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of empire, the cruelties of conquering, and the calamities of Temple. enflaved nations. CRU'ENTATE. adj. [cruentatus, Latin.] Smeared with blood. Atomical aporrheas pass from the cruentate cloth or weapon to the wound. Glanville. CRU'ET. n. f. [kruicke, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oyl, with a stopple.
Within thy reach I set the vinegar! And fill'd the cruet with the acid tide, While pepper-water worms thy bate supply'd. Swift. CRUISE. n. f. [kruicke, Dutch.] A small cup.

I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a cruise.

The train prepare a cruise of curious mold,
A'cruise of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold.

Pope.

A CRUISE. n. s. [croise, Fr. from the original cruisers, who bore the cross, and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in fearth of plunder I Kings. fearch of plunder.

To CRUISE. v. n. [from the noun.] To rove over the fea in fearch of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the fea without any certain course.

CRU'ISER. n. s. [from cruise.]

One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder. Amongst the cruifers it was complained, that their furgeons were too active in amputating fractured members. Wifeman. CRUM. \ n. f. [cnuma, Saxon; kruyme, Dutch; krummel, CRUMB. \ German.

1. The foft part of bread; not the cruft.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the crumb only thin cut; and let it be boil'd in milk 'till it grow to a pulp. Bacon.

2. A [mall particle or fragment of bread] 2. A small particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table crums

Attract his slender feet. Thomfon. To CRUMBLE. v. a. [from crumb.] To break into small pieces; to comminute. Flesh is but the glass which holds the dust That measures all our time, which also shall Herbert. Be crumbled into dust. He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints, Milton. And crumble all thy finews. By frequent parcelling and fubdividing of inheritances, in process of time they became so divided and crumbled, that there were few persons of able estates.

Hale. At the same time we were crumbled into various factions and parcies, all aiming at by-interests, without any fincere regard for the publick good.

The other bill leaves three hundred pounds a year to the mother church; which three hundred pounds, by another act passed some years ago, they can divide likewise, and crumble as low as their will and pleasure will dispose of them.

Swift.

To CRU'MBLE. v. n. To fall into small pieces.

There is so hot a summer in my brain,

That all my bowels crumble up to dust. Shake Speare: Nor is the profit small the peasant makes,
Who smooths with harrow, or who pounds with rakes,
The crumbling clods.

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust Dryden: The faithless column, and the crumbling bust. Pope. If the stone is brittle, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel.

What house, when its materials crumble, Arbuthnot: Must not inevitably tumbly. Swift. For the little land that remains, provision is made by the late act against popery, that it will daily crumble away. Swift.

CRU'MENAL. n. s. [from crumena, Latin.] A purse.

The fat ox, that woon ligie in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in her crumenal.

CRU'MMY. adj. [from crum.] Soft.

CRUMP. adj. [cpump, Saxon; krom, Dutch; krumm, Germ.]

Crooked in the back.

When the workman took meeting of him have When the workman took measure of him, he was crump fhouldered, and the right fide higher than the left. L'Estrange. To CRU'MPLE. v. a. [from crump; or corrupted from rumple; rompelen, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles; to crush together in complications.

Sir Roger alighted from his horse; and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made. Addis.

CRUMPLING. n. s. A small degenerate apple. To CRUNK. \ v. n. To cry like a crane. Dist.

To CRUNKLE. \ v. n. To cry like a crane.

CRU'PPER. n. f. [from croupe, Fr. the buttocks of the horse.]

That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the faddle to the tail. Clitophon had received fuch a blow, that he had loft the reins of his horse, with his head well nigh touching the crupper of the horse. Where have you left the money that I gave you?

——Oh—fixpence, that I had a Wednesday last,
To pay the saddler for my mistress' crupper. Shake
Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd
His utmost force, and each forgot to ward:
The head of this was to the saddle bent,
The other backward to the crupper sent.

I RAL adj. [from crus cruris, Latin.] Belonging to Shakespeare. The other backward to the crapper tent.

CRU'R AL. adj. [from crus cruris, Latin.] Belonging to the leg.

The sharpness of the teeth, and the strength of the crural muscles in lions and tygers, are the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals.

Arbuthnot. CRUSA'DE. \ 7. Sec CROISADE. 1. An expedition against the infidels. 2. A coin stamped with a cross. Believe me, 1 has
Full of crusadess.

CRUSE. See CRUISE.

CRUSET. n. s. A goldsmith's melting pot.
To CRUSH. v. a. [ccraser, French.]

1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze.

You speak him far.——

You speak him far.——

You speak him far.——

You speak him far.——

To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze. Shake Speare. ——I don't extend him, fir: within himself Crush him together, rather than unfold His measure fully. Shake [peare: The ase thrust herself unto the wall, and crushed Balaam's foot against the wall. Numbers. Bacchus that first, from out the purple grape, Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine.

I sought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd me:

I wanted weight of seeble Moors upon me,

To crush my soul out.

To press with violence.

When loud winds from diff'rent quarters rush, Milton. Dryden. Vaft clouds encount ring, one another crush.

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath, Waller. That they may crush down, with a heavy fall, Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries! The sad weight of such ingratitude Shake Speare. Will crush me into earth. Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,

To crush the pillars which the pile sustain.

Dryden.

4. To subdue; to depress; to dispirit.

They use them to plague their enemies, or to oppress and crush some of their own too stubborn freeholders.

Spenser. Mine emulation Hath not that honour in't it had; for I thought to crub him in an equal force, True fword to fword. Shake Speare. Shall bruise the head of Satan, crush his strength,

Defeating fin and death, his two main arms. Milton.
What can that man fear, who takes care to please a Being that is so able to crush all his adversaries? a Being that can divert

Shak.

divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any fuch misfortune to his advantage.

To CRUSH. v. n. To be condensed; to come in a close body.

Poverty, cold wind, and crushing rain,

Beat keen and heavy on thy tender years.

CRUSH. n. s. [from the verb.] Collision.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,

Unhurt amidst the war of elements, The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds. Addison.

CRUST. n. f. [crusta, Latin.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a

rust of dross.

2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually dissolved, they would at least have formed one continued crust; as we see the scorum of metals always gathers into a folid piece.

Addison.

The viscous crust stops the entry of the chyle into the

Arbuthnot. lacteals.

3. The case of a pye made of meal, and baked.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold; when he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side learning how to season it, or put it in Addifon.

The outer hard part of bread.

Th'impenetrable crust thy teeth defies,
And petrify'd with age, securely lies.

Dryden.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is sped,
Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is sped,
You'll wish me choak'd with every crust of bread. Dryden.
Men will do trick, like dogs, for crusts. L'Estrange.
To CRUST. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case.

Why gave you me a monarch's soul,

And crusted it with base plebeian clay.

Nor is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole surface of it may be crusted over, as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks close in upon them.

And now their less, and breatts, and bodies stood

And now their legs, and breafts, and bodies flood

Crusted with bank, and hard'ning into wood.

Addison.

In some, who have run up to men without education, we may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their minds are crusted over, like diamonds in the rock.

2. To foul with concretions. If your master hath many musty, or very foul and crusted bottles, let those be the first you truck at the next alehouse.

Swift's Directions to the Butler.

To CRUST. v. n. To gather or contract a crust; to gain a

hard covering.

I contented myself with a plaister upon the place that was burnt, which crusted and healed in very few days. Temple.

CRUSTA'CEOUS. adj. [from trusta, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted shell. Lobster is crustaceous, oyster testaceous.

It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters, and others of contents that there are some shells.

crabs, and others of crustaceous kinds, that are very rarely found at land.

Woodward.

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. n. f. [from crustaceous.] The quality of having jointed shells. CRU'STILY. adv. [from crufty.] Peevifhly; fnappifhly. CRU'STINESS. n. f. [from crufty.]

1. The quality of a cruft.
2. Peevifhness; moroseness.
CRU'STY. adj [from cruft.]
1. Covered with a cruft.
The aggriful defenses

The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts within, and its crusty coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business Derham. of incubation.

2. Sturdy; morose; snappish: a low word. CRUTCH. n. s. [croccia, Ital. croce, Fr. crucke, Germ.] A support used by cripples.

Ah, thus King Henry throws away his crutch

Before his legs be firm to bear his body. Shakespeare. Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born, And gives the crutch the cradles infancy. Shakespeare.

Hence, therefore, thou nice crutch:
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. Shakespeare. On these new crutches let them learn to walk. This fair defect, this helpless aid call'd wife, The bending crutch of a decrepit life. Dryden.

Dryden.

At best a crutch that lifts the weak along,

Supports the feeble, but retards the frong.

The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe.

Pope.

RUTCH. v. a. [from crutch.] To support on crutches as To CRUTCH. v. a. [from crutch.]

a cripple.

I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,

Two sools that crutch their sceble sense on verse.

To CRY. v. n. [crier, French.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

Thomfon.

Methought I heard a voice cry, fleep no more!
Macbeth doth murther fleep! the innocent fleep!
While his falling tears the stream supply'd, Thus mourning to his mother goddess cry'd.
To call importunately. Dryden. I cried, by reason of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he

heard me. Jonas. 3. To talk eagerly or inceffantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they cry, faying let us go. To proclaim; to make publick.

Go and cry in the ears of Jerusalem. Jeremiah. The Egyptians shall help in vain, and to no purpose; therefore have I cried, concerning this, their strength is to sit

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then, my guiltless blood must cry against them.
What's the matter,

Shakespeare.

That in the feveral places of the city
You cry against the noble senate.
If dressing, mistressing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will cry

Against thee. Lysimachus having obtained the favour of seeing his ships and machines, surprized at the contrivance, cried out that they ere built with more than human art. Arbuthnot.

To utter lamentations.

We came crying hither: Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the air,
We wawle and cry.

Shakespeare.
Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart; but ye
shall cry for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of Ifaiah.

When any great evil has been upon philosophers, they certainly figh and groan as pitifully, and cry out as loud, as other men.

Tillotson. men.

men.
7. To fquall, as an infant.
Should fome god tell me, that should I be born,
And cry again, his offer I should scorn.
Thus, in a starry night, fond children cry
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky.
He struggles for breath, and cries for aid;
Then helples in his mother's lap is laid.
The child certainly knows that the wormseed or mustardseed it refuses, is not the apple or sugar it cries for.

To weep; to shed tears.
Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never cries.

Donne.

And her who is dry cork, and never cries,

Government of the core, as an animal. Donne.

He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry. Pfalms. Joel. The beafts of the field cry also unto thee.

To yelp, as a hound on a fcent.

Why, Belman is as good as he, my lord;
He cried upon it at the meerest loss;
Trust me, I take him for the better dog.

Shakespeare.

To CRY. v. a. To proclaim publickly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

She seeks, she sighs, but nowhere spies him:
Love is lost, and thus she cries him.

Croshaw.

To CRY down. v. a.

To CRY down. v. a.

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius cries down an admirable treatife of philosophy, and

Watts. Men of dissolute lives cry down religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it.

Tillotson. 2. To prohibit.

By all means cry down that unworthy course of late times, "that they should pay money. Bacon.

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king, And from a mouth of honour quite cry down This Ipswich fellow's infolence.

Shakespeare-

To CRY OUT. v. n.

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.

They make the oppressed to cry; they cry out by reason of With that Susanna cried with a loud voice, and the two elders cried out against her. Sufanna.

To complain loudly.

We are ready to cry out of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration.

Atterbury.

3. To blame; to censure: with of, against, upon.

Are these things then necessities?

Then let us meet them like necessities;

And that same word even now cries out on us. ake Giddy censure

Will then cry out of Marcius: oh, if he Had borne the buliness. Shakespeare. Behold, I cried out of wrong, but I am not heard. Fob. Cry out upon the stars for doing

Ill offices, to cross their wooing. Hudibras: Epiphanius cries out upon it at rank idolatry, and destructive to their fouls who did it. Stillingfleet.

Tumult, sedition and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypothesis cry out against:

Locke.

I find every sect, as far as reason will help them, make use

of it gladly; and where it fails them, they cry out it is matter of faith, and above reason.

Locke.

To declare loud. 5. To be in labour.

Each pang a death. Shakespeare.

To CRY up. v. a.

I. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.

Instead of crying up all things which are brought from beyond sea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom.

The philosopher deservedly suspected himself of vanity, when cried up by the multitude.

The aftrologer, if his predictions come to pass, is cried up to the stars from whence he pretends to draw them.

South.

They slight the strongest arguments that can be brought for religion, and cry up very weak ones against it.

Tillotson. He may, out of interest, as well as conviction, cry up that for facred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himfelf cannot be fafe, nor fecure.

Poets, like monarchs on an Eastern throne, Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,

Here can cry up, and there as boldly blame, And, as they please, give infamy or fame.

Walsh.

Those who are fond of continuing the war, cry up our constant success at a most prodigious rate. Swift.

2. To raise the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by crying up the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species, instead of others current here.

CRY. n. s. [cri, French.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.

And all the first-born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great cry throughout all the land. Exod.

2. Weeping; mourning. 3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement seizes all; the general cry
Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die.

These narrow and selfish views have so great an influence in

this cry, that there are several of my rellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the rifing of bank-stock. Add.

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.
In popish countries some impostor cries out, a miracle! miracle! to conform the deluded vulgar in their errours; and fo the cry goes round, without examining into the cheat. Swift. Proclamation.

6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be fold in the freet; as, the cries of London.
7. Acclamation; popular favour.

The cry went once for thee,

And still it might, and yet it may again. Shakespeare.

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.

Sounds also, besides the distinct cries of birds and beasts, are modified by diversity of notes of different length, put to-

gether, which make that complex idea called tune. 9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up ery nor prayer for them. feremiah.

He fcorns the dog, refolves to try The combat next; but if their cry Invades again his trembling ear,

He strait resumes his wonted care. Waller.

Yell; inarticulate noise.

There shall be the noise of a cry from the fishgate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills. Zeph. i. 10.

About her middle round, Mi'ton. A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate As reek o' the' rotten fens; whose loves I prize

As the dead carcasses of unburied men, That do corrupt my air. CRY'AL. n. f. The heron. CRY'ER. See CRIER. Shake Speare. Ainfworth.

CRY'ER. n. s. A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift.

CRYPTICAL. adj. [\*pvirlw.] Hidden; secret; occult; priCRYPTICK. vate; unknown; not divulged.

The students of nature, conscious of her more cryptick ways of working, resolve many strange effects into the near efficiency of second causes. Glanville. efficiency of second causes. Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do

not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a cryptical or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. Watts: CRYPTICALLY. adv. [from c.yptical.] Occultly; secretly: perhaps, in the sollowing example, the authour might have written critically. written critically.

We take the word acid in a familiar fense, without cryptically distinguishing it from those sapors that are a-kin to it.

CRYPTO'GRAPHY. n. f. [κρύπτω and γράφω.]
1. The act of writing fecret characters.
2. Secret characters; cyphers.
CRYPTO'LOGY. n. f. [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Ænigmatical lan-

guage.

CRY/STAL. n. f. [κρυκαλλος.]

1. Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures, composed of simple, not filamentous plates, not flexile or classick, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, and calcining in a strong fire. There are many various species of it produced in different parts of the globe.

Hill.

Island crystal bears a red heat without losing its transparation.

Island crystal bears a red heat without losing its transsparency, and in a very intense heat calcines without fusion: steeped a day or two in water, it loses its natural polish: rubbed on cloth, it attracts straws, like amber. Chambers.

Island crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either banished with slaws or spots, or stained with any other colour. It is always an oblique paralellopiped of six planes, and sound from a quarter of an inch to three inches in diameter. It is moderately heavy, but inch to three inches in diameter. It is moderately heavy, but very foft, and is easily serated with a pin. It very freely cal-cines into a pure, but opaque white. It is found in the island of Iceland, and in many parts of Germany and France. A remarkable property of this body, which has much employed the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; so that if it the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; so that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one, of the same colour and thickness, and running parallel to one another at a small distance. Hill.

Water, as it seems, turneth into crystal; as is seen in divers caves, where the crystal hangs in stillicidiis. Bacon.

If crystal be a stone, it is not immediately concreted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral spirit. Brown.

Crystal is certainly known and distinguished by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as also of its hardness, which are ever the same.

Woodward.

Crystal is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass-houses.

3. Crystal is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass-houses,

called also crystal glass, which is carried to a degree of per-fection beyond the common glass; though it comes far short of the whiteness and vivacity of the natural crystal. Chambers.

4. Crystals [in chymistry] express falts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of crystal.

Chambers.

If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short time the

metals will shoot into certain crystals-CRY'STAL. adj. Bacon.

I. Confifting of crystal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Shakespeare.

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.
In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds
By crystal streams, that murmur through the meads. Dryd.
CRY'STALLINE. adj. [crystallinus, Latin.]
I. Consisting of crystal.

Mount eagle to my palace crystalline.

Shakespeare.

Mount eagle to my palace crystalline. Shakespeare. We provided ourselves with some small receivers, blown of crysta'line glass. Boyle.

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; besides the pleasure of the eye, when water is crystal-line. It is effected by casting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may strain through them. Bacon.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime On the crystalline sky, in saphir thron'd Illustrious far and wide.

CRY'STALLINE Humour. n. f. The fecond humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, opposite to the pupilla, nearer to the forepart than the backpart of the globe. It is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of the most convex is on its backfide which makes a small which the most convex is on its backside, which makes a small cavity in the glassy humour in which it lies. It is covered

with a fine coat, called aranea.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and especially the crystalline humour, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both fides.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. n. f. [from cryftallize.] Congellation into crystals.

Such a combination of faline particles as refembles the form of a crystal, variously modified, according to the nature and texture of the salts. The method is by dissolving any saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, 'till a film appear at the top; and then let it stand to shoot; and this it

does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in falt, by reason of its solidity: whereby, when the menstruum or stuid, in which such particles slow, is sated enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the sluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet, when they are formed into crystals, they each of them reassume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divest them of their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divest them of their saltness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals.

The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral crystallizations were effected by the particles, whereof

fected by the water, which first brought the particles, whereof each consists, out from amongst the matter of the strata.

Woodward.

To CRY'STALLIZE. v. a. [from cryflal.] To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in aqua fortis, or spirit of nitre, you may, by crystallizing the folution, obtain a goodly blue.

To CRY'STALLIZE. v. n. To coagulate; congeal; concrete;

or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will likewise crystallize by inspissation, and afford a falt neither acid nor alkaline.

CUB. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outstare the sterness that look,

Pluck the young fucking cubs from the she-bear. Shakespear This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch, The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf, Shakefp.

Keep their fur dry. Shakespeare. In the eagle's destroying one fox's cubs, there's power exe-L'Estrange. cuted with oppression.

Waller.

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tost,
One as a mountain vast, and with her came
A cub, not much inserior to his dame.

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.
O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thing own trip shall be thing overthrow?

Shakesp. That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? O most comical fight! a country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's shop last

night; but, such two unlicked cubs! Congreve.
To Cub. v. a. [from the noun.] To bring forth: used of beasts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cub'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid, On a brown George with lousy swabbers fed;

Dead wine, that flinks of the Borrachio, sup
From a foul jack, or greasy mapple cup.

Cubation n. s. [cubatio, Lat.] The act of lying down. Dist.

Cubatory. adj. [from cubo, Lat.] Recumbent. Dist.

Cubature. n. s. [from cubo] The finding exactly the soil content of any proposed body.

CUBE. n. s. [from xxxxxx a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, confisting of fix square

and equal faces or fides, and the angles all right, and therefore

equal.

2. [In aritmetick.] See Cubick Number.

All the master planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common center, and with different velocities. This common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the

CUBE Root. In. f. The origin of a cubick number; or a CUBICK Root. I number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed; thus two is the cube root of eight.

Chambers.

thus two is the cube root of eight.

Cu'beb. n. s. A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish brown colour on the surface, and composed of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark, covering a single and thin friable shell or capsule, containing a single seed of a roundish sigure, blackish on the surface, and white within. It has an aromatick, but not very strong smell, and is acrid and pungent to the taste, but less so than pepper. Culebs are brought into Europe from the island of Java; but the plant, which produces them, is wholly unknown to us. the plant, which produces them, is wholly unknown to us. They are warm and carminative; and the Indians steep them in wine, and esteem them provocatives to venery.

Aromaticks, as cubebs, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits.

Floyer.

Cu'BICAL. adj. [from cube.]

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel, containing ten cubical feet of air, will not suffer a wax-candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour. before it be suffocated.

Wilkins.

It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical dice; because there are so many several combinations of the fix faces of four dice.

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of fixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the cubick number of fixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and cubick numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the cubick number.

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers.

CU'BICALNESS. n. f. [from cubical.] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBI'CULARY. adj. [cubiculum, Lat.] Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Custom, by degrees, changed their cubiculary beds into discu-bitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto Brown.

Cu'BIFORM. adj. [from cube and form.] Of the shape of a

CU'BIT. n. f. [from cubitus, Latin.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well propor-tioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew cubit at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure, and others at eighteen. Calm.

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the stature, and makes a cubit; the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed the white and measured by cubits. Measur'd by cubit, length, and breadth, and height.

Milton. The Jews used two forts of cubits; the facred, and the profane or common one.

Arbuthnot. When on the goddess first I cast my sight, Scarce feem'd her stature of a cubit height.

Cu'BITAL. adj. [cubitalis, Latin.] Containing only the length The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the

towers of that city being so high, that, unto men below, they appeared in a cubital stature.

Brawn.

Cu'ckingstool. n.f. An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was

called tumbrel.

These, mounted on a chair-curule,

Which moderns call a cucking-flool,
March proudly to the river's fide.

CU'C'COLD. n. f. [cocu, Fr. from coukoo.] One that is married to an adultres; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her husband a cuckold, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory for't. Shakespeare.

There have been, Or I am much deceiv'd, cuckolds ere now; And many a man there is, ev'n at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks she has been fluic'd in's absence. Shakesp.
For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed

Of lands, to her the cuckeld may succeed.

Ever fince the reign of King Charles II. the alder man is made a cuckold, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the scenes.

Swift.

To CU'CKOLD. v. a. 1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canst cuckold him, thou do'st thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. Shakespeare.

To wrong a husband by unchastity. But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam, Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace; For that's to cuckold thee before thy face.

Cu'ckoldy, adj. [from cuckold.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; fneaking.

"Poor cuckoldy knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to

call him poor; they fay the jealous knave hath masses of money.

Shakespeare. money. CU'CKOLDMAKER. n. f. [cuckold and make.] One that, makes

a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or she, cuckold or cuckoldmaker, let me never hope to see a Shakespeare.

One Hernando, cuckoldmaker of this city, contrived to steal Dryden. her away.

CU'CKOLDOM. n. f. [from cuckold.]

1. I he act of adultery.

Dryden.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring cuckoldom against me. Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

2. The state of a cuckold.

2. The state of a cuckold:

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his cuckoldom, is himself.

Arbuthnot.

CU'CKOO. n. s. [cwccw, Welsh; cocu, Fr. kockock, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the Spring; and it is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their companies. It was usual to alarm a husband at eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband at the approach of an adulterer by calling cukeo, which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of its note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

Finding Mopfa, like a cuckeo by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in.

Sidney.

The merry cuckoo, messenger of Spring,

His trumpet shrill hath thrice already founded. Spenfer.

The plainfong cuckee grey,
Whose note full many a man doth mark,

And dares not answer, nay.

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:

Take heed cre Summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. Shak.

I deduce, From the first note the hollow cuckoo fings, The symphony of Spring; and touch a theme Unknown to fame, the passion of the grove.

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a rascal art thou then, to praise him so for running?

a foot. CUCKOO-BUD.

CUCKOO-FLONER. \ \* f. The name of a flower.

When daizies pied, and violets blue,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight.
Nettles, cuckoo-flowers, Shakespeare.

Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow

In our fustaining corn. Shakefp. King Lear.

Cuckoo-spittle. n. f.

Cuckoo spittle, or woodseare, is that spumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary; observable with us about the latter end of May. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CU'CULLATE. CU'CULLATED. } adj. [cucullatus, hooded, Latin.]

1. Hooded , covered, as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

They are differently cucullated, and capuched upon the head and back. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Cu'cumber. n. f. [cu:umis, Latin.] The name of a plant,

and also of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower confifting of one fingle leaf, bell-shaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many fegments; of which some are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large ftyle in the middle, charged with the fe ina: others are female, or fruitful, being faltened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleshy fruit, for the most part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, inclosing many oblong seeds. The species are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turky cucumber. The first of these kinds is the most common in the English gardens. most common in the English gardens. The second fort, which is by far the better fruit, as being less watery, and containing sweet seeds, is the most common kind cultivated in Holland. The third fort is propagated for the uncommon length of its fruit, and also its having less water, and sewer seeds; but it is not so fruitful as the common kind, nor will it come so early. The common fort is cultivated in three different seasons; the first of which is on hot-beds, un er garden-frames, for early fruit: the second is under bell or hand glasses, for the middle crop; and the third is in the common ground for a late crop, or Miller.

to pickle.

How cucumbers along the furface creep,

With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. Dryden.
Cu'cumber Wild. See Wild Cucumber.
CUCURBITA'CEOUS. adj. [from cucurbita, Latin, a gourd.]
Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpion and melon. Chambers.

CU'CURBITE. n.f. [cucurbita, Latin.] A chymical vessel, commonly called a body, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd, and therefore called cucurbite.

I have, for curiofity's fake, distilled quickfilver in a cucurbite, fitted with a capacious glass-head.

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a cucurbite glass, Mortumer. upon which pour the strongest aqua fortis. Mortimer. CUD. n. f. [cuo, Saxon.] That food which is reposited in the first stomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Wany times, when my mafter's cattle came hither to chew their cud in this fresh place, I might see the young bull testify his loves Nº XXXV.

You range the pathless wood, While on a flow'ry bank he chews the cud.

CU'DDEN. ? n. f. [without etymology.] A clown; a ftupid CU'DDY. } ruffick; a low dolt: a low bad word.

The flavering cudden, propp'd upon his ftaff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh.

To CU'DDLE. v. n. [a low word, I believe, without etymology.]

To ly close: to faust.

To ly close; to fquat. Have you mark'd a partridge quake, Viewing the tow'ring faulcon nigh?
She cuddles low behind the brake;

Nor would she stay, nor dares she sty:

CU'DGEL. n. s. [kudse, Dutch.]

1. A stick to strike with, lighter than a club, shorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough, and was used by the captains of armies, amongst the Romans, for their cudgels.

Do not provoke the rage of stones And cudzels to thy hide and bones;

Tremble and vanish.

The ass was quickly given to understand with a good endgel, the difference between the one playsellow and the other.

L'Estrange.

His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. Dryden's Juvenal.
This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the use of the rod and the cudgel.

Locke.

The wife Cornelius was convinced, that thefe, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or cudgel-playing.

Arbuthnet and Pope.

cudgel-playing.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

2. To cross the Cudgels, is to yield; from the practice of cudgelplayers to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way than it would be to contend at first, and then either to cross the cudgels, or to be baffled in the conclusion.

To CU'DGEL. v. a. [from the noun]
I. To beat with a flick.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a soul mouth'd man, as he is; and said he would cudzel you. Shakespeare.

The ass courting his master, just as the spaniel had done, instead of being stroked and made much of, is only rated off and cudgelled for all his courtship.

South's Sermons.

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life; Went home, and was cudgell'd again by his wife.

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull as will not Shakelp. Hamlet.

mend his pace with beating.

A good woman happened to pass by as a company of young fellows were cudgelling a walnut-tree, and asked them what they did that for. L'Estrange.

they did that for.

CUDGEL-PROOF. adj. Able to refift a stick.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,

And though not sword, yet cudgel-proof.

CU'DWEED. n. f. [from cud and weed.] A plant.

It hath downy leaves: the cup of the flower is scaly, neither shining nor specious: the flowers are cut in form of a star. It is cultivated for medicinal use.

Miller. is cultivated for medicinal use.

Cue. n. f. [queue, a tail, French.]

1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The last words of a speech which the player who is to answer catches, and regards as intimation to begin.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have spoken your speech, enter into that brake; and so every one according to his cue.

Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba, That he should weep for her? What would he do,

Had he the motive and the cue for passion

That I have? He would drown the stage with tears. Shakesp.

Let him know how many servants there are, of both sexes, who expect vails; and give them their cue to attend in two lines, as he leaves the houfe. Swift.

The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,

Both you of my inclining, and the rest:
Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it

Without a prompter.

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his cue to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party.

Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.

Humour; temper of mind: a low word.

CUE'RPO. n. s. [Spanish.] To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat or cloke, so as to discover the true shape of the cuerto or body.

Expos'd in cuerpo to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage.

CUFF. n. f. [zuffa, a battle, zuffare, to fight, Italian.]

1. A blow with the fift; a box; a stroke.

The pricst let fall the book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,

6 C Expos'd in cuerpo to their rage, Hudibras:

The

The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a cuff, That down sell priest and book, and book and priest. Shak. There was, for a while, no money bid for argument, unless the poet and the player went to cuffi in the question.

Shakesp. Hamlet.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, and she would prick him with r knitting-needle.

As buthnot's History of John Bull. her knitting-needle.

A buthnot's History of John Bull.

Their own feels, which now lie dormant, would be foon at

cuffs again with each other about power and preferment.

2. It is used of birds that fight with their talons.

To Cuef. v. n. [from the noun ] To fight; to scuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,

While the peers coff, to make the rabble sport. Dryden.

To CUFF. v. a.

1. To strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him.

Do, cuff him foundly; but never drawthy fword. Shak.

Well, fir Joseph, at yout intreaty; but were not you, my friend, abused and cuffed, and kicked?

Congreve.

To fir ke with talons. To strike with talons.

Those lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's top, Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To cuff down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rise

To cuff down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rife
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. Otway.
The daftard crow, that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who, fafe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. Dryden.
They with their quills did all the hurt they cou'd,
And cuff'd the tender chickens from their food. Dryden.

3. To firike with wings. This feems improper.
Hov'ring about the coasts they make their moan,
And cuff the cliffs with pinions not their own. Dryden.

Cuff. n. s. [coeffe, Fr.] Part of the sleeve.
He rail'd at fops; and, instead of the common fashion, he would visit his mistress in a morning-gown, band, short cuffs. would visit his mistres in a morning-gown, band, short cuffs, and a peaked beard. Arbushnet's History of John Bull. and a peaked beard.

A builhout's History of John Bull.

Cu'inage. n. s. The making up of twine into such forms, as it is commonly framed into, for carriage to other places. Cowel.

CU'IRASS. n. s. [cuinasse, Fr. from cuir, leather; coraccia, Ital.] A breastplate.

The lance pursu'd the voice without delay,

And piere'd his cuirass, with such fury sent, And sign'd his bosom with a purple dint. Dryden. Cuira'ssier. n. f. [from cuirafs.] A man at arms; a foldier in

The field all iron, cast a gleaming brown, Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn

Cuiraffiers, all in steel, for standing fight.

Milton.

The picture of St. George, wherein he is described like a cuirassier, or horseman compleatly armed, is rather a symbolical image than any proper figure.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. image than any proper figure. Cuish. n. f. [cuife, French.] The armour that covers the thighs.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on, His cuishes on his thighs, gallantly arm'd, Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.

Shakespeare.

The crosset some, and some the cuisses mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold.

But what had our author to wound Æneas with at so critical

a time? And how came the cuiftes to be worfe tempered than the rest of his armour?

Dryden.

Cu'ldes. n. f. [colidei, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.
Cu'lerage. n. f. The fame plant with Arse-smart. Ainfw.
Cu'linary. adj. [culina, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condense those vapours and exhalations, as soon as they shall at any time begin to ascend from the sun, and make them presently fall back again into him, and by that action increase his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increases the heat of a culinary sire. Newton.

To those, who, by reason of their northern exposition, will be still forced to be at the expence of culinary fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture.

Arbuthnot.

To CULL. v. a. [cuei:lir, Fr.] To select from others; to pick out of many.

The best of every thing they had, being culled out for themfelves, if there were in their flocks any poor diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of

Our engines shall be bent
Against the brows of this resisting town:
Call for our chiefest men of discipline,
To cull the plots of best advantage. Shakesp. King John.
Like the bee, culling from ev'ry flow'r,
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey. Sh.
In this covert will we make our stand,
Culling the principal of all the deer.
I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples.

Shakesp. Romes and Juliet.

Then in a moment fortune shall cull forth,

Out of one fide, her happy minion. Sharefp. King J.hn. The choicest of the British, the Roman, Saxon, and Norman laws, being culled, as it were, this grand charter was ex-tracted. Howel's Parley of Be. fts. tracted.

When falle flow'rs of rhetorick thou would'st cuit,

Trust nature, do not labour to be dull.

From his herd he culls,

For flaughter, four the fairest of his bulls.

When the current pieces of the same denomination are of different weights, then the traders in money cull out the heavier, and melt them down with profit.

With humble duty and officious haste,

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast. Prior.

The various off'rings of the world appear: From each flie nicely culls with curious toil,

Pope.

And decks the goddess with the glitt'ring spoil. Pepe. Cu'ller. n. s. [from cull.] One who picks or chooses. CU'LLION. n. s. [coglione, a fool, Ital. perhaps from scullion. It seems to import meanness rather than folly.] A scoundrel;

a mean wretch. Such a one as leaves a gentleman,

And makes a god of fuch a cullion. Shakespeare. Up to the breach, you dogs; avaunt, you cullions. Shak. Cu'llionly. adj. [from cullion.] Having the qualities of a cul-

lion; mean; base.
I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you: you whorson, culShakesp. King Lear.
Shakesp. King Lear. lionly, barber-monger, draw.

CU'LLUMBINE. n. f. [more properly spelt COLUMBINE, which see.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white.

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry-bed;

Her neck, like to a bunch of cullumbines. Spenser's Sonnets.

CU'LLY. n. f. [coglione, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon; as, by sharpers or a strumpet.

Why should you, whose mother wits

Are furnish'd with all perquisits,

B' allow'd to put all tricks upon

B' allow'd to put all tricks upon

Our cully fex, and we use none? Hudibras.

Dryden:

Yet the rich cullies may their boafting spare: They purchase but sophisticated ware.

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I won't let him make me over by deed as his lawful cully. Arbuthnot. To Cu'LLY. v. a. [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to

trick; to deceive; to impose upon.
Culmi'ferous. adj. [culmus and fero, Latin.]

Culmiferous adj. [culmus and fero, Latin.]

Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks.

There are also several forts of grasses, both of the Cyprus and culmiferous kinds; some with broader, others with narrower leaves.

Woodward on Fossils.

To CU'LMINATE. v. n. [culmen, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands:

Far and wide his eye commands:
For fight no obstacle found here, or shade,
But all sunshine; as when his beams at noon
Gulminate from th' equator.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

CULMINA'TION. n. s. [from culminate.] The transit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABL'LITY. n. s. [from culpable.] Blameableness.

CU'LPABLE. adj. [culpabilis, Latin.]

I. Criminal.

1. Criminal.

riminal.
Proceed do straiter 'gainst our uncle Glo'sser,
Than from true evidence of good esteem,
He be approv'd in practice culpable.

Shakesp. Henry VI.

2. Guilty.

These being perhaps culpable of this crime, or favourers of spenser's State of Ireland. their friends. 3. Blameable; blameworthy.

The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scripture so many admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them, without fomewhat noted wherein they were culpable, to the end that to him alone it might always be acknowledged, Thou only art hely, Horker's Preface. Thou only art just.

Horker's Preface.

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore culpable; for

as much as it was in every man's power to have prevented it.

South's Sermons.

Cu'lpableness, n. f. [from cu'pable.] Blame; guilt.
Cu'lpably. adv. [from culpable.] Blameably; criminally.
If we perform this duty pitifully and culpably, it is not to be expected we skould communicate holily.

Cu'lprit. n. f. [about this word there is great dispute. It is used by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, answers; Culprit, God send thee a good deliverance. It is likely that it is a corruption of Qu'il parsit, May it so appear, the

tion; dilatoriness.

wish of the judge being that the prisoner may be found inno-cent.] A man arraigned before his judge: The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim; Then first the culprit answer'd to his name; And, after forms of law, was last requir'd
To name the thing that woman most desir'd.

An author is in the condition of a culprit; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and condescending too far, he may injure his own cause; and by pleading and afferting too boldly, he may displease the court.

Cu'lter. n s. [culter, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the sheare. It is commonly written coulter.

Her follow less. Her fallow lees The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory, Doth root upon; while that the culter rufts, That should deracinate such savagery.

To CU'LTIVATE. v. a. [cultiver, French.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual Shakespeare. industry. Those excellent feeds implanted in your birth, will, if cultivated, be most flourishing in production; and, as the foil is good, and no cost nor care wanting to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest harvest.

Felton on the Classicks. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but less indulgent to our faults, And patience had to cultivate our thoughts, Our muse would flourish. Waller. To make man mild and fociable to man, To cultivate the wild licentious favage With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts, Addison's Cato. Th' embellishments of life. CULTIVA'TION. n. f. [from cultivate.]

1. The art or practice of improving foils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.
2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration. An innate light discovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by cultivation and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter discoveries.

South's Sermons. A foundation of good fense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste Dryden. the bleffing. CULTIVA'TOR. n. f. [from cultivate.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some cultivators of clovergrass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass forings up.

Boyle's Unsuccessful Experiments. fprings up.

Boyle's Unsuccessful Experiments.

CU'LTURE. n. s. [cultura, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; Give us feed unto our heart, and culture to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it.

2 Efdras, viii. 6.

These three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itfelf, and this culture did rather retard than advance.

Bacon.

The plough was not invented 'till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or culture, but yielding its increase freely, and without labour and toil.

Woodward.

Where grows?—Where grows it not? If vain our toil,

We ought to blame the culture, not the foil. Fix'd to no spot is happiness fincere. Pope's

They rose as vigorous as the sun;

Then to the culture of the willing glebe. Pope's Effay on Man. Thomson. 2. Art of improvement and melioration. One might wear any passion out of a family by culture, as skilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty.

To CULTURE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is used by Thomson, but without authority.

Cu'LVER. n. s. [culpus, Saxon.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he so done, he had him snatch'd away,

Had he so done, the faulton's fist. Fairy Queen. More light tran culver in the faulcon's fift. Fairy Queen.
Whence, borne on liquid wing,
Thomson's Spring. Cu'lverin. [colouvine, French.] A species of ordnance.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of fixty-four pounds; a culverin, sixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-culverin, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick. pounds. Here a well-polish'd mall gives us the joy To see our prince his matchless force employ: No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball, But 'tis already more than half the mall; And fuch a fury from his arm't has got, And fuch a fury from his arm t has got,
As from a smoaking culverin' twere shot.

Cu'lverkey. n. s. A species of flower.
Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping culverkeys and cowssips, to make garlands.

Walton's Angler.

To CU'MBLR. v. a. [kommeren, komberen, to disturb, Dutch.]

J. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.

Why asks he, what avails him not in fight,
And would but cumber, and retard his flight.

And would but cumber, and retard his flight.

In which his only excellence is plac'd! You give him death, that intercept his hafte. Dryden. Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,

Clog'd with his cloaths and cumber'd with his years. Dryd n.

The learning and mastery of a tongue, being uneasy and unpleasant enough in itself, should not be cumbered with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding.

Leake.

To croud or load with something useles. I come feeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground?

Luke, xiii. 7.

Let it not cumber your better remembrance.

Shal-cifecare.

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ons, is not only lost labour, but cumbers the memory to no purpofe. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress. Domestick fury, and fierce civil strife, Shall cumber all the parts of Italy. Shakesp. Julius Cassur. 4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares. Martha was cumbered about much ferving. 5. To be troublesome in any place. Doth the bramble cumber a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief. CU'MEER. n. f. [komber, Dutch.] Vexation; embarrassment; obstruction; hindrance; disturbance; distress.

By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great cumber and danger, as lightly any might escape.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy cumbers spring.

Spenser.

The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful cumber.

Raleigh. Cu'mbersome. adj. [from cumber.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off so pleasing a company, with going to perform a cumber some obedience. 2. Burthensome; embarrassing. I was drawn in to write the first part by accident, and to write the second by some defects in the first: these are the cumbersome perquisites of authors.

Unweildy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be readily managed.

Newten's Opticks.

Cu'mbersomely. adj. [from cumbersome.] In a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hindrance and vexation.

Cu'mbersomeness. n. (. [from cumbersome.] From cumbersome.] Cu'mbersomeness. n. f. [from cumbersome.] Encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction. CU'MBRANCE. n. f. [from cumber.] Burthen; hindrance; impediment. Extol not riches then, the toil of of fools, The wife man's cumbrance, if not snare; more apt To slacken virtue, and abate her edge, Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise. Milton Cu'mbrous. adj. [from cumber.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.

A cloud of cumbrous gnats do him molest;

All striving to infix their seeble stings, That from their noyance he no more can rest. Fairy Queen. 2. Oppreffive; burthensome. Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong L fe much! Bent rather, how I may be quit, Fairest and easiest, of this cumbrous charge. Black was his count'nance in a little space; Milton. For all the blood was gather'd in his face: Help was at hand; they rear'd him from the ground, And from his cumbrous arms his limbs unbound; Then lanc'd a vein. Dryden. Possessions load was grown so great, He funk beneath the cumb'rous weight.

3. Jumbled; obstructing each other.

Swift to their several quarters hasten then

The cumb'rous elements, earth, flood, air, fire. Milton.

CU'MFREY. n. f. A medicinal plant.

CU'MIN. n. f. [cuminum, Latin.] A plant.

The root is annual, the leaves like those of senel: the seeds small, long, narrow, and crooked; two of which succeed each other's flower, as in other umbelliferous plants. The seeds of this plant are used in medicine, which are brought from the island of Malta, where it is cultivated; for it is too tender for our climate.

Miller. He funk beneath the cumb'rous weight. Swift. tender for our climate. Miller. Rank-smelling rue, and cumin, good for eyes. Spenser.
To CU'MULATE. v. a. [cumulo, Latin.] To heap together.
A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells, bedded and cumulated heap upon heap, amongst earth, will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live.

Cum: La Tion. n. f. The act of heaping together.

Cuncta Tion. n. f. [cuncatio, Latin.] Delay; procrastina-

It is most certain, that the English made not their best im-provements of these fortunate events; and that especially by two miserable errours, cunctation in prosecuting, and haste in

The fwiftest animal, conjoined with a heavy body, impies

Hayward.

that common moral, festina lente; and that celerity should always be contempered with cunstation.

CUNCTATOR. n.f. [Lat.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard.

Others, being unwilling to discourage such cunstators, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the last hour.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

To CUND. v. n. [from konn n, to know, Dutch.] To give notice: a provincial or obsolete word. See Conder.

They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, discerning the course of the pilchard, candeth, as they call it, the master of each boat.

Convey of Cornwal Latin 1. Relating to a wedge, have the master of each boat.

CUNE'AL. adj. [cun.us, Latin.]

ing the form of a wedge.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

Relating to a wedge; hav-

CUNEA'TED. adj. [cuneus, Lat.] Made in form of a wedge. CUNEAFERM. adj. [from cuneus and forma, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM-BONES. n. f. The fourth, fifth, and fixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below.

CU'NNER. n. f. A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.

CU'NNING. adj. [from connan, Sax. konnen, Dut. to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well instructed; learned.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,
Fit to instruct her youth.—To cunning men
I will be very kind; and liberal

To mine own children, in good bringing up.

I do present you with a man of mine.

I do present you with a man of mine, Cunning in musick and the mathematicks,

To instruct her fully in those sciences.

Wherein is lie good, but to taste sack and drink it? Wherein neat and cleanly, but to carve a capon and cat it? Wherein cunning, but in crast? Wherein crasty, but in villainy? Wherein villainous, but in all things? Wherein worthy, but in nothing.

Shakesp. Henry IV.

Send me therefore a man cunning to work in gold, and in filver, and that can skill to cut and to grave. When Pedro does the lute command, 2 Chron. ii. 7.

She guides the curning artift's hand.
2. Performed with skill; artful. Prior.

And over them Arachne high did lift Her cunning web, and spread her subtile net,

Enwrapped in foul smoak, and clouds more black than jet. Spenfer's Fairy Queen.

And there beside of marble stone was built

An altar, carv'd with cunning imagery; On which true Christians blood was often spilt,

And holy martyrs often done to die.

Once put out thy light, Spenfer.

Thou cunning's pattern of excelling nature, I know not where is that Promethean heat

That can thy light relumine. Shakefp. Othello.

Artfully deceitful; fly; defigning; trickish; full of fetches and stratagems; subtle; crafty; subdolous.

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it; they are

resolved to be cunning: let others run the hazard of being sincere.

South's Sermons. fincere.

4. Acted with fubtilty.

The more he protested, the more his father thought he disfembled, accounting his integrity to be but a cunning face of falshood.

Sidney.

CU'NNING. n.f. [cunninge, Saxon.]
1. Artifice; deceit; flyness; fleight; crast; subtilty; diffimula-

tion; fraudulent dexterity.
What if I be not fo much the poet, as even that miferable

What if I be not so much the poet, as constitution of the second of the

These small wares and petty points of cunning are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a list of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that cunning men pass for wise.

2. Art; fkill; knowledge.

Cu'nningly. adv. [from cunning.] Artfully; flyly; fubtily; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a bruit and the contribution. rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was supposed, that many succours were cunningly put off and kept back.

I must meet my danger, and destroy him first;
But cunningly and closely.

When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second hand their offers;
Then cunningly retire unseen,

With each a million in his coffers.

With each a million in his coffers. Swift. CU'NNINGMAN. n. f. [cunning and man.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

He fent him for astrong detachment Of beadle, constable, and watchmen, I" attack the cunningman, for plunder

Committed falfly on his lumber.

Cu'nningness. n. f. [from cunning.] Deceitfulness; flyness.

CUP. n. f. [cup, Saxon; kop, Dutch; coupe, French.]

1. A small vessel to drink in.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the fermer manner when thou wast his butler.

Ye heav'nly pow'rs, that guard

The British isles such dire events remove

For from fair Albing, nor let civil broils

Philips.

Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils
Ferment from focial cops.

2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.
Which when the vile enchanteres perceiv'd, How that my lord from her I would reprieve, With cup thus charm'd, imparting the deceiv'd.

Spenser.

All friends shall tafte The wages of their virtue, and all focs

Shakesp. King Lear. p of sack. Shakesp. The cups of their defervings. Wil't please your lordship, drink a cup of sack.

They that never had the use Of the grape's furprifing juice, To the first delicious cup

All their reason render up.
The best, the dearest fav rite of the sky, Waller.

Must taste that cup; for man is born to die.

3. Social entertainment; merry bout, [in the plural.]

Then shall our names,

Familiar in their mouth as houshold words, Pope.

Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd. Shakespeare.

Let us suppose that I were reasoning as one friend with another, by the fireside, or in our cups, without care, without any great affection to either party.

It was near a miracle to see an old man filent, fince talking in the distance of age, but among the makes fully a wonder.

It was near a miracle to see an old man filent, since talking is the disease of age; but amongst cups makes sully a wonder.

Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.

Marrying, or profituting, as betel
Rape or adultery, where passing fair
Allur'd them: thence from cups, to civil broils!

Amidst his cups with fainting shiv'ring seiz'd,
His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diseas'd,
His hand refuses to sustain the bowl.

Dryden's Persus.

Any thing hollow like a cup: as the hust of an account the hollow

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as the hulk of an acorn, the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup.

Cup and Can. Familiar companions. Woodward on Fossils. The can is the large

vessel, out of which the cup is filled, and to which it is a con-flant associate.

You boaffing tell us where you din'd, And how his lordship was so kind; Swear he's a most facetious man; That you and he are cup and can:

You travel with a heavy load, And quite mistake preferment's road.

To Cup. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups: this sense is obsolete.
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd:

With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd! Cup us, 'till the world go round. Shakesprare. To fix a glass-bell or cucurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood in fcarification.

Swift.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart, Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art:

Nor breathing veins, nor cupping will prevail;
All outward remedies and inward fail.

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing who I am; or whether I deserved to be cupped and scarified at this rate. this rate. Spectator.

Bliftering, cupping, and bleeding are seldom of use but to the Addison's Spectator. idle and intemperate.

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd; They bled, they cupp'd, they purg'd; in short they cur'd. Pope.

CUPBE'ARER. n. f.

Cuppe Arer. n. j.

1. An officer of the king's houshold.

There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his supplearer at large; and the summer following he was admitted in ordinary.

Wotton.

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

This vine was said to be given to Tros, the father of Priam,

by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his fon Ganymede to be his cuphearer. Notes on the Odyssey. Cu'pboard. n. s. [cup and bond, a case or receptacle, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or carthen ware is placed.

Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, shoards, and desks, as walnut. Bacon's Natural History. cufboards, and desks, as walnut. Codrus

Codrus had but one bed; fo short to boot, That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out: His cupboard's head fix earthen pitchers grac'd, Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd.

Dryden. Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeonlubbards,

Lock up from my fight, in cellars and cupbeards. Cu'phoard up.
board; to hoard up.
The belly did remain To CUPBOARD. v. a. [from the noun.] To treasure in a cup-

I' th' midft o' th' body, idle and unactive, Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing

Like labour with the rest. Shakespeare. CUPI'DITY. n. f. [cupiditos, Latin.] Concupifcence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

CUPOLA. n. f. [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit

of a building.

Nature seems to have designed the head as the cupola to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with supernumerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure.

See COPPEL. CU'PPEL.

There be other bodies fixed, which have little or no spirit; so as there is nothing to fly out, as we see in the stuff whereof cuppels are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.

CU'PPER. n. f. [from cup.] One who applies cupping-glass; a scarifier.

Cu'PPING-GLASS. n. f. [from cup and glafs.] A glass used by fearifiers to draw out the blood by rarifying the air.

A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by cupping-glass, and brought to suppuration.

Wiseman.

CU'PREOUS. adj. [cupreus, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little fal armoniack, made copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them under the wiek of a burning candle, whereby they were with the melted tallow so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the cupreous body did burn for a good while.

Cur. n. s. [korre, Dutch. See Curtal.]

1. A worthless degenerate dog.

How does your fallow greyhound, fir?—

'Tis a good dog.——

'Tis a good dog .-

-A cur, fir.-—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog.

Shakespeare.

Here's an old drudging cur turned off to shift for himself, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had loft in his mafter's service.

A cur may bear The name of tiger, lion, or whate'er Denotes the noblest or the fairest beast.

Dryden.

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye curs, That like not peace nor war? Shakespeare. This knight had occasion to inquire the way to St. Anne'slane; upon which the person, whom he spoke to, called him a young popish cur, and asked him, who made Anne a faint. Addison's Spettator.

Cu'rable. adj. [from cure.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A confumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein dif-fers from all other carable diseases, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a chearful spirit. Harvey. A desperate wound must skilful hands employ,

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ,
But thine is curable by Philip's boy.

Cu'rableness. n. f. [from curable.] Possibility to be healed.

Cu'racy. n. f. [from curable.] Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a curacy here in town. Swift.

CU'RATE. n. f. [curater, Lat.] A clergyman hired to per-

CU'RATE. n. f. [curator, Lat.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He spar'd no pains; for curate he had none;

Nor durft he trust another with his care. 2. A parish priest. I thought the English of curate had been an ecclesiastical

hireling.—No such matter; the proper import of the wordfignifies one who has the cure of souls.

Cu'rateship. n. f. [from curate.] The same with curacy.

Cu'rative. adj. [from cure.] Relating to the cure of dis-

eases; not preservative.

The therapeutick or curative physick, we term that which stores the patient unto fanity.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

reftores the patient unto fanity.

There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and curative, from the qualities of the air. Arbuthnot.

CURATOR, n. f. [Latin.] One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

The curators of Bedlam assure us, that some lunaticks are persons of honour.

persons of honour.

Suift.

CURB. n. f. [courber, to bend, French.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made saft to the upper part of the Nº XXXV.

branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running.

over the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running, over the beard of the horse.

The ox hath his bow, the horse his curb, and the faulcon his bells; so man hath his desire.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scow'r through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threat'ning cries they sear. Dryden.

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition; hindrance.

The Roman state, whose course will on
The way it takes cracking ten thousand curbs.

The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs Of more strong links asunder, than can ever

Appear in your impediment. Shakespeare.

We remain

In strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd, Under th' inevitable curb, reserv'd

His captive multitude.

By these men, religion, that should be The curb, is made the spur to tyranny. Denham. Even they who think us under no other tie to the true in-Denham. terest of our country, will allow this to be an effectual curb

Milton.

Prior.

3. A curb is a hard and callous tumour, which runs along the infide of a horse's hoof; that is, on that part of the hoof that is opposite to the leg of the lame side. Farrier's Dist.

 To CURB. v. a. [from the noun.]
 To guide or reftrain a horse with a curb.
 Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed. Milton.
 To restrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.
 Were not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and had they not governors to curb and keep them still in awe and chedience? obedience? Spenser.

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child, Her false imagin'd loss cease to lament, And wifely learn to curb thy forrows wild Milton.

If fense and learning are such unsociable imperious things, he ought to keep down the growth of his reason, and curb his intellectuals.

Collier.

At this she curb'd a groan, that else had come; And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb; Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glew'd

Her lips, and raifing it, her speech renew'd.
'Till force returns, his ardour we restrain, Dryden.

And curb his warlike wish to cross the main. Dryden.

Knowing when a muse should be indulged In her full slight, and when she should be curbed. Rescommon. Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,

Where pinching want must curb thy warm defires,

And houshold cares suppress thy genial fires. Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit, And wifely carb'd proud man's pretending wit. Pope.

And wisely carb'd proud man's pretending wit.

2. Sometimes with from; sometimes with of.
Yet you are curb'd from that enlargement by
The consequence of the crown.

Shakespeare.

CURD. n. s. [See CRUDLE.] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.
Milk of itself is such a compound of cream, curds, and whey, as it is easily turned and dissolved.

This night, at least, with me forget your care;
Chesnuts and curds, and cream shall be your farc. Dryden.
Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of silk!
Sporus, that mere white curd of ass's milk?

Pope.

To CURD. v. a. [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

to coagulate.

Maiden, does it curd thy blood,

To fay I am thy mother? Shakespeare. To CU'RDLE. v. n. [from curd.] To coagulate; to shoot together; to concrete.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses, keep the milk fomewhat from turning of curdling in the stomach.

Some to the house,

The fold, and dairy, hungry bend their flight; Sip round the pail, or taste the curdling cheese. Thomson. To Cu'RDLE. v. a. To cause to coagulate; to force into con-

His changed powers at first themselves not selt,
'Till curdled cold his courage 'gan t' assall. Spenser.
Mixed with the fixth part of a spoonful of milk, it burnt to the space of one hundred pulses, and the milk was urdled. Bacon's Natural History.

My foul is all the fame, Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame; But my chill blood is curdled in my veins,

And scarce the shadow of a man remains. Ev'n now I fall a victim to thy wrongs Dryden.

Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my foul
Ev'n now it curdles in my shrinking veins
The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart.

Smith.
There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy curdles milk.

CURDY. adj. [from curd.] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulfion, by coagulating into a cu dy mass with acids.

CURE. n. j. [ u a, Latin.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made, Arcuthnot.

Will give her sadness very little cure. Brother of England, how may we content

This widow lady? Shake Speare.

Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a cure, All these he must, and guiltless oft, endure. Dryden.

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour displease At first your cure, and after your disease. Granville. Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, Swift. by way of a cure for the corruption of their manners.

2. Act of healing. I do cures to-day, and to-morrow.

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman. If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be faid against entangling property, spinning out causes, squeezing clients, and making the laws a greater grievance than those who break Collier.

To Cure. v. a. [curo, Latin.]

1. To heal; to reftore to health; to remedy; to recover: with of before the difease. Used of patients or diseases.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and therefore all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to

Here the poor lover, that has long endur'd Some proud nymph's scorn, of his fond passion's cur'd. Waller. Swift. I never knew any man cured of inattention. Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure,

Pope. From love, the sole disease thou canst not cure. 2. To prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from cor-

ruption.

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill cured, as to stink many times before it came so far as Holland.

Temple.

Cu're less. adj. [cure and less.] Without cure; without re-

medy.

Bootless are plaints, and cureless are my wounds;

No way to fly, nor ftrength to hold out flight. Shakespeare.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall

Shakespeare.

If, faid he,

Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo
A cureless ill, fince fate will have it so.

Cu'rer. n. s. [from cure.] A healer; a physician.
He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions. Shak.
The indexterity and worse success of the most famous of our consumption curers, do evidently demonstrate their dimposes in beholding its causes.

Harvey.

ness in beholding its causes.

CU'RFEW. n. f. [couvre feu, French.] An evening-peal, by which the conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; so that in many places at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bed time, it is said to ring curfew. Cowel.

You whose pastime Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice To hear the solemn curfew.

Shakespeare.

Oft on a plat of rifing ground, I hear the far off curfew found, Over some wide-water'd shoar, Swinging flow with fullen roar.

Milton.

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate. But now for pans, pots, curfews, counters and the like, the beauty will not be so much respected, so as the compound

stuff is like to pass.

CURIA'LITY. n. f. [from curialis, Lat.] The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue of a court.
The court and curiality.

CURIO'SITY. n. f. [from curious.]
1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much cu iosity; in thy rags thou knowest none, but art despised for the contrary. Shakespeare.

3. Accuracy; exactness. Qualities are so weighed, that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety.

Shakespeare.

Our eyes and senses, however armed or affisted, are too

gross to discern the curiosity of the workmanship of nature.

4. An act of curiofity; nice experiment.

There hath been practifed also a curiosity, to set a tree upon the north-side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south-side; conceiving that the root and lower part of the stock should enjoy the freshness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the sun; but it forted not. Bacon.

5. An object of curiofity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the curiosities of this great

CU'RIOUS. adj. [curiofus, Latin.]

nquisitive; desirous of information; addicted the desirous in unnecessary matters; for more things are Be not curious in unnecessary matters; for more things are Ecclus. 1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to enquiry. shewn unto thee than men understand.

Even then to them the spirit of lyes suggests, That they were blind, because they saw not ill; And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts

A curious wish, which did corrupt their will.

2. Attentive to; diligent about: fometimes with after. Davies.

It is pity a gentleman fo very curious after things that were elegant and beautiful, should not have been as curious as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history.
3. Sometimes with of.

Then thus a senior of the place replies,

Well read, and curious of antiquities. Dryden: 4. Accurate; careful not to miftake.

'Till Arrianism had made it a matter of great sharpness and subtlety of wit to be a sound believing Christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used. Hook.

5. Difficult to please; solicitous of persection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not curious of fancies and deliciousness; he thinks not much, and speaks not often of meat and drink.

Luke.

6. Exact; nice; fubtle.

Both these sembrace their objects at greater distance, with more variety, and with a more curious discrimination, than the other fense. Holder.

7. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous.

A vaile obscur'd the sunshine of her eyes,

The rose within herself her sweetness closed;

Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By curious chance, or careless art, composed.

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.
Understanding to devise curious works, to work in gold. Ex. 9. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For curious I cannot be with you,

For curious I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well.

Cu'riously. adv. [from curious.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

At first I thought there had been no light respected from the water in that place; but observing it more curiously, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest.

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs, though never so curiously wrought, and artificially set, but the winding of them up, that must give motion to the watch.

South.

them up, that must give motion to the watch.

them up, that must give motion to the water.

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

Curl. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She appareled herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short curls to cover that noble head. Sidney.

Inst as in act he stood, in clouds enshrin'd,

Her hand she fasten'd on his hair behind; Then backward by his yellow curls she drew To him, and him alone confess'd in view.

Dryden: 2. Undulation; wave; finuofity; flexure.
Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from

veins, and their fides be accurately plain and well polifhed, without those numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from the fand holes, a little smoothed in polishing with putty-

To CURL. v. a. [krollen, Dut. cynnan, Sax. krille, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What haft thou been?—

-A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that curled my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistres's heart, and did the act of darkness with her. Shakespeare.

2. To writhe; to twift.

Bacon.

Ray on the Creation.

3. To dress with curls.

If she first meet the curled Antony,

He'll make demand of her kifs. Shake Speare. Up the trees

Climbing, fat thicker than the snaky locks That curlid Megæra.

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

The visitation of the winds,

Who take the ruffian billows by the top, Curling their monstrous heads. Shakespeare.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air To curl the waves. Dryden.

To CURI. v. n.

To shrink into ringlets.
Those slender ærial bodies are separated and stretched out. which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would flag or curl. Boyle.

Milton.

2. To rife in undulations:

To every nobler portion of the town, The curling billows roul their restless tide;

In parties now they straggle up and down,
As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide.

While curling smoaks from village tops are seen. Dryden. Pope.

3. To twist itself.

Then round her slender waist he curled,

And stamp'd an image of himself a sov'reign of the world. Dryden's Fables.

CU'RLEW. n. f. [courlieu, French.]

1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black spots.

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the cornfields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France.

CURMUDGEON. n. f. [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing cœur mechant, Fr. an unknown cornspondent.] An avertious churlis sellows, a miser an nigrard, a churl.

avaritious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a

And when he has it in his claws, He'll not be hide-bound to the cause; Nor shalt thou find him a curmudgeon,

If thou dispatch it without grudging. Their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon lubberds Lock up from my fight, in cellars and cupboards. Swift. A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious cur mudgeon. Locke. Cur mudge on Ly. adj. [from curmudgeon.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neigh-bourhood, a curmudgeonly fellow advised with his companions how he might fave the charge. L'Estrange.

CU'RRANT: n.

The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower confifts of five leaves, placed in form of a role: the ovary, which arises from the center of the flower-cup, becomes a

which arises from the center of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

2. A small dried grape, properly written corinth.

They butter'd currants on fat veal bestow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey stew'd;
Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rocombole, shallot, and the rank garlick grow. King.

CU'RRENCY. n. f. [from current.]

Cu'rrency. n. f. [from current.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand.

The currency of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this king-Swift.

2. General reception.

3. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.

The currency of time to establish a custom; ought to be with a continuando from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed.

General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be fome great over-match for this effate, affifted as it is, and, may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after intrinsick value.

Bacon.

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and

paffing for money.

CU'RRENT. adj. [currens, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; paffing from hand to hand.

Shekels of filver, current money with the merchant. Gen.

That there was current money is from the is faid. doubt, though it is not fure that it was stampt; for he is said to be rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold.

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange bruits are received for current.

Sidney.

Because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plaufible colour, whatfoever they utter passeth for good and current.

Hooker.

I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from e current histories of those times.

Swift. the current histories of those times.

3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in, one fet of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are current among mankind.

About three months ago we had a current report of the Addijon.

king of France's death.

4. Popular; fuch as is established by vulgar estimation.

We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's intrinsick; this, his Grew. current value.

5. Fashionable; popular.

Off leaving what is natural and fit,
The current folly proves our ready wit;
And authors think their reputation fafe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh.

Pope

6. Paffable; fuch as may be allowed or admitted

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canst make No excuse current, but to hang thyself. 7. What is now paffing; what is at present in its cousse; as,

the current year. CU'RRENT. n. f.

1. A running stream.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'ft, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But his fair course is not hindered:
He makes sweet musick with th' enamel'd stones. Shakesp.

These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; save that their motion oftentimes seems to be quickest, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a current, or at least by a tide.

Heav'n her Eridanus no more shall boast,

Whose fame in thine, like leffer currents lost; Thy nobler streams shall visit Jove's abodes,

To shine among the stars, and bathe the gods. Denham. Not fabled Po more swells the poet's lays,

While through the sky his shining current strays. Pope, 2. [In navigation] Currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the current, with or against the way of the ship.

CURRENTLY. adj. [from current.]

I. In a constant motion.

2. Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth currently on your side, is, that their minds are forestalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand.

Popularly: fashionably: generally.

3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.
4. Without ceasing.
Cu'rrentness. n. f. [from current.]

1. Circulation.
2. General reception.

Easiness of pronunciation.
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language found other than most full of sweetness? Cambden.

CU'RRIER. n. f. [coriarius, Latin.] One who dreffes and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.

A currier bought a bearskin of a huntsman, and laid him

down ready money for it.

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found, L'Estrange.

To lodge their loathsome carrion under ground; For useless to the currier were their hides, Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean tides

Be free'd from filth. Dryden. Cu'rrish. adj. [from cur.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; four; quarrelfome; malignant; churlish;

Sidney.

nerate dog; brutar; tour; quarrenome; malignan uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet speaking oft a currish heart reclaims.

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason;

No temperance, nor no regard of season;

Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,

But cruelty, the fign of currish kind. Spenfer.

In fashions wayward, and in love unkind; For Cupid deigns not wound a currish mind.

I would she were in heaven, so she could Entreat some pow'r to change this currish Jew. Shakespearë.

She says your dog was a cut; and tells you, currish thanks is good enough for such a present.

To CU'RRY. v. a. [co-ium, Latin.]

1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.

2. To beat; to drub; to thresh; to chastise.

Fairfax.

A deep design in't to divide The well affected that confide;

By setting brother against brother, To claw and curry one another: Hudibras: I may expect her to take care of her family, and curry her Hudibras:

hide in case of refusal. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and promote his flesh.

his coat, and promote his hein.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full; as we see both in men, and in the currying of horses: the cause is, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts.

Bacon. parts.

4. To feratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a fuit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow. Shakespeare. 5. To Cu': RY Facour. To become a favourite by petty offi-

ciousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery. He judged them still over-abjectly to fawn upon the hea-

thens, and to curry favour with infidels. This humour fucceeded fo with the puppy, that an ass

would go the faine way to work to curry favour for him-L'Estrange. CURRYCOME. n. f. [from curry and comb.] An iron inftrument used for currying horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and so he would have of firigil and fistrum, if, inflead of a currycomb and cymbal, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments.

Locke.

To CURSE. v. a. [cuppian, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote.

Curse me this people; for they are too mighty for me. Num. After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly cursed the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and so cast upto the sea.

Knolles.

and fo cast unto the sea.

What, yet again! the third time hast thou curst me:

This imprecation was for Laius' death,

And thou hast wished me like him.

Dryde

To mischief; to afflict; to torment.
 On impious realms and barb'rous kings impose

Thy plagues, and curse 'em with such sons as those. Pope. To Curse. v. n. To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The filver about which thou curfeds, and speakest of also in

my cars, behold the filver is with me.

CURSE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

Neither have I suffered my mouth to sin, by wishing a curfe to his foul. 70b, xxxi. 30.

I never went from your lordship but with a longing to return; or without a hearty curse to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing. Dryden. 2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripling! how he apes his fire!

Addi fon. Ambitiously sententious!

Cu'rsed. participial adj. [from curfe.]

1. Under a curfe; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful pow'rs!

Restrain in me the curfed thoughts that nature

Shakespeare.

Gives way to in repose.

2. Unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come, lady, while heav'n lends us grace,

Let us fly this cursed place,

Let the sorcerer us entice With some other new device; Not a waste or needless sound, 'Till we come to holier ground.

Milton.

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This cursed quarrel be no more renew'd;

Be, as becomes a wife, obedient ftill;
Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will. Dryden.
One day, I think, in Paradise he liv'd;
Destin'd the next his journey to pursue,
Where wounding thorns and cursed thistles grew. Prior.
Cursedly. adv. [from cursed.] Miserably; shamefully: a low cant word.

Satisfaction and restitution lies so cursedly hard on the gizzards of our publicans.

Sure this is a nation that is curfedly afraid of being over-run with too much politeness, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expence of another. Cu'rsedness. n. f. [from curfed.] The state of being under a

curfe. Cu'rship. n. f. [from cur.] Dogship; meanness; scoundrel-

thip.

How durft he, I fay, oppose thy curship,

'Gainst arms, authority, and worship. Hudibras. CU'RSITOR. n. f. [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty-sour in number, which have certain shires allotted to each of them, into which they make out such original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themselves.

\*\*Cowel.\*\* among themselves.

Then is the recognition and value, figned with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the cursitor in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingrossed in parchment. Bacon. Cursorary. adj. [from cursus, Latin.] Cursory; hasty; careless. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a curforary eye

O'erglanc'd the articles. Shakespeare. Cu'RSORILY. adv. [from curfory.] Hastily; without care; without solicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther disowns, as any one that views the place but cursorily must needs see. Atterbury. Cursorings. n.s. [from cursory.] Slight attention. CURSORY. adj. [from cursorius, Latin.] Hasty; quick; in-

attentive; careless.

The first, upon a curfory and superficial view, appeared like the head of another, man.

Addi, on. Curst. adj. Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

Mr. Mason, after his manner, was very merry with both

parties, pleasantly playing both with the shrewd touches of many curst boys, and with the small discretion of many lewd schoolmasters.

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen, Let her not hurt me: I was never cush; I have no gift at all in shrewishness: I am a right maid, for my cowardice;

Let her not strike me. Shakespéure. I'll go fee if the bear be gone from the genteman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never curst but when they

Shake peare.

are hungry. Her only fault, and that is fault enough,

Shake Speare.

Is, that so is intolerably curst,
And shrewd and forward, so beyond all measure,
That, were my state far worser than it is,
I would not wed her for a mine of gold. Shakespeare.
Go, write in a martial hand; be curst and brief. It is no matter how witty, so it be eloquent, and full of invention. Sh.
When I dissuaded him from his intent,
And sound him night to do it with surst forces.

And found him pight to do it with curft speech,

I threaten'd to discover him.

Shakespeare.

And though his mind Be ne'er so curst, his tongue is kind. Crashaw. Cu'rstness. n. s. [from curst.] Peevishness; frowardness;

malignity.

Then, noble partners,

Touch you the fow'rest points with sweetest terms, Shakespeare.

Nor curstness grow to the matter. Shakespear Her mouth she writh'd, her forehead taught to frown,

Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown; Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew

And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the curstness of a shrew. Dryd. CURT. adj. [from curtus, Latin.] Short.

To CU'RTAIL. v. a. [curto, Latin.] It was anciently written curtal, which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut, being called curtal dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally to cut the tail, and was in time written according to that potion! ten according to that notion.]

I. To cut off; to cut fhort; to fhorten.

I, that am curtail d of all fair proportion, Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time Into this breathing world.

Shake Sp.

Then why should we ourselves abridge, And curtail our own privilege?

Hudibras. Scribblers fend us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint modernisms. Swift.

This general employ, and expence of their time, would as affuredly curtail and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would shorten the opportunities of

Perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we must, has so miserably curtailed some of our words; and, in familiar writings and conversations, they often lose all but their first fyllables. Addison.

2. It has of before the thing cut off.

The count affured the court, that Fact his antagonist had taken a wrong name, having curtailed it of three letters; for that his name was not Fast, but Fastion.

Cu'rail Dog. n. f. A dog whose tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in coursing. Perhaps this word may be

the original of cur.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think, if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel, she had transformed me to a curtail dig, and made me turn i' th' wheel. Shukespeare.

CURTAIN. n. f. [cortina, Latin.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or discover any thing; to shade a bed; to darken a room.

Their curtains ought to be kept open, fo as to renew the Arbuthnot.

So through white curtains shot a tim'rous ray,

And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day.

Thy hand, great dulness! let's the curtain fall,
And universal darkness buries all. Pope. Pope.

light, or conceal the object.

I must draw a curtain before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in suspence, till materials are prepared.

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the laft:
the curtain will foon be drawn between my friend and me,
and nothing left but to wifh you a long good night. Pope.

3. To open it fo as to difcern the object.
Had I forgot thee? Oh, come in, Æmilia:
Soft, by and by; let me the curtains draw.
Where art thou? What's the matter with thee now? Shak.
So foon as the all-cheering fun
Should in the farthest East begin to draw

Peace, the lovers are afleep.

Should in the farthest East begin to draw The shady curtain from Aurora's bed.

Shakespeare.

They!

They, fweet turtles! folded lie In the last knot that love could tie: Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
'Till this stormy night be gone; And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtain will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whose day shall never sleep in night.

[In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions.

Military Dist. The governour, not discouraged, suddenly of timber and boards raised up a curtain twelve foot high, at the back of Knolles. his foldiers. CURTAIN-LECTURE. n. f. [from curtain and lecture.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!

The curtain-lecture makes a mournful bed.

Dryden. and, She ought to exert the authority of the curtain lecture, if the finds him of a rebellious difpolition, to tame him. Addif. To CU'RTAIN. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclose or accommodate with curtains. Now o'er one half the world Nature feems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The curtain'd sleep.
The wand'ring prince and Dido,
When with a happy storm they were surprized,
And curtain'd with a counsel-keeping cave.
But in her temple's last recess inclosed,
On dulness' lan the appointed head reposed. Shakespeare. Shake Speare. On dulnels' lap th' anointed head repos'd: Him close she curtain'd round with vapours blue, And foft beforinkled with Cimmerian dew.

CU'RTATE Distance. n. s. [In aftronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION. n. s. [from curto, to shorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance. distance. Chambers. CU'RTELASSE. } See CUTLASS. CU'RTELAX. See COURTESY. CU'RVATED. adj. [curvatus, Latin.] Bent. CURVA'TION. n. f. [curvo, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking. CU'RVATURE. n. f. [from curve.] Crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is fafeft for the included Cheyne. Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the muscle, and curvature of the officies, to give it a due tension. Holder. Curve. adj. [curvus, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not ftreight.

Unless an intrinsick principle of gravity or attraction, may make it describe a curve line about the atracting body. Bentl.

Curve. n. s. Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form. And as you lead it round, in artful curve,
With eye intentive mark the springing game. Thomson.
To CURVE. v. a. [curvo, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to And the tongue is drawn back and curved. To CURVET. v. n. [corvettare, Italian.]
1. To leap; to bound. Holder. Cry, holla! to thy tongue, I pr'ythee: it curvets unseafonably. Shakespeare. Himself he on an earwig set. Yet scarce he on his back could get, So oft and high he did curvet, 'Ere he himself could settle.

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, surpriz'd with fright, Drayton. The wounded steed curvets; and, rais'd upright, Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind.

2. To frisk; to be licentious.

Cu'rvet. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound. Dryden. 2. A frolick; a prank. CURVILI'NEAR. adj. [curvus and linea, Lat.]
1. Confifting of a crooked line. The impulse continually draws the celestial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a curvilinear orbit; so that it must be repeated every minute of time. Cheyne. 2. Composed of crooked lines.

CU'RVITY. n. f. [from curve.] Crookedness.

The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joint, and give a greater curvity to 

I'll have them sleep on custions in my tent.

If you are learn'd,

Be not as common fools; if you are not,

No XXXV.

Shakespeare.

Let them have cushions by you:

But e're they fat, officious Baucis lays
Two cushions stuff'd with straw, the seat to rasse; State spears. Coarse, but the best she had. Diyden. An Eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence; and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a cuspion, and placed upon the tribunal, for the fon to fit on. Swift.
Cu'shioned. adj. [from culpion.] Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions. ported by cushions.

Many who are cushioned upon thrones; would have remained in obscurity.

Dissertation on Partiest.

CUSP. n. s. [cuspis, Latin.] A term used to express the poinst or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

Cuspated. [adj. [from cuspis, Latin.] When the leaves Cuspidated. [adj. [from cuspis, Latin.] [adj. [from cuspis, Latin.]] When the leaves Cuspidated. [adj. [from cuspis, Latin.]] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar, 'till the whole thickens into a mass. It is a food much used in city feasts.

He cramm'd them 'till their guts did ake.

With cawdle, cuspidated, and plumb-cake.

Hudibras. With cawdle, custard, and plumb-cake. Now may'rs and fhrieves all hush'd and satiate lay;

Now may'rs and shrieves all hush'd and satiate lay;

Pope: Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. The council remonstranced unto queen Elizabeth the confipracies against her life, and therefore they advised her, that she should go less abroad weakly attended, as she used; but the queen answered, she had rather be dead than put in custody.

Recen's Aparthheemis. Bacon's Apophthegms. For us enflav'd, is custody severe, And stripes, and arbitrary punishment Inflicted? 2. Care; guardianship; charge.
Under the custody and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle. We being strangers here, how dar'ft thou trust So great a charge from thine own custody? Shakespeare.
An offence it were, rashly to depart out of the city committed to their custody. There is generally but one coin stampt upon the occasion; which is made a present to the person who is celebrated on it: by this means the whole same is in his own custody. Addison: Defence; preservation; security. There was prepared a fleet of thirty thips for the cufledy of the narrow feas. CU'STOM. n. f. [couftume, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and destruction shall be so in use, That mothers shall but smile when they behold Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity choak'd with custom of fell deeds. Shakespeare.
Custom, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship. Lockes 2. Fashion; common way of acting.
3. Established manner. According to the custom of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord. Luke.

And the priests custom with the people was, that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servants came, while the sless was in, with a sless hook of three teeth in his hands. I Sa. 4. Practife of buying of certain persons.

You say he is affiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your custom, but not your votes. Add.

rich by it? Let him have your custom, but not your votes. Add.

5. Application from buyers; as, this trader has good custom.

6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. We cannot say that this or that is a custom, except we can justify that it hath continued so one hundred years; yet, because that is hard to prove, it is enought for the proof of a custom, if two or more can depose that they heard their fathers say, that it was a custom all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers also say, that it was likewise a custom in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will serve. Custom is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordship, city, or town. Custom differs from prescription; for custom is common to more, and prescription is particular to this or common to more, and prescription is particular to this or that man: prescription may be for a far shorter time than

Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported.

The relidue of these ordinary finances be casual or uncertain, as be the escheats and forfeitures, the customs, butlerage; and imposts.

Those commodities may be dispersed, after having paid the Roms, in England.

Temple. customs, in England. Customs to steal is such a trivial thing,

'That 'tis their charter to defraud their king. Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes; especially the customs on the importation of the Gallick trade. Arbuthnot: Cu's Tomhouse. n. f. The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some custombouse officers, birds of passage, and oppressive thrifty squires, are the only thriving people amongst us. Swift. Customarke. adj. [from custom.] Common; habitual; frequent.

quent.
CU STOMABLENESS. n. f. [from customable.]

1. Frequency; habit.

2. Conformity to custom.
CU'STOMABLY. adv. [from customable.] According to custom.
Kingdoms have customably been carried away by right of succession, according to proximity of blood. Hayward.
CU'STOMARILY. adv. [from customary.] Habitually; commonly.

monly.

To call God to witness truth, or a lyc perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, customarily without any consideration of what we say, is one of the highest indignities and affronts that can be offered him. Ray on the Creation.

Cu'stomariness. n. f. [from customary.] Frequency; commonness; frequent occurrence.

A vice, which, for its guilt, may justify the sharpest, and for its customariness the frequentest invectives, which can be Gov. of the Tongue. made against it.

made against it.

Cu'stomary. adj. [from custom.]

1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune of your voices. that I may be consult. I have here the customary gown. Shak.

Several ingenious persons, whose affistance might be conducive to the advance of real and useful knowledge, lay under the residucion of education and customary belief.

Glanville. 2. Habitual.

We should carefully avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by curfing, or customary swearing, and take heed of the neglect or contempt of his worship, or any thing belonging to it.
3. Usual; wonted. . Tillotfon.

Ev'n now I met him With customary compliment, when he,

Wafting his eyes to th' contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.

Shakesp.

Cu'stomed. adj. from custom.] Usual; common; that to which we are accustomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the fky, No common wind, no customed event, But they will pluck way its nat'ral cause, And call them meteors, prodigies, and figns. Cu'stomer. n. f. [from cuflom.]

Shakefp.

1. One who frequents any place of fale for the fake of purchasing.

One would think it Overdone's house; for here be many Shakespeare. old customers. A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire

A flatt'ring audience, than poor tradefinen do
To persuade customers to buy their goods.

Don't you hear how Lord Strut has bespoke his liveries at
Lewis Baboon's shop? Don't you see how that old fox steals away your customers, and turns you out of your business every

Those papers are grown a necessary part in coffeehouse furniture, and may be read by customers of all ranks for curio-Swift. Arbuthnot.

fity or amusement.

Swift.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased to approve of, and be my customer for. Swift

2. A common women. This sense is now obsolete.

I marry her !- What, a customer? Pr'ythee, bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so unwholsome. Shakefp.

CU'STREL. n. f. 1. A buckler-bearer.

2. A veffel for holding wine.

Ainfworth.

To CUT. pret. cut; part. paff. cut. [probably from the French couteau, a knife.]

To penetrate with tinuity by a sharp edge.

Ah, cut my lace asunder, To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any con-

That my great heart may have some scope to beat, Or else I swoon with this dead killing news. Shakesp. And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,

The fword of justice cuts upon the knot, And severs 'em for ever. Dryden. Some I have cut away with scissars. Wiseman.

2. To hew.
Thy fervants can skill to cut timber in Lebanon. 2 Chro.

3. To carve; to make by sculpture.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,

Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?

Shakespeare.

The triumphal is, indeed, defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly out upon the wall of a neighbouring building. Addison's Remarks on Italy.

4. To form any thing by cutting. And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires.

Before the whiftling winds the velicls fly, With rapid swiftness cut the liquid way, And reach Gerestus at the point of day.

5. To pierce with any uneafy-fensation.
The man was cut to the heart with these consolations. Add.
6. To divide packs of cards.
Supine they in their heav'n remain,

Exempt from passion and from pain; And frankly leave us, human elves, To cut and thuffle for ourfelves.

Prior. We fure in vain the cards condemn,

Pope.

Ourselves both cut and shuffled them.

Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts and shuffles with our dirty leaving. Granville.
7: To intersect; to cross; as one line cuts another at right

angles.

8. To Cut down: To fell; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia.

9. To Cut down. To excel; to overpower.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he cuts down the finest

orator, and destroys the best contrived argument, as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard.

10. To Cur off. To separate from the other parts by cutting. Addison.

And they caught him, and cut off his thumbs. Judges. To Cut off. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death

All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were still increased, and the native Spaniards still cut off. Spenser.

By whose fell working I was first advanc'd, And by whose pow'r I well might lodge a fear To be again displac'd; which to avoid,

I cut them off.

Shakespeare. Were I king, I should cut off the nobles for their lands. I should cut off the nobles for their lands.

Shakespeare.

This great commander was suddenly cut off by a fatal stroke, given him with a small contemptible instrument. Howel. Addison.

Irenæus was likewise cut off by martyrdom.

Ill-fated prince! I oo negligent of life!

Cut off in the fresh ripening prime of manhood,

Even in the pride of life.

12. To CUT off. To rescind.

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine

How to cut off some charge in legacies.

Philips.

How to cut off fome charge in legacies.

He that cuts off twenty years of life,

Cuts off so many years of fearing death.

Presume not on thy God, who'er he be: Shakefp.

Shakespeare.

Thee he regards not, owns not, hath cut off
Quite from his people.

The proposal of a recompence from men, cuts off the hopes of future rewards.

To Cut off. To intercept; to hinder from union or 13. To Cur off.

The king of this island, a wise man, and a great warrior, handled the matter fo, as he cut off their land forces from their thips.

His party was fo much inferior to the enemy, that it would Clarendon.

infallibly be cut off.

14. To Cut off. To put an end to; to obviate.

To cut off contentions, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits.

Hayward. To cut off all further mediation and interpolition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuse. Clarendon. It may compose our unnatural feuds, and cut off frequent

occasions of brutal rage and intemperance.

15. To Cut off. To take away; to withold.

We are concerned to cut off all occasion from those who

feek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us. Rogers.

16. To Cut off. To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary sin, actually cuts himself off from the benefits and profession of Addifor.

Christianity. This only object of my real care, Cut off from hope, abandon'd to despair.

In some few posting fatal hours is hurl'd From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. Pr. From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. Pr.
Why should those who wait at altars be cut off from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature. Swift.

17. To Cott off. To interrupt; to silence.
It is no grace to a judge to shew quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence or counsel too short.

18. To Cott off. To apostrophile; to abbreviate.
No vowel can be cut off before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it.

18. To Cut out. To shape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I cut out
The purity of his.

Shakespeare.

The purity of his.

I, for my part, do not like images cut cut in juniper, of other garden ituff: they be for children.

Bacon.

Other garden ituff: they be for children.

There is a large table at Montmorancy cut out of the thickness of a vine-stock.

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigiously about the cutting out the toga. Arbuthnot. They have a large forest cut out into walks, extremely thick Addison.

and gloomy.
20. To Cur out. To scheme; to contrive.

Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough cut him out to extinguish it. Howel.

Every man had cut out a place for himself in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-Addison. treafurers.

21. To Cut out. To adapt.
You know I am not cut out for writing a treatife, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly.

To Cut out. To debar.

I am cut out from any thing but common acknowledgments,

or common discourse.

23. To Cut out. To excel; to outdo.

24. To Cut short. To hinder from proceeding by sudden in-Thus much he spoke, and more he would have said,
But the stern hero turn'd aside his head,
And cut him short.

Dry

Dryden. Achilles cut him foort; and thus reply'd, My worth allow'd in words, is in effect deny'd.

Dryden. 25. To Cut fort. To abridge; as, the foldiers were cut short of their pay.

of their pay.

26. To Cut up. To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The boar's intemperance and the note upon him afterwards, on the cutting him up, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a fenfual man.

L'Estrange.

27. To Cur up. To eradicate.

Who cut up mallows by the bushes, and impiner-roots for

Who cut up mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for job, xxx. 4. their meat.

This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots.

To CUT. v. n.

I. To make its way by dividing obstructions.

When the teeth are ready to cut, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances, which infants, by a natural instinct, Arbuthnot.

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of cutting Pope. for the stone.

3. To interfere; as, a horse that cuts.

Gur. part. adj. Prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phrases, cut and dry,

Evermore thy tongue supply.

Swift.

Cur. n. s. [from the noun.]

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the blow of an ax or sword.

ax or fword. 2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by anvedge or sharp instrument; distinguished from that made by perfo-

ration with a pointed inftrument.

A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, cut into the bone many ways, which cuts are called fedes, and are reckoned among the fractures. Wifeman.

A channel made by art.

This great cut or ditch Sesostris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean, for the readier trans-portation of the Indian merchandise to Cairo and Alexandria. Knolles's History of the Turks.

5. A part cut off from the reft.

Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one cut

is reckoned fo many foot.

Mortimer.

6. A fmall particle; a fhred.

It hath a number of fhort cuts or shreddings, which may be better called wishes than prayers.
7. A lot cut off a stick. Hooker.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopfa may draw cuts,

and the shortest cut speak first. Sidney. A man may as reasonably draw cuts for his tenets, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die.

8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling,

The ignorant took neart to enter up in through the know-and instead of their cutting their way to it through the know-ledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have ledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a shorter cut.

There is a fhorter cut, an easier passage. Decay of Piety.

The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter cut thereby to the assent to the truth of the things fo evidenced.

But the gentleman would needs fee me part of my way and carry me a short cut through his own ground, which saved Swift. me half a mile's riding. picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it.

In this form, according to his description, he is set forth in the prints or cuts of martyrs by Cevallerius.

Madam Dacier, from some old cuts of Terence, fancies that the larva or persona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it.

Addison.

10. The stamp on which a picture is carved.

11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards. How can the muse her aid impart, Unskill'd in all the terms of art!

Or in harmonious numbers put

The deal, the shuffle, and the cut: Swift. 12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape.

Their cloaths are after such a pagan cut too,
That, sure, they've worn out Christendom.
His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wisdom and his face;

Shakespeare.

In cut and dye so like a tile, A sudden view it would beguile. Hudibras. They were fo familiarly acquainted with him as to know the very cut of his beard.

Stilling fleet. Stilling fleet.

Children love breeches, not for their cut or ease, but be-cause the having them is a mark or step towards manhood. Locke.

A third desires you to observe well the toga on such a re-verse, and asks you whether you can in conscience believe the fleeve of it to be the true Roman cut. Addison.

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that fort of cut in his cloaths with great integrity.

Wilt thou buy there some high heads of the newest cut for

my daughter? Arbuthnot.

13. It feems anciently to have fignified a fool or cully. Send her money, knight: if thou haft her not in the end, call me cut. Shakejpeare Cut and long tail. A proverbial expression for men of all

kinds.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman. Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail, under the degree of a Shakespeare.

A quintin he

In honour of this bridaltee,

Hath challeng'd either wide countee : Come cut and long tail; for there be

Six batchelors as bold as he.

Six batchelors as bold as he.

Cu'TANEOUS. adj. [from cutis, Latin.] Relating to the skin.

This serous, nutritious mass is more readily circulated into the cutaneous or remotest parts of the body.

Some forts of cutaneous eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous substances. Arbuthne

much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous lubitances. Arbuthne Cu'Ticle. n. f. [cuticula, Latin.]

1. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering-plaister. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarf-skin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of feveral lays of exceeding small scales, which cover one another more or less, according to the different thickness of the scarf-skin in the several parts of the body.

In each of the very fingers there are bones and griftles, and ligaments and membranes, and muscles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and skin, and cuticle and nail.

2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

When any faline liquor is evaporated to cuti.le, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal distances in rank and file.

Newton.

Cuticular. adj. [from cutis, Latin.] Belonging to the skin.

Cuth, signifies knowledge or skill. So Cuthwin is a knowing conqueror; Cuthred a knowing counsellor; Cuthbert, famous for skill. Much of the same nature are Sophocles and Sophianus.

Gib. Camden. Gib. Camden.

Cu'TLASS. n. f. [contelas, French. This word is written fometime cutlace, fometimes cuttleax: in Shakespeare, cuttleaxe; and in Pope, cutlass.] A broad cutting sword: the word is much in use among the seamen.

Were t not better

That I did suit me all points like a man?

A gallant cutleax upon my thigh,

boar-spear in my hand. Shake Speare.

To the lodgments of his herd he run, Where the fat porkets slept beneath the sun; Of two his cutlass launch'd the spouting blood,

These quarter'd, sing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood. Pope. Cu'TLER. n. f. [coutelier, French.] One who makes or sells

A paultry ring

That she did give, whose poefy was

For all the world like cutler's poetry

Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. Shakespeare.

In a bye cutle 's shop on Tower-hill he bought a tenpenny knife: fo cheap was the instrument of this great attempt. Wott. He chose no other instrument than an ordinary knife, which

he bought of a common cutler.

Cu'TPURSE. n. f. [cut and purfe.] One who fteals by the method method of cutting purses: a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom. A thief:

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a cutpurse.

A vice of kings, Shakespeare.

A cutpurse of the empire and the rule, That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,

And put it in his pocket.
Was there no felony, no bawd,

Cutpurse, not burglary abroad?

If we could imagine a whole nation to be cutpurses and robbers, would there then be kept that square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves.

Bentley.

Shakespeare.

CO'TTER. n. f. [from cut.]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.

A nimble boat that cuts the water.

The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders are behind, nearest the center of motion, because there is a greater strength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the cutters before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders.

An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then casts the

lies, and cuts the sum paid upon them: and then casts the same into the court to be written upon. Cowel.

CUT-THROAT. n. f. [cut and throat.] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an assassin.

Will you then suffer these robbers, cut-throats, base people, gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, towaste your countries, fpoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your feas?

Knolles.

Perhaps the cut-throat may rather take his copy from the Parisian massacre, one of the horridest instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. South.

The ruffian robbers by no justice aw'd, And unpaid cut-throat foldiers are abroad; Those venal souls, who, harden'd in each ill,

To fave complaints and profecution, kill.
Cut-throat. adj. Cruel; inhuman; barbarous. Dryden. If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than cut-throat and abominable

dealing, Carew. Cu'TTING. n. f. [from cut.] A piece cut off; a chop.
The burning of the cuttings of vines, and casting them upon

land, doth much good. Many are propagated above ground by flips or cuttings. Ray. CUTTLE. n. f. A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is fomewhat strange that the blood of all birds and beasts, and sishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the cuttle should be as black as ink.

Bacon.

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth like the cuttle fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink.

CU TTLE. n. f. [from cuttle.] A foul mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. Hanner. Away, you cutpurse rascal; you filthy bung, away; by this wine I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the faucy cuttle with me. Shakespeare.

CY'CLE. n. f. [cyclus, Latin; xuxx@.]

1. A circle.

z. A round of time; a space in which the same revolutions

begin again; a periodical space of time.

We do more commonly use these words, so as to stile a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the specha thereof.

Holder. the epocha thereof.

3. A method, or account of a method continued 'till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavoured to present our gardeners with a com-plete cycle of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. Evelyn.

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive

To fave appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and excentrick, scribl'd o'er

Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb!

CYCLOID. n. f. [from xuxxoidns, of xuxxo and sido, shape.]

A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL. adj. [from cycloid.] Relating to a cycloid; as the cy loidal space, is the space contained between the cycloid and its substance.

CYCLOP πDI'A. n. f. [κύκλ Φ and παιδεία.] A circle of know-ledge; a course or the sciencess.

CY'GNET. n. f. [from cycnus, Latin.] A young swan.

I am the cygnet to this pale faint swan, Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death. Shake Speare.

So doth the fwan her downy cygnets fave, Keeping them pris ners underneath her wings. Shakefp.

Cygnets, from grey, turn white.

Young cygnets are good meat, if fated with oats; but fed with weeds, they tafte fifty.

CY'LINDER. n. f. [χύλινδζον.] A body having two flat furfaces but fed\_

and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the cylinder, may be eafily

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your cylinder for vaulted turrets, and round buildings.

CYLI'NDRICAL. adj. [from cylinder.] Partaking of the nacylinder. ture of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Minera ferri stalactitia, when several of the cylindrick strize are contiguous, and grow together into one sheaf, is called Woodward. brushiron ore.

Obstructions must be most incident to such parts of the body where the circulation and the elastick fibres are both fmallest, and those are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into cylindrical canals.

Arbuthnot.

CYMA'R. n. f. [properly written fimar.] A flight covering; a

Her comely limbs compos'd with decent care,
Her body shaded with a slight cymar;
Her bosom to the view was only bare.

CYMATIUM, n.f. [Lat. from χυμάτιον, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two forts, of which one is hollow helow, as the other is above. below, as the other is above.

In a cornice the gola, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble flow by their gracful projections. Spectator.

CY'MBAL. n. f. [cymbalum, Latin.] A musical instrument.
The trumpets, fackbuts, psalteries and fifes, Tabors and cymbals, and the shouting Romans, Make the fun dance. Shakespeare.

If mirth should fail, I'll busy her with cares, Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;

Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
As sounding cymbals aid the lab'ring moon.

CYNANTHROPY. n. f. [κυων κυον , and ανθρωπ .] A species of
madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGE TICKS. n. f. [κυνεγηίκα.] The art of hunting; the
art of training and hunting with dogs.

CYNICAL. adj. [κυνικ .] Having the qualities of a dog;

CYNICK. Currish; brutal; snarling; satirical.

He doth believe that some new fangled wit (it is his cynical
phrase) will some time or other find out his art.

Wilking.

phrase) will some time or other find out his art. Wilkins. CY'NICK. π. f. [χύνιχ.] A philosopher of the snarling or currish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a snarler; a mifanthrope.

How vilely doth this cynick rhime?—
Get you hence, firrah; faucy fellow, hence. Shakespeares
Cy'nosure. n. s. [from xin@ouga.] The star near the Northpole, by which sailors steer.
Towers and battlements it sees

Bosom'd high in tusted trees, Where perhaps some beauty lies, The cynosure of neighbouring eyes.

Milton. CY'ON. See CION.

Gather eyons for graffs before the buds sprout. Evelyn. CYPRESS-TREE. [cypressus, Latin.]
Its leaves are iquamose and flat: the male flowers,

are likewise squamose, grow at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The fruit is of a spherical form, and is which composed of many woody tubercles, in which are contained hard angular seeds.

The sypress is a tall strait tree, produced with great diffi-culty. Its fruit is of no use: its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous, Hence the Romans very smell and shade of it are dangerous, Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at surerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of the cyprestree is always green, very heavy, of a good smell, and never either tots or is worm caten. It is distinguished into male and semale: the branches of the male are as it were horizontal; and those of the semale are upright, which is therefore generally used for palisheds of gardens, and to make ny fore generally used for palishades of gardens, and to make pyramids. The fruit is round, of an olive colour, and as large as nuts when they are ripe, and it grows in separate places. The Latins call it comes, because of its figure. This fruit is composed of a kind of scales, in the clefts of which are hidden little seeds, flat and angular. This tree is common on mount Libanus.

In ivory coffers I have flufft my crowns; . In express chefts my arras counterpanes.

Shakespeare.

He taketh the cypress and the oak, which he strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the forest. Isaiah, xliv. 14.

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,

And nodding cypress form'd a fragrant shade. Pope.

Being anciently used in sunerals, it is the emblem of mourning. Poison be their drink,

Their fweetest shade a grove of cypress trees. Shakespeares.

Cy 12 Us. n. f. [I suppose from the place where it was made; or corruptly from cypress, as being used in mourning.] A thin transparent black stuff.

Lawn as white as driven snow.

Shakes Winter's Tale.

Cyprus black as e'er was crow. Shak.
To one of your receiving, Shakefp. Winter's Tale.

Enough is shewn: a cyprus, not a bosom, Hides my poor heart!

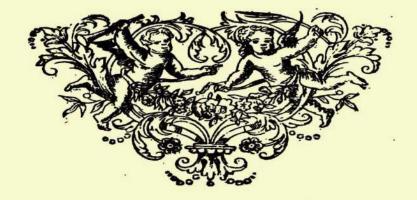
Shakespeare. CYST. ] n. f. [xúsis.] A bag containing fome morbid matter.

In taking it out the cyflis broke, and shewed itself by its W. Seman's Surgery. matter to be a meliceris.

There may be a consumption, with a purulent spittling, when the vomica is contained in a cift or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly suffocated.

CY'STICK. adj. [from cyft, a bag.] Contained in a bag.
The bile is of two forts; the cyflick, or that contained in the gall-blader, which is a fort of repository for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver.

CYSTO'TOMY. n. f. [κύςις and τέμνω.] The act or practice of opening incysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.
CZAR n.f. [A Sclavonian word, written more properly tzar.] The title of the emperour of Russia.
CZARI'NA. n. f. [from czar.] The empress of Russia.



## DÆD

Is a consonant nearly approaching in found to T, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of D in English is uniform, and it is never mute.

DACA'PO. [Ital.] A term in musick, which fignifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first

part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB. v. a. [dauber, Fr.] To strike gently with something foft or moift.

A fore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint.

A DAB. n. f. [from the verb.] 1. A fmall lump of any thing.

2. A blow with fomething moift or foft.

3. Something moift or flimy thrown upon one.

4. [In low language.] An artist; a man expert at something. This is not used in writing.

5. A kind of fmall flat fish.

Of flat fish there are rays, flowks, dabs, plaice. Carew. DAB-CHICK. n. f. A chicken newly hatched; a chicken with its feathers not yet grown.

A dab-chick waddles through the copfe,
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. Pope.
To DA'BBLE. v. a. [dabbelen, Dutch.] To fmear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet.

Then came by A shadow like an angel, with bright hair Dabbled in blood.

Shakefp. Richard III. I scarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. Wifeman's Surgery.

Mean while the South, rifing with dabbled wings, A fable cloud athwart the welkin flings. Swift.

To DA'BBLE. v. n.

J. To play in water; to move in water or mud.

Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars, dabble in this impurer mud. Glanville's Apology.

The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither fwim nor dabble with them. L'Estrange.

But when he found the boys at play, And faw them dabbling in their clay, He stood behind a stall to lurk,

And mark the progress of their work. 2. To do any thing in a flight, superficial, or shallow manner;

Shakespeare shall bear it company, and be put into your hands, as clear and fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been dabbling here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer, and the printer, and left every thing standing just as I found it.

Pope.

DA'BBLER. n. f. [from dabble.]

1. One that plays in water.

2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the

bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, left our dabblers in politicks should be ready to swear against him for disaffection. Swift's Intelligencer.

DACE. n. f. [of uncertain derivation: in most provinces called dare.] A small river sish, resembling a roach, but less.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink

Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;

Where I may see my quill or cork down fink,
With eager bite of pearch, or bleak, or dace. Walton.

DA'CTYLE. n. f. [δακτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot confisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger; as candidus.

DAD. \ n. f. [The child's way of expressing father. It is DA'DDE. \ remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of a and t, or the kindred letter d differently placed; as tad, Welsh; alra, Greek; atta, Gothick; tata, Latin. Mammas atque tatas, habet Afra, Mart.] Father.

I was never fo bethumpt with words,

Since first I call'd my brother's father dad.

Shakespeare. His loving mother left him to my care; Fine child, as like his dad as he could ftare! Gay.

DE'DAL. adj. [dadaius, Latin.]

DAG

1. Various; variegated.

2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor should be imitated. Nor hath

The dædal hand of nature only pour'd

Her gifts of outward grace.

Philips.

DA'FFODIL. n. f. [Supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from asphodelus.] DAFFODI'LLY. DAFFODOWNDI'LLY.

This plant hath a lily-flower, confifting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into fix fegments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly rifes out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundish fruit, which is triangular and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds.

Strew me the green ground with doffodowndillies,

And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. Bid Amaranthus all his beauty shed, Spenfer.

And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,

To firew the laureate herse where Lycid lies. Milton. The daughters of the flood have fearch'd the mead

For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head: The short narcissus, and fair dassodil,

Pancies to please the fight, and cassia sweet to smell. Dryden. To DAFT. v. a. [contracted from do aft; that is, to throw back, to throw off.] To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to throw away slightly.

Where is his fon,
The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daft the world afide,

And bid it pass? Shakefp. Henry IV. I would she had bestow'd this dotage on me: I would have daft all other respects, and made her half myself. Shakefp.

DAG. n. f. [dague, French.]

1. A dagger.

2. A handgun; a pistol: so called from ferving the purposes of a dagger, being carried fecretly, and doing mischief suddenly.

To DAG. v. a. [from daggle.] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DA'GGER. n. f. [dague, French.]
1. A hort-fword; a poniard.

She ran to her fon's dagger, and struck herself a mortal wound.

This fword a dagger had his page, That was but little for his age; And therefore waited on him fo,

As dwarfs upon knights-errant do. Hudibras. He strikes himself with his dagger; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he stabs him, and breaks the dagger on one of his ribs. Addison on Italy.

2. [In fencing schools.] A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence

3. [With printers.] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [+].

DAGGERSDRAWING. n. f. [dagger and draw.] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at daggersdrawing, And one another clapperclawing. Hudibras. I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggersdrawing, 'till one desired to know the subject of the

To DA'GGLE. v. a. [from dag, dew; a word, according to Mr. Lye, derived from the Danish; according to Skinner, from bag, sprinkled, or beagan, to dip. They are probably all of the same root.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to be-

mire; to besprinkle.
To Da'GGLE. v. n. To be in the mire; to run through wet or

Not like a puppy, daggled through the town,
To fetch and carry fing-fongup and down. Pope's Epifles.

DA'GGLEDTAIL. n. f. [daggle and tail.] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; bespattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the fight of fo many daggledtail parfons, that happen to fall in their way. Swift.

DA'ILY. adj. [bazlic, Saxon.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven In daily thanks, that gave us fuch a prince. Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief Shakespeare. From daily trouble, and continu'd grief. DA'ILY. adv. Every day; very often.

Let that man with better fense advise, Prior: That of the world least part to us is read; And daily how through hardy enterprize, Many great regions are discovered. Fairy Queen. I was ambitious to be acquainted with a man, with whom I converfed almost daily, for years together. Dryden. DA'INTILY. adv. [from dainty.]

1. Elegantly; delicately.

1 his fame truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not shew the masks and mummeries, and triumphs of the world, half so stately and daintily as candle-light. 2. Deliciously; pleasantly. There is no region on earth so daintily watered, with such eat navigable rivers.

Howel's Vocal Forest. great navigable rivers. Those young suiters had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well, and fare daintily. Brown's View of Epic Poems. Brown's View of Epic Poems. DA'INTINESS. n. f. [from dainty.]
1. Delicacy; fortness. What should yet thy palate please?

Daintiness and softer ease, Sleeked limbs, and finest blood? Ben. Johnson's Forest. 2. Elegance; nicety. The duke exceeded in the daintiness of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his hands.

Wotton.

3. Squeamishness; fastidiousness.

Of fand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any daintiness. Wotten's Architecture. DA'IN'I'Y. adj. [derived by Skinner from dain, an old French word fer delicate; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.] They are all over watery; whereas an higher concoction is required for fweetness, or pleasure of taste, and therefore all your dainty plumbs are a little dry.

Bacon's Natural History.

Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender.

This is the flowest, yet the daintiest sense;

For ev'n the ears of such as have no skill, Perceive a discord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill.

They were a fine and dainty people; frugal and yet elegant,

Bacon's Ho'y War. though not military. 3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.
Which of you all Will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty, I'll fwear hath corns. Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet. Therefore to horse; And let us not be dainty of leave-taking, Shakefp. Macbeth. But shift away. 4. Elegant; tenderly, languishingly, or effeminately beautiful. My house, within the city, Is richly furnished with plate and gold, Basons and ewers to lave her dainty hands: Shakespeare. Why should ye be so cruel to yourself, And to those dainty limbs, which nature lent For gentle usage, and foft delicacy?

5. Nice; affectedly fine: in contempt.

Your dainty speakers have the curse, Milton, To plead bad causes down to worse. Prior. DA'INTY. M. S. 1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; fomething of exqui-Be not desirous of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxiii. 3. A worm breedeth in meal, of the shape of a large white maggot, which is given as a great dainty to nightingales. Bacon. She then produc'd her dairy ftore, And unbought dainties of the poor.
The shepherd swains, with sure abundance blest,
In the fat flock, and rural dainties, feast.

Pope Pope's Odyffey. 2. A word of fondness formerly in use.

Why, that's my dainty; I shall miss thee:

But yet thou shalt have freedom.

There is a fortune coming Shakesp. Tempest. Towards you, dainty, that will take thee thus, And fet thee aloft.

Ben. Johnson's Catiline.

DA'IRY. n. s. [from dey, an old word for milk. Mr. Lye.]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from Grounds were turned much in England from breeding, either to feeding or dairy; and this advanced the trade of English butter, which will be extremely beaten down, when Ireland turns to it too.

Temple.

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

These beauties will suspect That you have no more worth Than the coarse and country fairy, That doth haunt the hearth or dairy.

What stores my dairies and my folds contain! Ben. Johnson. A thousand lambs that wander on the plain. She in pens his flocks will fold, Dryden. And then produce her dairy store. Dryden. 3. Pasturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept. Dairies, being well housewived, are exceeding commodidious. Bacon's Advice to Villiers. Children, in dairy countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh. Bacon's Natural History.

DA'IRYMAID. n. f. [dairy and maid.] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk. The poorest of the sex have still an itch, To know their fortunes, equal to the rich: The dairymaid enquires if she shall take The trufty taylor, and the cook for sake. Dryden's Juvenal. Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of fir Roger's dairymaids.

Addison's Speciator. DA'ISY. n. f. [bægereage, day's eye. Chaucer.] A springflower. It hath a perennial root: the stalks are naked, and never branch out: the cup of the flower is scaly and simple, divided into many segments to the foot-stalk. The flowers are radiated; and the heads, after the petals are fallen off, resemble obtuse When daifies pied, and violets blue, And lady-smocks all over white, And cuckow buds of yellow hue, Do paint the meadows much bedight.
Then fing by turns, by turns the muses fing, Shakespeare. Now hawthorns blossom, now the daises spring;
Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the ground:
Begin, the vales shall ev'ry note rebound.

Pope's Spring.
This will find thee picking of daises, or smelling to a lock of hay.

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;

The daify, primrose, violet, darkly blaze. Thomson's Spring.

Dale. n. s. [dalei, Gothick; dal, Dutch and German.] Alow place between hills; a vale; a valley.

Long toft with florms, and beat with bitter winds,

High over hills, and low adown the dale,

She wandred many a wood and measur'd many a vale. Spenfer's Fairy Queen. Before the downfal of the fairy state, This dale, a pleafing region, not unbleft, This dale possess'd they, and had still possess'd. Tickell. He steals along the lonely dale In filent fearch. Thomfon's Springs DA'LLIANCE. n. f. [from dally.]

1. Interchange of careffes; acts of fondness.

Look thou be true: do not give dalliance Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are straw Shakefp. Tempest. To th' fire i' th' blood. Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles
Wanted; nor youthful dalliance, as beseems
Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they.

Miston's Paradise Lost. I'll head my people;
Then think of dalliance when the danger's o'er: My warlike spirits work now another way, And my foul's tun'd to trumpets. Dryden's Don Sebastian. And my four's tun'd to trumpets.

2. Conjugal conversation.

The giant self dismay'd with the sound,

Where he with his Duessa dalhance found,

In haste came rushing forth from inner bow'r. Fairy Queen.

That, not mystick, where the sapient king

Held dalliance with his fair Egyptian spouse. Paradise Lost.

Since thou claim'st me for thy sire,

And my fair for here show'st me, the dear pledge And my fair fon here show'st me, the dear pledge Of dalliance had with thee in heav'n, and joys Then fweet, now fad to mention. Miltoni 3. Delay; procraftination.

Nay, come, I pray you, fir, give me the chain;

Both wind and tide fray for this gentleman;

And I, to blame, have held him here too long.— —Good lord, you use this dalliance to excuse
Your breach of promise. 'Shakesp. Comedy of Errourse
DA'LLIER. n. s. [from dally.] A trifler; a fondler.
The daily dalliers with pleasant words, with stilling countenances, and with wagers, purposed to be lost, before they were purposed to be made.

Micham's Schoolmaster. were purposed to be made.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

DA'LLOP n. s. [of unknown etymology.] A tust, or clump.

Of barley the finest and greenest ye find,

Leave standing in dallops 'till time ye do bind.

To DA'LLY. v. a. [dollen, Dutch, to trisse.]

1. To trisse, to play the fool; to amuse one's felf with idle play: to lose time in trisse.

If thou shouldst dally half an hour, his life, With thine, and all that offer to defend him, Shakefp. King Lear. Stand in affured lofs.

He left his cur, and laying hold

Upon his arms, with courage bold Cried out, 'tis now no time to dally,

The enemy begin to rally.

We have trifled too long alre dy: it is madness to dally any longer, when our souls are at stake.

Calum's Sermons. One hundred thousand pounds must be raised; for there is no dallying with hunger.

2. To exchange careffes; to play the wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a level love bed,

But on his knees at meditation;

Not dallying with a brace of courtezans,

But meditating with two deep divines.

Shake Speare.

3. To sport; to play; to frolick.

She her airie buildeth in the cedar's top,

And dailies with the wind, and scorns the sun. Shakespeare.

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that correction, wherein he dallied with them, shall seel a judgment worthy of the state of the sta

T. DA'LLY. v. a. To put off; to delay; to amuse 'till a proper

opportunity

He fully fet down, after his wonted manner, to perform fer-vice; not by the hazard of one fet battle, but by dally no off Knolles's History. the time with often skirmishes

DAM. n. f. [from dame, which formerly fignified mother. Had Nero never been an emperour, shuide never his dame have be flaine. Chaucer.]

1. The mother; used of beasts, or other animals not human:

The dam runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling loss. Shakespeare. Mother, fays a fick kite, give over lamentations, and let me have your prayers: alas, my child, fays the dam, which of the gods shall I go to?

L'Estrange's Falles.

They bring but one morfel of meat at a time, and have not fewer, it may be, than feven or eight young in the nest together, which, at the return of their dams, do all at once, with equal greedine is, hold up their heads and gape. Ray.

2. A human mother: in contempt or detestation.

This brat is none of mine;

It is the issue of Polixena:

Hence with it, and, together with the dam,

Commit them to the fire. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.

DAM. n. f. [dam, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water.

As when the fea breaks o'er its bounds,

And overflows the level grounds, Those banks and dams, that like a skreen

Did keep it out, now keep it in.

Not with so fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid course withstood; Hudibras.

Bears down the dams with unrefifted fway, And fweeps the cattle and the cots away. Dryden.

Let loofe the reins to all your wat'ry ftore,
Bear down the dams, and open every door.

The infide of the dam must be very smooth and streight;
and if it is made very sloping on each side, it is the better. Mortimer's Husbandry

To DAM, 'v. a. [bemman, ponebemman, Saxon; dan.min, Dut.]

1. To confine, or that up water by moles or dams.

1'll have the current in this place damm'd up;

And here the frug and filver Trent shall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly.

Shakesp. Shakefp. Henry VI.

Home I would go, But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,

Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will fpring. Boggy lands are fed by fprings, pent by a weight of earth, that dams in the water, and causes it to spread in the ground, so far as the earth is soft.

Mortimer's Hasbandry.

'Tis you must drive that trouble from your soul;

As streams, when damn'd, forget their ancient current, And wond'ring at their banks in other channels flow. Smith.

2. It is used by Shakespeare of fire, and by Milton of light.

The more thou damm's it up, the more it burns. Shakesp.

Moon! if your influence be quite damm'd up

With black usurping mists, some gentle taper, Though a rush candle from the wicker hole

Of some clay habitation, visit us

With thy long levell'd rule of streaming light.

DA'MAGE. n. f. [domage, French.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.

Gross errours and absurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great damage both of their

Such as were either fent from thence, or raifed here, did commonly do more hurt and damage to the English subjects than to the Irish enemies, by their continual cess and extortion. Davies on Ireland.

He repulsed the enemy very much to their damage. Giarendon.

2. Loss; mischief suffered. His heart exalts him in the harm

Already done, to have dispeopled heav'n,
My damage fondly deem'd!

Mil Milton's Paradife Loft.

3. The value of mischief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they should be willing to fell all they have in Ireland, to pay the damages which had been suffained by the war.

Clarendon.

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or damages for the same.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the several particulars which I have related to you, I may not sue her for damages in a

Addison's Guardian. court of justice?

[In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his effate. In the common law it particularly fignifies a part of what the jurors be to inquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cause, they are likewise asked their consciences touching cofts, which are the charges of suit, and damage, which contain the hindrance which the plaintiff or demandant hath fuffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant.

When the judge had awarded due damages to a person, into whose field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reversed his own sentence when he heard that the oxen, which had done this mischief, were his own. Watti's Logick. which had done this mischief, were his own. Watt.'s Logick. To Da'MAGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To mischief; to injure;

to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I confider time as an immense ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much shat-tered and damaged, some quite disjointed and broken into pieces. Addifon's Spectator.

To DA'MAGE. v. n. To take clamage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE. adj. [from damage.]

1. Susceptible of hurt; as, damag able goods.

2. Mischievous; pernicious.

Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the purity of God, damageable and immodest talk is offenive to the purity of God, damageable and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and most pernicious to ourselves. Government of the I ongue.

DA'MASCENE. n. s. [damascenus, from Damascus.] A small black plum; a Damson, as it is now spoken.

In April follow the cherry tree in blossom, the damascene and plum trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf. Ira.on.

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear plums and damafe ne; and the choicest plums are black.

Bucon.

DA'MASK. n. f. [damafquin, French; damafchino, Ital. from Damafcus.]

1. Linen or filk woven in a manner invented at Damafcus, by which part rifes above the rest in flowers, or other forms

Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a damask nap-Swift's Rues to Servants. kin.

2. It is used for red colour in Fairfax, from the damask rose.

And for some deale perplexed was her spirit;

Her damask late, now chang'd to purest white.

To DA'MASK. v. a. [from the noun.]

T. To form flowers upon stuffs.

2. To variegate; to diversify. Fairfax.

Around him dance the rofy hours, And damasking the ground with flow'rs, With ambient sweets perfunie the morn.

3. To adorn steel-work with figures. DAMASK PLUM. See PLUM.

DAMASK KOSE. n. f. The role of Damascus; a red role. See

Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. Bacon's Natural History.
No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,

Nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted pinks,

Nor, shower'd from every bush, the damask-rose. Themson.

DA'MASKENING. n. s. [from damasquiner, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or steel.

fwords, and locks of piftols.

DAME. n. f. [dame, French; dama, Spanish]

1. A lady; the title of honour to women.

The word dame originally fignified a mistress of a family, who was a lady; and it is used still in the English law to signify a lady: but in common use, now a-days, it represents a farmer's wife, or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in the Watts's Logick. country

Bless you, fair dome! I am not to you known, Though in your state of honour I am perfect:

If you will take a honsely man's advice,

Be not found here. Shakefp. Macbeth.

Not all these loids do vex me half so much As that proud dame, the lord protector's wise.

Shut your mouth, dame,
Or with this paper I shall stop it;
Thou worse than any thing
Sov'reign of creatures, universal dame!

Milton.

2. It is still used in poetry for women of rank.

His

His

Fenton.

His father Faunus: a Laurentian dame His mother, fair Marica was her name.

Who would not repeat that blis, And frequent fight of such a dame

Waller.

Dryden.

Buy with the hazard of his fame?

3. Mittrefs of a low family.

They killed the poor cock; for, fay they, if it were not for his waking our dame, she would not wake us. L'Estrange.

4. Woman in general.
We've willing dames enough; there cannot be

That vulture in you to devour so many, As will to greatness dedicate themselves, Finding it so inclin'd.

Shakespeare.

DAMES-VIOLET. n. f.

The flower of this plant, called also queen's gillyflower, consists, for the most part, of four leaves, which expand in form of a cross: out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, which becomes a long, taper, cylindrical pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the imbricated valves adhere on both sides, and are furnished with oblong cylindrical, or globular seeds.

Miller. long, cylindrical, or globular feeds.
To DAMN. v. a. [damno, Latin.] Miller.

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state.

Not in the legions Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd

Shakespeare. In evils to top Macbeth.

It is most necessary, that the church, by doctrine and decree, do damn and send to hell for ever those facts and opi-

nions.

To procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power, that he might not be ignorant of it. South. shall not damn him.

To condemn.

His own impartial thought
Will damn, and conscience will record the fault.

4. To hoot or his any publick performance; to explode.

They damn themselves, nor will my muse descend

To clap with fuch who fools and knaves commend. Dryd.

For the great dons of wit,

Phoebus gives them full privilege alone

To damn all others, and cry up their own.

You are fo good a critick, that it is the greatest happiness of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and next, that you are not so arrant a critick as to damn them, like the rest, without hearing.

DA'MNAELE. adj. [from damn.] Pope.

1. Deserving damnation; justly doomed to never-ending punish-

It gives him occasion of labouring with greater earnest-ness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the snares of his damnable opinion. Hooker.

He's a creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;

And, to transport him in the mind he is,

Shake speare. Were damnable. As he does not reckon every schism of a damnable nature, so he is far from closing with the new opinion of the who

2. It is fometimes indecently used in a low and ludicrous sense;

make it no crime.

odious; pernicious.
Oh thou damnable fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose
Shakespeare.

DA'MNABLY. adv. [from damnable.]

1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment; so as to be

excluded from mercy.

We will propose the question, whether those who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Christ damnably, in respect of those consequences that arise from them?

South.

2. It is indecently used in a ludicrous sense; odiously; hatefully.

The more sweets they bestowed upon them the more damnably their conserves stunk.

Dennis.

DAMNA'TION. n. f. [from damn.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible damnation, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a Taylor.

Now mince the fin,

And mollify damnation with a phrase: Say you consented not to Sancho's death,

But barely not forbade it. Dryden.

DA'MNATORY. adj. [from damnatorius.] Containing a fentence

DA'MNED. part. adj. [from damn.] Hateful; deteftable; ab-horred; abominable.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and damned incest. Shakespeare.
But, oh, what damned minutes tells he o'er,
Who doars, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves. Shak. Dare not

To brand the spotless virtue of my prince With falshoods of most base and damn'd contrivance. Rowe. Nº XXXVI.

## DAM

DAMNIFIC. adj. [from damnify.] Procuring lois; mischie-

To DAMNIFY. v. a. [from damnifico, Latin.]

1. To endamage; to injure; to cause loss to any.

He, who has suffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can remit fatisfaction: the damnified person has the power of appropriating the goods or service of the offender, by right of self-preservation.

Locke-

2. To hurt; to impair.

When now he faw himself so freshly rear,
As if late fight had nought him damnify'd,
He was dismay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear.

DA'MNINGNESS. n. s. [from damning.] Tender Spenfer. Tendency to procure damnation.

He may vow never to return to those fins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and damningness of them, and so think himself a complete pentent. Hammond.

DAMP. adj. [dampe, Dutch.]

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,

O'crspread with a damp sweat and holy fear.

2. Dejected; funk; depressed.

All these and more came slocking, but with looks

Downcast and damp; yet such wherein appear'd Obscure some glimpse of joy.

A DAMP. n. s.

I. Fog; moist air; moisture.

Thus Adam to himself lamented loud, Milton.

Thus Adam to himself lamented loud,
Through the still night; not now, as ere man fell,
Whollom and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom.
A rift there was, which from the mountain's height
Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light,
A breathing-place to draw the damps away,
A twilight of an intercepted day.

Drya

Milton.

Dryden.

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the fun in the hotter seasons, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, excites those mineral exhalations in subterraneous caverns, which are called damps: these self-dom happen but in the summer-time, when the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the damps.

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp

Recovering, and his scattered spirits returned.

Recov'ring, and his scatter'd spirits return'd, To Michael thus his humble words addres'd. Milton.

His name struck ev'ry where so great a damp,

As Archimedes through the Roman camp.

Even now, while thus I stand blest in thy presence,

A secret damp of grief comes o'er my thoughts.

An eternal state, he knows and confesses that he has made no provision for, that he is undone for ever: a prospect which is enough to cast a damp over his sprightlest hours.

Rogers.

This commendable resentment against me, strikes a damp upon that spirit in all ranks and corporations of men. Swift.

To Damp. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moissen; to make humid.

2. To depress; to deject; to chill.

The very loss of one pleasure is enough to damp the relish of another.

Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, damps all his jollity. Atterb.

It would be enough to damp their warmth in such pursuits, if they could once reflect, that in such course they will be sure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid.

Swift.

To weaken; to abandon.

A foft body dampeth the found much more than a hard.

Unless an age too late, or cold

Climate, or years, damp my intended wing Depress'd. Milton.

DA'MPISHNESS. n. f. [from damp.] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture.

It hath been used by some with great success to make their

It hath been used by some with great success to make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks, to take away all dampisses.

DA'MPNESS. n. f. [from damp.] Moisture; fogginess.

Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to sky;
'Twas only water thrown on fails too dry.
By stacks they often have very great loss, by the dampness of the ground, which rots and spoils it.

DA'MPY. adj. [from damp.] Dejected; gloomy; forrowful.

The lords did dispel dampy thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exercises and disports.

Hayward. Hayward. cifes and disports.

DA'MSEL. n. f. [damoifelle, French.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of distinction: .now only used in verse.

Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore, And one mad damsel dares dispute my pow'r. 2. An attendant of the better rank.

Prior. With

DAN With her train of damfels she was gone Dryden. In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun. 3. A wench; a country lass.

The clowns are whoremasters, and the damsels with child. DAMSON. n. f. [corruptly from damafiene.] A small black plum. See DAMASCENE. My wife defir'd forme damfons, And made me climb with danger of my life. Shakespeare. DAN. n. s. [from dominus, as now don in Spanish, and donna, Italian, from domina.] The old term of honour for men; as we now fay master. This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy, This fignor Junio's giant dwarf, dan Cupid. Shakespeare. Dick, if this flory pleafeth thee, Pray thank dan Pope, who told it me. Prior. To DANCE. v. n. [danser, Fr. dansar, Span. as some think from tanza, Arabick, a dance; as Junius, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from Journes.]

t. To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the found of instruments. What say you to young Mr. Fenton? he capers, he dances he has eyes of youth, he writes verses.

Shakespeare.
To Dance Attendance. v. a. To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness. Men are sooner weary to dance attendance at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leifure of their own ma-Raleigh. gistrates. It upbraids you
To let your father's friend, for three long months, Thus dance attendance for a word of audience. To DANCE. v. a. 1. To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandfire lov'd thee well;

Many a time he dan.'d thee on his knee.

That I see thee here, Shakespeare. Thou hoble thing! more dances my rapt heart, Than when I first my wedded mistress saw In pestilences the malignity of the infecting vapour dancethe principal spirits. the principal spirits.

Dance. n. f. [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by musick. Our dance of custom, round about the oak of Herne the Shakespeare. The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion, and again to moderate and pass to somewhat else; for then a man leads the dance. Bacon. But you perhaps expect a modish feast, With am'rous fongs and wanton dances grac'd. Dryden. DA'NCER. n. f. [from dance.] One that practiles the art of dancing. He at Philippi kept His fword e'en like a dancer, while I strook The lean and wrinkled Caffius. Shakespeare. Musicians and dancers! take some truce With these your pleasing labours; forgreat use As much weariness as perfection brings.

The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was It is a usual practice in these times for our funambulours, or dancers on the rope, to attempt somewhat like to flying. Wilkins. He, perfect dancer ! climbs the rope, And balances your fear and hope. Prior. Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part, Forming her movements to the rules of art; And, vex'd, I found that the musician's hand Had o'er the dancer's mind too great command. Prior. DA'NCINGMASTER. n. f. [dance and master.] One who teaches the art of dancing. The apes were taught their apes tricks by a dancingmaster.

L'Estrange. The legs of a dancingmaster, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains into regular and admirable motions.

gular and admirable motions.

DA'NCINGSCHOOL. n. f. [dancing and fchool.] The school where the art of dancing is taught.

I hey bid us to the English dancingschools,

And teach lavolta's high, and swift couranto's;

Saying our grace is only in our heels.

A certain Egyptian king endowed a dancingschool for the institution of anes of quality.

L'Estrange. institution of apes of quality.

Dandell'on. n. j. [dent de lion, French.] L'Estrange. The name of a plant.

It agrees in all respects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a fingle naked stalk, with one flower upon the Miller.

For cowflips sweet, let dandelions spread;
For Blouzelinda, blithsome maid, is dead.

DANDIPRAT. n. j. dandin, French.] A little fellow; an

urchin; a word used sometimes in fondness, sometimes in contempt.

To DA'NDLE. v. a. [dandelen, Dutch.]

1. To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and

Then shall ye suck, and shall be born upon her sides, and be dandled upon her knees.

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprights, Oft skip into our chamber those sweet nights,

And, kis'd and dandl'd on thy father's knee, Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see. Donne-Courts are but superficial schools to dandle fools. Wotton. Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw

Milton-

Motion occasions sleep, as we find by the common use of rocking froward children in cradles, or dandling them in their nurses arms. Temple.

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

Dandled the kid.

Their child shall be advanc'd, And be received for the emp'ror's heir; And let the emperor dandle him for his own. Shake Speare. They have put me in a filk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap; and I am ashamed to be dandled thus, and cannot look in the glass without blushing, to see myself turned into such a little pretty master. Addison.

To delay; to procrassinate; to protract by trisles. Captains do fo dandle their doings, and dally in the fervice to them committed, as if they would not have the enemy Spenfer. fubducd.

DA'NDLER. n. f. [from dandie.] He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF. n. f. [often written dendriff, from van, the itch, and brop, fordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; fcurf at the roots of the hair.

DA'NEW RT. n. f. A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

or wallwort.

DA'NGER. n. f. [danger, Fr. of uncertain derivation. Skinner derives it from damnum; Menage from angaria; Minshew from daws, death, to which Junius seems inclined.] Risque; hazard; peril.

They that sail on the sea, tell of the danger.

Our craft is in danger to be set at nought.

I dare pawn down my life for him, that he hath writ this to seel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of danger.

Shakespeare. of danger.

More danger now from man alone we find, Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind. Waller. To DA'NGER. v. a. [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's fon stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality going on,
The sides o'th' world may danger.

DA'NGERLESS. adj. [from danger.] Without hazard; without risque; exempt from danger.

He shewed no less magnanimity in dangerless despising, than others in dangerous affecting the multiplying of kingdoms. Sid. DA'NGEROUS. adj. [from danger.] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is dangerous in his city. Eccluf. All men counsel me to take away thy life, likely to bring forth nothing but dangerous and wicked effects. Sidney.

Already we have conquer'd half the war, And the less dangerous part is lest behind. Dryden. DA'NGERCUSLY. adv. [from dangerous.] Hazardously; peril-

loufly; with danger.

But for your fon, believe it, oh, believe it,

Most dang' roufly you have with him prevail'd,

If not most mortal to him.

A fort of naughty persons

Shake speare. Have practis'd dangeroufly against your state,
Dealing with witches and with conjurers. Shakespeare.
It is just with God to permit those, which think they stand
so surely, to fall most dangeroufly.

Plutarch says Telesilla, a noble lady, being dangeroufly sick,
was by the oracle advised to apply her mind to the muse and
Peacham.

Peacham.

If it were so; which but to think were pride, My constant love would dangerously be try'd. Dryden.
DA'NGEROUSNESS. n. f. [from dangerous.] Danger; hazard;

I shall not need to mind you of judging of our dangerousness of diseases, by the nobleness of that part affected.

To DA'NGLE. v. n. [from hang, according to Skinner; as hang, hangle, dangle.] To hang loose and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yond dangling apricocks. Shatespeare.

He'd rather on a gibbet dangle,

Than mis his dear delight to wrangle.

Codess had but one logs. So there to have

That his flear design to wrangle.

Codrus had but one leg; fo fhort to boot,

That his fhort wife's fhort legs hung dangling out. Dryden.

With dangling hands he frokes th' imperial robe.

Smith

And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. Smith.

DAR

But have you not with thought beheld The fword hang dangling o'er the shield. Prior. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, uscless, harmless follower. The presbyterians, and other fanaticks that dangle after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establish-DA'NGLER. n. f. [from dangle.] A man that hangs about women only to wafte time. A cangler is of neither fex.

DANK. adj. [from tuncken, Germ. Skinner.] Damp; humid; moist; wet. He her the maiden sleeping found, On the dank and dirty ground. Yet oft they quit Shakespeare. The dank, and, rifing on stiff pinions, tour The mid aereal sky. Milton. Through each thicket, dank or dry, Like a black mift, low creeping, he held on His midnight fearch. Milton. Lawrence, of virtuous father, virtuous fon, Now that the fields are dank, and ways are mire, Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire Help waste a fullen day? Milton. By the rushy fringed bank, Where grows the willow and the ofier dank, My sliding chariot stays.

Me, in my vow'd

Picture, the facred wall declares t' have hung

My dank and dropping weeds Milton. To the stern god of sea.

To wish the skins of beasts and sowls herewith, would keep them from growing dank in moist weather.

DA'NKISH. adj. Somewhat dank.

They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dark and dankish vault at home,

There left me.

Shakespeare. To DAP. v. n. [corrupted from dip.] To let fall g the water: a word, I believe, only used by anglers To let fall gently into I have taught him how to catch a chub, by dapping with a asshopper. Walton. grafshopper. DA'PATICAL. adj. [from dapaticus, Latin.] Sumptuous in Bailey. DA'PPER. adj. [dapper, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. It is usually spoken in contempt.

And on the tawny sands and shelves, Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves.

A pert dapper spark of a magpye, fancied the birds would never be governed 'till himself should sit at the helm. L'Estr. DAPPERLING. n. f. [from dapper.] A dwarf; a dandiprat. Ainfworth. DAPPLE. adj. [from apple; as pommele.] Marked with various colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated: it is used chiefly of animals. My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse, 'till they have run over all beings that are, and then pitch on dapple. Locke. To DAPPLE. v. a. [from the adjective.] To streak; to vary; to diversify with colours.

Certes, said she, I wot not how he hight;

But under him a grey steed did he weild,

Whose sides with dappled circles were endight.

The gentle day

Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey.

Horses that are dappled, turn white; and old squirrels turn grifly

Bacon. grifly. The lark begins his flight, From his watch-tower in the skies, 'Till the dappled dawn doth rise. Milton. I chose The dap! I'd pink, and blushing rose,
To deck my charming Cloe's hair.
The gods, to curse Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and dappled Flanders mares. Prior. Pope. DART. \ 7. f. A fish found in the Severn. To DARE. v. n. pret. I durst; part. I have dared. [beannan; Saxon; derren, Dutch.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be assumed it to adventure; to be adventurous.

I say 'tis copper. Dar's thou be as good as thy word now?

—Why, Hal, thou know's, as thou art but a man, I dare; but as thou art a prince. I say the say that say the say but as thou art a prince, I fear thee. Shakespeare. I dare do all that may become a man; Who dares do more, is none. They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst stead any thing advent rously.

Shakespeare.

Neither of them was of that temper as to dure any dangerous fact. Haywood. The father bore it with undaunted foul,

Like one who durst his destiny controul.

Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows both to be

cautious and to dare, as occasion offers.

We dare not build much upon fuch a notion or doctrine, 'till it be very fully examined. To DARE. v. a. To challenge; to defy. I never in my life Did hear challenge urg'd more modefily, Unless a brother should a brother dare To gentle exercise and proof of arms.

Here she stands:

Take but possession of her with a touch; Shakespeare. I dare thee but to breathe upon my love. Shake speare. He had many days, in this proud manner, come half seas over; and sometimes passing further, came and lay at the mouth of the harbour, and, as it were, daring them to fight. Masters of the arts of policy thought that they might even defy and dare providence to the face. All cold, but in her breast, I will despise; And dare all heat but that in Celia's eyes. Roscommon. Time! I dare thee to discover Such a youth, and fuch a lover. Dryden. Prefumptuous wretch! with mortal art to dare Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. Granville.

To Dare Larks. To catch them by means of a looking-glass, which keeps them in amaze 'till caught; to amaze.

Shrimps are dipped up in shallow water with little round nets, not much unlike that which is used daring larks Caretu.

As larks lie dar'd to shun the hobby's flight. Dryden. Granville. As larks lie dar'd to shun the hobby's flight.

DARE. n. s. [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius Dryden. Hath given the dare to Cæfar, and commands Shakespeare. The empire of the sea. DA'REFUL. adj. [dare and full.] Full of defiance. We might have met them duref..., beard to beard, And beat them backward home. Shakespeare. And beat them backward nome.

DA'RING. adj. [from dare.] Bold; adventurous; fearless; courageous; intrepid; brave; frout.

The last Georgick has indeed many metaphors, but not fo daring as this; for human thoughts and passions may be more naturally ascribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant.

Addition. The fong too daring, and the theme too great. Prior. Grieve not, O daring prince! that noble heart. DA'RINGLY. adv. [from daring.] Boldly; cours Boldly; courageously; DA'RINGLY. adv. [from daring.] Boldly; courageously; fearlesly; impudently; outrageously.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and daringly attacked from the press.

Your brother, fir'd with success,

Too daringly upon the foe did press.

DA'RINGNESS. n. J. [from daring.] Boldness.

DARK. adj. [beonc, Saxon.]

I. Not light: without light 1. Not light; without light
Fleance, his fon, who keeps him company, Must embrace the fate of that dark hour. Shake Speare. While we converse with her, we mark No want of day, nor think it dark.

2. Not of a showy or vivid colour. Waller. If the plague be somewhat dark, and the plague spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean. Levit. In Muscovy itself the generality of the people are more inclined to have dark coloured hair than flaxen.

Bo, le. Bo, le. 3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a dark old man, Conduct my weary steps. Opake; not transparent. Dryden. 5. Obscure; not perspicuous. What may feem dark at the first, will afterwards be found more plain. Hasker. Meantime we shall express our darker purpose. Shakejp. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.
 The age, wherein he liv'd, was dark; but he
 Could not want fight, who taught the world to fee. Denham. 7. Gloomy; not chearful.

All men of dark tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their Addifon. humours. DARK. n. f. I. Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,

And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,

That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;

Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark,

To cry hold, hold!

Sha Shakespeare.

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown. All he fays of himfelf is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the dark, and thinks it proper Atteriory. to continue fo. 3. Want

Whereas feeing requires light, and a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the dark immured,

Milton.

Holder.

Cloud and ever-during dark

Surrounds me! from the chearful ways of men

and by curve lines.

Dryden.

3. Want of knowledge. 'I ill we ourselves perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the dark, and as void of knowledge, as before. To Dark. v. a. [from the noun.] To darken; to obscure. Obfolete. Fair when her breaft, like a rich laden bark With 1 recious merchandize, the forth doth lay: Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth dark Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away.

To DA'RREN. v. a. [from dark.]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with surrounding forests then it stood,

That hung above, and darken'd all the shood.

Whether the darken'd room to muse invite. Spenfer. Addijon. Whether the darken'd room to muse invite, Or whiten'd wall provoke the skew'r to write. Pope. 2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wildom, that his confidence did feldom darken his forefight, especially in things near hand.

Bacon.

3. To foul; to fully. The lufts and passions of men do sully and darken their The lusts and passions of men do sully and darken their minds, even by a natural influence.

To DA'RKEN. v. n. To grow dark.

DA'RKLING. [a participle, as it seems, from darkle, which yet I have never found.] Being in the dark; being without light: a word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou darkling leave me? do not so. Shakespeare.

Darkling stands

The varying shore o'th' world.

Shakespeare.

The wakeful bird

Sings darkling, and, in shadiest covert hid. Tillotfon. Sings darkling, and, in shadiest covert hid, Milton. Tunes her nocturnal note. Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's pow'r, With words and wicked herbs, from human kind Had alter'd, and in brutal shapes confin'd. Dryden.

DA'RKLY. adv [from dark.] In a situation void of light;
obscurely; blindly.

For well you know, and can record alone,
What same to suture times conveys but darkly down. Dry. Dryden. DA'RKNESS. n. f. [from. dark.]
1. Absence of light. Genesis. Darkne,'s was upon the face of the deep. I go whence I shall not return, even to the land of darknefs, Fob. and the shadow of death. 2. Opakeness. 3. Obscurity. 4. Infernal gloom; wickedness. The instruments of darkness tell us truths; Win us with honest trisles, to betray us In deepest consequence.

All the light truth has, or can have, is from the clearness and validity of those proofs upon which it is received: to talk of any other light in the understanding, is to put ourselves in the dark, or in the power of the prince of darkness.

Locke. 5. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and translated us into the kingdom of his dear son.

Colossians. DA'RKSOME. adj. [from dark.] Gloomy; obscure; not well enlightened; not luminous. He brought him through a darksome narrow pass,
To a broad gate, all built of beaten gold.

And her thir eyes, like stars that dimmed were
With darksome cloud, now shew their goodly beams. Spenser.
You must not look to have an image, or the like, in any thing that is lightsome; for even a face in iron, red-hot, will not be seen, the light consounding the small differences of lightsome and darksome which shew the figure.

Bacon. A dar fome cloud of locusts, swarming down, Must cat, and on the ground leave nothing green. Milton. He here with us to be, Forfook the courts of everlasting day, Forfook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a darksime house of mortal clay. Milton.
Mistaken blessing, which old age they call,
'Tis a long, nasty, darksime hospital.
The darksime pines that o'er yon' rocks reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind.
Pope.
DA'RLING. adj. [beopling, Sax.] Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great kindness and tenderness.
'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppression and injustice, even in his most darling favourites. L'Estrange.
Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, too far prevail over your mind.

Watts. science, too far prevail over your mind. Watts. DA'RLING. n. f. A favourite; one much beloved.
Young Ferdinand they suppose is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd darling.
In Thames, the ocean's da ling, England's pride,
The pleasing emblem of his reign does glide.

She immediately became the darling of the princes Sophia.

To DARN. v. a. [of uncertain original.] To mend holes by

imitating the texture of the stuff.

Will she thy linen wash, or h sen darn?

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in darning his stooft, which he performed to admiration. DA'RNEL. n. f. A weed growing in the fields. See GRASS. .
He was met ev'n now Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds, With hardocks, hemlock, net les, cuckoo flowers, Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our fuffaining corn.

Vant ye corn for bread?

'Twas full of darnel; do you like the tafte?

No fruitful crop the fickly fields return; Shakelpra e. Shakefreare. But oats and darnel choak the rifing corn. Dryden. To DA'RRAIN. v. a. [This word is by Junius referred to dare; it feems to me more probably dedcible from arranger la battaille.] To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.
The town-boys parted in twain, the one fide calling themfelves Pompeians, the other Cæfarians; and then darraining a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæfarians got the over-hand. Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of York:

Darrain your battle; for they are at hand.

Sha. Darrain your battle; for they are at hand.

2. To apply to the fight.

Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to darraine.

DART. n. f. [dard, French.]

1. A missile weapon thrown by the hand; a small lance.
Here one is wounded or slain with a piece of a rock or slint; there another with a dart, arrow, or lance. Peacham.
O'erwhelm'd with darts, which from afar they sling,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring.

2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon.

70 DART. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To throw offensively.
He whets his tusks, and turns, and dares the war: Shakespeare. He whets his tusks, and turns, and dares the war; Th' invaders dart their jav'lins from afar. Pan came, and ask'd what magick caus'd my sinart;
Or what ill eyes malignant glances dart.

Pope.

To throw; to emit; as the sun darts his beams on the earth.

To DART. v. n. To fly as a dart; to let fly with hostile intention. Now, darting Parthia, art thou struck. Shakespeare. To DASH. v. a. [The etymology of this word, in any of its senses, is very doubtful.] To throw any thing suddenly against something.

If you dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound.

Bacon. A man that cuts himself, and tears his own flesh, and dashes his head against the stones, does not act so unreasonably To break by collision. They that stand high, have many blasts to shake them; And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. Shakesp. David's throne shall be like a tree, Spreading and overshad'wing all the earth; Or as a stone, that shall to pieces dash All monarchies besides throughout the world. Milton. 3. To throw water in flashes. Dashing water on them may prove the best remedy. Mortim. 4. To bespatter; to besprinkle.
This tempest, Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on't.

Shakes

To agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface sty off. Shake Speare. At once the brushing oars and brazen prow Dash up the fandy waves, and ope the depths below. Dry. To mingle; to change by some small admixture. Hight Whacum, bred to dash and draw, Not wine, but more unwholfome law. Hudibras. I take care to dash the character with such particular circumstances as may prevent ill-natured applications. Addison.

Several revealed truths are dashed and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions.

Speciator. 7. To form or print in haste, carelessy.

Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit,

A fool, so just a copy of a wit.

Pope.

8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out.

To dash over this with a line, will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may displease you. Pope. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly; to surprize with shame or fear. His tongue Dropp'd manna, and could make the worse appear The better reason, to perplex and dash Maturest counsels. Milton.

Yearly cnjoin'd, some say, to undergo This annual humbling certain number'd days, To dash their pride and joy for man seduc'd. Milton. An unknown hand still check'd my forward joy, Dafb'd me with blushes. Dryder. To dash this cavil, read but the practice of christian emperors. South. Nothing

Addison.

Gay.

Nothing dashed the confidence of the mule like the braying of the ass, in the very interim while he was dilating upon his genealogy.

L'Estrange.

Prior.

Pope.

Swift.

Dryden.

Shake Speare.

Dryden.

The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move,
Still dash'd with blushes for her slighted love. Addison.
After they had sufficiently blasted him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to dash and overthrow him in his political.

Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;

Dashes our rifing hope with certain ill.

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car;

Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star.

To DASH. v. n.
1. To fly off the furface.

If the vessel be suddenly stopt in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and dashes over the sides of the vessel. Cheyne.

To fly in flashes with a loud noise.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade, while dashing, fall. Thomson.

To rush through water so as to make it fly.
Doeg, though without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and dash'd through thick and thin,
Through sense and nonsense, never out or in.

Dryden.

A Dash. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Collision.

By the touch ethereal rous'd,

The dash of clouds, or irritating war, Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,

They furious spring.

Themson.

Insufacion; something mingled in a small proportion.

There is nothing which one regards so much, with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a dash of Addison. folly.

3. A mark in writing; a line ---, to note a pause, or omiffion.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and dashes, nich, set together, do signify nothing. Brown's Vulgar Err. which, fet together, do fignify nothing. In modern wit all printed trash is

Set off with num'rous breaks and dashes.

Set off with num'rous breaks and dashes.

4. Stroke; blow.

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave awhile.

—She takes upon her bravely at first dash.

Dash. adv. An expression of the sound of water dashed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall;

And, with a murmuring sound,

Dash, dash, upon the ground,

To gentle slumbers call.

Dryden.

DA'STARD. n. s. abayenza, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron;

a man infamous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people,

Permitted by our dastard nobles,

And suffer'd me by th' voice of slaves to be

Whoop'd out of Rome.

Who now my matchless valour dare oppose?

Who now my matchless valour dare oppose? How long will Dares wait his dastard foes.

Dastard and drunkard, mean and infolent;

Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might, In threats the foremost, but the last in fight. Dryden. Such bug-bear thoughts, once got into the minds of children, make them daslards, and assaid of the shadow of darkness ever after.

Curse on their dastard souls, they stand astonish'd. Addis. To Da'stard. v. a. To terrify; to intimidate; to desert with

cowardice; to dispirit.

I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,

And dastards manly soul with hope and fear. Dryden. To DA'STARDISE. v. a. [from dastard.] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to dispirit; to depress; to terrify; to make an habitual coward.

He had fuch things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And dastardise my courage.

DA'STARDLY. adj. [from dastard.] Cowardly; mean; ti-

morous. This way of brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a

dastardly wretch, that he does as good as call himself so that uses it.

L'Estrange. DA'STARDY. n. f. [from dastard.] Cowardliness; timorouf-

nefs.

DATARY. n. f. [from date.] An officer of the Chancery of Rome, through whose hands most benefices pass. Diet. DATE. n. f. [datte, Fr. from datum, Latin.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or

The time at which any event happened.

The time stipulated when any thing shall be done.
His days and times are past,

And my reliance on his fracted dates

Has fmit my credit. My father's promise ties me not to time;

And bonds, without a date, they fay are void. 4. End; conclusion.
No XXXVI.

DAU

What time would spare, from steel receives its date; And monuments, like men, submit to fate. Pope.

And monuments, like men,

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this fate, O friend,

Our date to immortality extend?

Then raife, Denham.

From the conflagrant mass, purg'd, and refin'd, New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endless date,

Founded in righteoufnefs.

6. [from dastylus.] The fruit of the date-tree.

Hold, take these keys, and setch more spices, nurse.

—They call for dates and quinces in the pastry. Shakesp.

DATE-TREE. n. s. See PALM, of which it is a species.

To DATE. v. a. [from the noun.] To note with the time at

which any thing is written or done.
'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whe-

ther we begin the world fo many millions of ages ago, or date from the late æra of about fix thousand years.

Pope.

To all their dated backs he turns you round;
These Aldus printed, those Du Süeil has bound.

DA'TELESS. adj. [from date.] Without any fixed term.
The fly-flow hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy dear exile.

Shall DA'TIVE. adj. [dativus, Latin.] Shake speare.

[In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.
 [In law.] Those are term'd dative executors who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England.
 Aylisse.

To DAUB. v. a. [dabben, Dutch; dauber, French.

1. To fmear with fomething adhesive.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with flime and with pitch. Exodus.

To paint coarfely.

Hasty daubing will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as mult want false light to set it off.

Otway.

They snatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely daubed over with too little reflection, and too

Dryden. hafte. If a picture is daubed with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece.

Watts.

To cover with fomething specious or strong, fomething that

disguises what it lies upon.

So smooth he daub'd his vice with shew of virtue,

He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. Shakespeare.

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or oftentatiously.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegancy than daubed with cost.

Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and whore;

Sometimes be loufy, but be never poor. Dryden. 5. To flatter grossly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not daub nor flatter. South.
To Daub. v. n. To play the hypocrite.
I cannot daub it further;

Shakespeare. And yet I must.

And yet I muit.

A DA'UBER. n. f. [from daub.] A coarse low painter.

What they call'd his picture, had been drawn at length by the daubers of almost all nations, and still unlike him. Dryden.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dauber, to cause laughter.

A sign-post dauber would distain to paint

The one-ey'd hero on his elephant.

The treacherous tapster, Thomas,

Hangs a new appel two doors from us.

Hangs a new angel two doors from us,

As fine as daubers hands can make it. DA'UBRY. n. f. [from daub.] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by spells, and such daubry as this is Shakespeare. beyond our element.

DA'UBY. adj. [from daub.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

Not in vain th' industrious kind,

With dauby wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd. Dryd. Dryden.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or fear-cloth mafts with ftrong tarpawling coats. Dryden.
DA'UGHTER. n. f. [daubtar, Gothick; bohten, Saxon; dotter,
Runick; dobter, German; dochter, Dutch.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your daughters,

Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up

The ciftern of my luft.

Shakefpeare.

Now Aurora, daughter of the dawn, With rofy luftre purpled o'er the lawn.

2. A daughter in law, or son's wife.

3. A woman.

Jacob went out to fee the daughters of the land. Genesis.

[In poetry.] Any descendent. The penitent of a confessor.

Are you at leifure, holy father, now; Or shall I come to you at evening mass?

— My leisure serves me, pensive daughter, now. Shakesp.

Pope.

70 DAUNT. v. a. [domter, French, domitare, Latin.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise, And all her jealous monarchs with amaze, And rumours loud, which daunt remotest kings. , Milton. Where the rude ax, with heaved stroke, Was never heard the nymphs to daunt, Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt. Milton. Some presences daunt and discourage us, when others raise us to a brifk affurance. DA'UNTLESS. adj. [from daunt.] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged. Grow great by your example, and put on The dauntless spirit of resolution. Shakespeare. Dauntless he rose, and to the fight return'd: With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd. Dryden's Virgil's Eneid. He, not by wants or woes opprest, Stems the bold torrent with a dauntless breast. Dryden. The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory of such a dauntless conduct as he has shown under it. Pope. DA'UNTLESSNESS. n. s. [from dauntless.] Fearlessness. DAW. n. s. [supposed by Skinner so named from his note; by funius to be corrupted from dawl; the German tul, and dol, in the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] The name of a bird. I will wear my heart upon my fleeve, For daws to peck it. Shake Speare. If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That daws, and trees, and rocks should last so long,
When we must in an instant pass to nought.
The loud daw, his throat displaying, draws

Welley The whole affembly of his fellow daws. Waller. DAWK. n. f. A cant word among the workmen for a hollow or incision in their stuff. Observe if any hollow or dawks be in the length. Moxon.

To Dawk. v. a. To mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff, and so day it. and so dawk it.

To DAWN. v. n. [supposed by the etymologists to have been originally to dayen, or advance towards day.] 1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.
I have been troubled in my sleep this night; But dawning day new comfort hath inspir'd. Shakesp. As it began to dawn, towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre.
All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd, and Phoebus shin d in vain. Matthew. Pope. 2. To glimmer obscurely. A Romanist, from the very first dawning of any notions in his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated, viz. that he must believe as the church.

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence. While we behold fuch dauntless worth appear In dauning youth, and fouls fo void of fear.

Thy hand flrikes out fome free defign, Dryden. When life awakes and dawns at every line. Pope. DAWN. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon. Then on to-morrow's down your care employ, To fearch the land, and where the cities lie, And what the men; but give this day to joy. Dryden.

2. Beginning; first rise.

These tender circumstances diffuse a dawn of serenity over Pope. the foul. But fuch their guiltless passion was, As in the dawn of time inform'd the heart Of innocence, and undiffembling truth. Thomson. DAY. n. s. [beg, Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day. Why stand ye here all the day idle? Matthew. Of night impatient, we demand the day; The day arrives, then for the night we pray: The night and day successive come and go, Our lasting pains no interruption know. Blackmore. Or object new Casual discourse draws on, which intermits Our day's work. Milton. 2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day. How many hours bring about the day? How many days will finish up the year? Shakespeare. 3. Light; funfhine.

Let us walk honeftly, as in the day; not in rioting and

Remans

The West yet glimmers with some streaks of day:

Now spurs the lated traveller apace, To gain the timely inn.

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and fnatch'd the day:
'Midft this was heard the shrill and tender cry Shake Speare. Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did sy. Dryden.
Yet are we able only to survey
Dawnings of beams, and promises of day.

Prior 4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time. In this sense it is generally plural.

After him reigned Gutheline his heir, The justest man, and truest, in his days. Fairy Queen. I think, in these days, one honest man is obliged to acquaint another who are his friends. Pope. We have, at this time of day, better and more certain means of information than they had.

Woodward. Woodward. means of information than they had.

5. Life: in this fense it is commonly plural. He never in his days broke his word; that is, in his whole life.

6. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the day;

He came, he saw, he seiz'd the struggling prey. Rescommon.

The noble thanes do bravely in the war;

The day almost itself professes your's,

And little is to do. And little is to do. Shake Speare. Would you th' advantage of the fight delay, If, striking first, you were to win the day?

7. An appointed or fixed time.

Or if my debtors do not keep their day, Dryden. Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay, I must with patience all the terms attend. Dryden. A day appointed for some commemoration.
 The field of Agincourt,
 Fought on the day of Crispin Crispianus.
 Shakespeare. 9. From day to day: without certainty or continuance. Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and fervice doth oblige the Spaniard but from day to day.

To-Day. On this day.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. Pf.
The past is all by death possess,
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,
By giving, bids us live to-day.

Penton.

Dayred. n. f. [day and bed. A bed used for idleness and layrers in the daytime. luxury in the daytime. Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a daybed, where I have left Olivia Shakespeare. DAYBOOK. n. f. [from day and book.] A tradefman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are fet down. DAY-BREAK. n. f. [day and break.] The dawn; the first appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for daybreak watch the Eastern skies.

DAYLA'BOUR. n. f. [day and labour.] Labour by the day;
labour divided into daily tasks.

Doth God eyact daylabour. light deny'd. Doth God exact daylabour, light deny'd, I fondly ask.

Milton.

Did either his legs or his arms fail him? No; but daylabour was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man, that could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen. South.

DAYLA'BOURER. n. s. [from daylabour.] One that works by the day. In one night, ere glimpse of morn, His shadowy sail hath thresh'd the corn That ten daylabourers could not end. Milton. The daylabourer, in a country village, has commonly but a fmall pittance of courage. DAYLIGHT. n. f. [day and light.] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the morn, or a taper. By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade, And yield his room to fad fucceeding night. Fairy Queen. Nay, then thou mock'ft me: thou shalt buy this dear, If ever I thy face by daylight see. Now go thy way.

Shakespeare.

They by daylight paffing through the midst of the Turks sleet, safely recovered the haven, to the great joy of the befieged Christians.

Knolles. He stands in daylight, and disdains to hide
An act, to which by honour he is ty'd.
Will you murder a man in plain daylight?
Yet though rough bears in covert seek desence,
White foves stay, with seeming innocence; Dryden. Dryden. White foxes ftay, with feeming innocence;
That crafty kind with daylight can dispense.

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatick colours, they will appear neither of their own daylight colours, nor of the colour of the light colours but of the private of the light colours. the colour of the light cast on them, but of some middle Colour between both.

Newton.

DAY-LI'LY. n. f. The fame with Asphodel, which fee.

DAYSMAN. n. f. [day and man.] An old word for umpire. Ainf. Perhaps rather, furety.

For what art thou,
That mak'st thyself his daysman, to prolong

Fairy Queen.

DA'YSPRING.

The vengeance prest?

DA'YSPRING. n. f. [day and spring.] The rise of the day; the dawn; the first appearance of light.

So all ere dayspring, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd, and in order set.

The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With dayspring horn, here leave me to resize. The breath of heav n frein-blowing, pure and lweet,
With dayspring born, here leave me to respire.

Milton.

DA'YSTAR. n. s. [day and star.] The morning star.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great:
I meant the daystar should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat. Ben. fobnson. Sunk though he be beneath the watery floor; Sunk though he be beneath the watery noor;
So finks the dayfar in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head.

DAYTIME. n. f. [day and time.] The time in which there is light, opposed to night.
In the daytime she sitteth in a watch-tower, and slieth most by night; that she mingleth things done with things not done, and that the is a terror to great cities. My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did shine, and kept it under ground in the day-Addijon. time. DAYWORK. n. f. [day and work.] Work imposed by the day; day labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord, True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,

Ere prime thou hast th' imposed daywork done. Fairfax.

To DAZE. v. a. [opæs, Saxon.] To overpower with light;
to strike with too strong lustre; to hinder the act of seeing
by too much light suddenly introduced.

They smote the glistering armies as they stand,
With quiv'ring beams, which daz'd the wond'ring eye.

Fairfax. Poor human kind, all daz'd in open day,
Err after blis, and blindly mis their way.

DA'ZIED. adj. [rather dassed. See Dasy.] Besprinkled with daifies. Let us Find out the prettiest dazied plot we can, And make him a grave.

To DA'ZZLE. v. a. [See DAZE.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the fight by sudden lustre

Fears use, many times, to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open Bacon. them. How is it that some wits are interrupted; That now they dazzled are, now clearly see? Davies.
The places that have either shining sentiments or manners, have no occasion for them: a dazzling expression rather damages them, and serves only to eclipse their beauty.
To strike or surprise with splendour.
Those heav'nly shapes Pope. Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze Insufferably bright.

Ah, friend! to dazzle let the vain design; Milton. To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. Pope. To DA'ZZLE. v. n. To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of fight. Dazzle mine eyes? or do I fee three funs? Shakespeare. Come, boy, and go with me; thy fight is young,
And you shall read, when mine begins to dazzle. Shakesp.
An overlight maketh the eyes dazzle, insomuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness.

Look, Dianet, for I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and dazzle with surprise.

DE'ACON. n. s. [diaconus, Latin.]

1. One of the lowest order of the clergy.

Likewise must the descens be grave. Likewise must the deacons be grave. The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, in those primitive times, are very importunely urged by the disciplinarians.
2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor. Bp. Sander fon. 3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. n. f. [from deacon.] A female officer in the ancient church. DE'ACONRY. \ n. f. [from deacon.] The office or dignity of DE'ACONSHIP. \ a deacon.

DEAD. adj. [beab, Sax. dood, Dutch.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is dead:

——She should have died hereafter.

Shakespeare. A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when dead.

She either from her hopeless lover fled, Hale. Or with disdainful glances shot him dead,

2. With of before the cause of death.

This Indian t ld them, that, mistaking their course, the

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead sleep. Psalms.

Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is used for procuring dead sleeps.

Bacon.
Unactive; motionless.

The tin sold sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the dead fale and fcarcity. Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year Seems to stand still: dead calms are in the ocean, When not a breath disturbs the droufy main. Lee. They cannot bear the dead weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uncaliness it is to do nothing at all.

Locke. Empty; vacant.
This colour, nevertheless, often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the sense; and it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it.

Nought but a blank remains, and a dead void space,

Dry Dryden. Useless; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay dead upon their hands for want of vent.

Persuade a prince that he is irressible, and he will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie dead and useless by him. Addison. 8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed. Travelling over the mountain Amanus, then covered with deep fnow, they came in the dead Winter to Aleppo in There is something unspeakably chearful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours of Winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most dead and melancholy. Addison. 9. Still; obscure. Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their disorders by the dead darkness of the night. Hayward. 10. Having no resemblance of life. At a fecond fitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same scatures over again, and change the dead colouring of the whole.

Dryden.

11. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. Used of sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported, in the midst of the cavity of the receiver, by a bent stick, by reason of its spring against the opposite parts of the inside of the vessel; in which, when it was closed up, we observed that the bell seemed to sound more dead than it did when just before it sounded in the open air.

Boylee How cold and dead does a prayer appear that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings?

Addison.

13. Tasteles; vapid; spiritles: used of liquors. 14. Uninhabited. Somewhat is left under dead walls and dry ditches. Arbuthn.

15. Without the natural force or efficacy; as, a dead fire.

16. Without the power of vegetation; as, a dead bough.

17. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.

You hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and fire. Ephef. The Dead. n. f. Dead men.

Jove faw from high, with just disdain,

The dead inspir'd with vital life again.

The ancient Romans generally buried their dead near the

Addison. great roads. Addison. That the dead shall rise and live again, is beyond the discovery of reason, and is purely a matter of faith.

Locke.

The tow'ring bard had sunk in nobler lays, Locke. How the last trumpet wakes the lazy dead. DEAD. n. f. Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight. After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harvest in the dead of winter.

South. In the dead of the night, when the men and their dogs were all fast ascep.

L'Estrange. L'Estrange. At length, in dead of night, the ghost appears Of her unhappy lord. To DEAD. v. n. [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever So iron as foon as it is out of the fire, deadeth straitways: Bacon's Natural History. To DEAD.

To DE'ADEN.

To deprive of any kind of force or fenfation.

That the found may be extinguished or deaded by discharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable.

It is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched.

ftretched,

All, all but truth, drops dead-born from the press, Like the last gazette, or the last address. 4. Imitating death; senseless; motionless. Pope.

Arbuthnot.

crew, all except himself, were dead of hunger.

Without life; inanimate.

Prior.

Swift.

firetched, otherwise the laxness of that membrane will cer-

This motion would be quickly deadened by countermotions; and we should remember any thing, but 'till the next impression. Glanville.

We will not oppose any thing to them that is hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer deaden their force by

Our dreams are great inflances of that activity which is natural to the human foul, and which is not in the power of

fleep to deaden or abate.

Anodynes, or abaters of pain, are fuch things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, or destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what deadens the

fensation of the brain by procuring sleep.

2. To make vapid, or spiritless.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or deaded at all.

Bacon. DEAD-DOING. participial adj. [dead and do.] Destructively; killing; mischievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your dead-doing hand;
Then loud he cry'd, I am your humble thrall. Spenser.

They never care how many others They kill, without regard of mothers, Or wives or children, so they can

Make up some fierce, dead-doing man.

DEAD-LIFT. n. s. [dead and ift.] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift,

To help itself at a dead-lift. Hudibras.

Hudibras.

De'ADLY. adj. [from dead.]

1. Destructive; mortal; murtherous.

She that herself will shiver and disbranch

From her material sap, perforce must wither, And come to deadly use. She then on Romeo calls, Shakespeare.

As if that name, Shot from the deadly level of a gun,

Did murther her.

Shakespeare. Dry mourning will decay more deadly bring, As a north wind burns a too forward fpring;

Give forrow vent, and let the sluices go.

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are deadly Dryden. enemies

unto the Turks. Knolles. DE'ADLY. adv.

1. In a manner resembling the dead.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones, Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. She Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haste, And ask'd him why he look'd so deadly wan. Shake Speare.

2. Mortally. I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him

with the groanings of a deadly wounded man.
3. Implacably; irreconcileable; destructively. Ez. xxx.

4. It is fometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Mettled schoolboys set to cuff,

Will not confess that they have done enough,

Orrery . . Though deadly weary. John had got an impression, that Lewis was so deadly cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with

DE'AD ESS. n. f. [from dead.]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking of our natural deadness and disaffection towards them. Weakness of the vital powers; languour; faintness; inacti-

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languour; laintness; macuvity of the spirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a deadness,
And inward languishing.

Dryden.

3. Vapidness of liquors; loss of spirit.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels.

DE'ADNETTLE. n. s. A weed; the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. n. s. [a sea-term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have sieered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is to be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAF. adj. [doof, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the lense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is deaf. Shakespeare.

Insected minds

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. Shakespeare.
The chief dengn here intended by this account of the natural alphabet, is to prepare a more easy and expedite way to instruct such as are deaf and dumb, and dumb only by confequence of their want of hearing.

Holder.

If any fins afflict our life With that prime ill, a talking wife, 'Till death shall bring the kind relief, We must be patient, or be deaf.

Thus you may still be young to me,

While I can better hear them fee:

Oh ne'er may fortune shew her spight, To make me deaf, and mend my fight.

2. It has to before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses;
Nor tears, nor prayers shall purchase out abuses. Shakespeare.
Oh, that men's ears should be

To counsel deaf, but not to flattery!

Whilst virtue courts them; but, alas, in vain: Shakespeare.

Fly from her kind embracing arms,

Deaf to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms. Rose.

Not fo, for once indulg'd, they sweep the main;

Deaf to the call or hearing, hear in vain.

Hope, too long with vain delution fed,

Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame, Diyden.

Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. Pope.

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty slight:

No mortal courage can support the fright. Dryden. 4. Obscurely heard.

. Nor filence is within, nor voice express, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;

But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shoar.
The rest were seiz'd with sulten discontent,
And a deaf murmur through the squadrons went.

To Deaf. v. a. To deprive of the power of hearing.
Hearing hath deaf d our sailors; and if they
Know how to hear, there's none know what to say. Donne.
A swarm of their aerial shapes appears,
And, slutt'ring round his temples, deafs his ears.

To De'Afen. v. a. [from deaf.] To deprive of the power of hearing.

hearing. But Salius enters; and exclaiming loud,

For justice deafens, and disturbs the croud. Dryden. From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies, Deafen'd and stunn'd with their promiscuous cries. Addison.

DE'AFLY. adv. [from deaf.]
1. Without fense of sounds.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

De'Afness. n. s. [from deaf.]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence

from their deafness. The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his request, and for his deafness; for had he been able to converse with me, do you think I had amused my time so ill?

Pope.

Unwillingness to hear. I found such a deafness, that no declaration from the bishops cculd take place. DEAL. n. f. [deel, Dutch.] King Charles.

1. Part.

A great deal of that which had been, was now to be re-moved out of the church.

Hooker.

move out of the church.

2. Quantity; degree of more or lefs. It is a general word for expressing much joined with the word great.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of errour more earnest a great deal than, for the most part, sound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which scripture yieldeth.

There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better a great deal for teachers to spend time and labour in.

Hooker.

deal for teachers to spend time and labour in. Hooker .

To weep with them that weep, doth eafe some deal; But forrow, flouted at, is double death. Shake; peare. What a deal of cold butiness doth a man mispend the bet-ter part of life in! In scattering compliments, and tendering Ben. Johnson.

The charge, fome deal thee haply honour may, That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd. Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of their spiritual estate; and, if so, let them rest assured, that they have so much the more reason a great deal to doubt of

The author, who knew that such a design as this could not be carried on without a great deal of artifice and sophistry, has puzzled and perplexed his cause, by throwing his thoughts together in a studied consusion.

Addison.

The art or practice of dealing cards. How can the muse her aid support, Unskill'd in all the terms of art ! Or in harmonious numbers put

The deal, the shuffle, and the cut. Swift.

4. [deyl, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of deal, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwirt my eye, placed in a room; and the clearer daylight was not

only semewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a Boyle on Colours. lovely red.

To DEAL. v. a. [deelen, Dutch.]
L. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out. to thy house. Ijaiah, lviii. 7.

One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. Dryden.
The business of mankind in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is deals them accordingly. Addison's Spectator.

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold And Kome deals out her bleffings and her gold. Had the philosophers and great men of antiquity been pos-fied the art of printing, there is no question but they would have made an advantage of it, in dealing out their Addison's Spectator. lectures to the publick.

If you deal out great quantities of ftrong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk.

To fcatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,

Which Niobe's devoted iffue felt,

When hiffing through the fries, the footband of the footband.

When hiffing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were Dryden's Fables. dealt.

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

i'he nightly mallet deals resounding blows,
'Till the proud battlements her tow'rs inclose.
His lifted arms around his head he throws,
And deals, in whistling air, his empty blows. Gay. Dryden.

To DEAL. v. n.

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.

1. It is enerally better to deal by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third.

Bacon.

This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty.

Decay of Piety.

South. merchants deal but for parcels.

They buy and fell, they deal and traffick.

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that deals between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he Bacon's Esfays. hath in either.

To behave well or ill in any transaction.

I doubt not, if he will deal clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true.

Tillatson.

To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies

Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers,
Are they that I would have thee deal upon.

5. To DEAL by. To treat well or ill. Shakespeare.

Such an one deals not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright.

To have to do with; to be engaged in; to 6. To DEAL in. practife.

Suiters are so distasted with delays and abuses, that plain-

dealing, in denying to deal in fuits at first, is grown not only honourable, but also gracious.

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cause; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have dealt in, though without that success which they proposed themselves in it. proposed themselves in it. Atterbury's Sermons.

Among all fets of authors, there are none who draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political mat-ters.

Addison's Freeholder.

True logick is not that noisy thing that deals all in dispute and wrangling, to which the former ages had debased and con-Watts's Logick.

7. To DEAL with. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themfelves wronged, nor hardly dealt with, to have that which is none of their own given to them. Spen Who then shall guide His people? Who defend? Will they not deal Spenser's Ireland.

Worse with his followers, than with him they dealt? Milton. If a man would have his conscience deal clearly with him, he must deal severely with that. God did not only exercise this providence towards his own

people, but he dealt thus also with other nations. Tillotfon. But I will deal the more civilly with his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead.

Dryden.

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, dealing plainly with me in the matter of my own trifles. Pope. Pope.

Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as of the men, who had been thus dealt with by their country.

8. To DEAL with. To contend with.

If the hated me, I thould know what passion to deal with.

Gentlemen were commanded to remained in the country, to govern the people, easy to be dealt with whilst they stand in fear. Ha, ward.

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to fee

You're not so perfect, but can fail like me: I have no God to deal with.

Dry. I have no God to deal with. Dryden's Aurengzebe.

DEA'LBATE. v. a. [dealbo, Latin.] To whiten; to bleach. Nº XXXVI.

DEALBA'TION. n.f. [dealbatio, Lat.] The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white, which were not so before: a word which is now grown almost into disuse.

All feed is white in vivi arous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold dealbation.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

DE'ALER. n. f. [from deal.]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with these small dealers in wit and learning. to give themselves a title from their first adventure.

 A trader or trafficker.
 Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest dealer is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage.

Gulliver's Travels.

3. A person who deals the cards. DE'ALING. n. s. [from deal.]
1. Practice; action.

What these are! Whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect

Shakesp. Merchant of Venice. The thoughts of others. ment, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, Hooker. they have their judge, who fitteth in heaven.

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's de-fliny: he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all their dealings in this kind.

Raleigh's Essays.

2. Intercourse.

South.

It were to be wished, that men would promote it to the happiness of one another, in all their private dealings, among those who lie more immediately within their influence.

Addison. Measure of treatment; rules by which one treats another.

God's gracious dealings with men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of piety.

Hammond.
Traffick; business.

The doctor must needs die rich; he had great dealings in his way for many years.

Swift's Bickerstoff detected.

DEAMBULA'TION. n. f. [deambulatio, Latin.] The act of

walking abroad. DEA'MBULATORY. adj. [deambulo, Latin.] Relating to the

practice of walking abroad.

Di AN. n f. [decdnus Latin; doyen, French.]

From the Greek word δίκα; in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten canons or prebendaries at least in Ay'iffe's Parergon. fome cathedral church.

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new, (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbeys, transformed from abbot or prior, and convent to dean and chapter) so there are two means of creating these deans; for those of the old soundation are brought to their dignity much like bishops, the king first sending out his Congé d'elire to the chapter, the chapter then chusing, the king yielding his royal affent, and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to instal them. Those of the new soundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patents, wi hout either election or confirmation. This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the dom of the king's chapel, the dean of the Arches the dom of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the dean of Bocking in Cowel. As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in Eng-Effex.

The dean and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use in the church: they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for his government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to preser such to those places who are fit for that purpose.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers. that purpose.

DE'ANERY. n. f. [from dean.]

1. The office of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the deanery of the chapelroyal, he made him his fucceffor in that near attendance upon Clarendon. the king.

2. The revenue of a dean. Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble, Instead of the deans, make the dean'ry double.

3. The house of a dean. Take her by the hand, away with her to the deanery, and dispatch it quickly. Shakefp. Merr; Wives of Windsor.

DE ANSHIP. n. f. [from dean.] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. adj. [beon, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

Your brother Glo'fter hates you.

—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me dear. Shakespeare.

The dear, dear name she bathes in flowing tears,

Hangs o'er the tomb.

Addijon's Ovid. Metam.

And the last jou was dearn than the real.

And the last joy was dearer than the rest.

2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.

What made directors cheat the South sea year?

Pope.

To feed on ven'fon when it fold fo dear.

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a dear year.
4. It seems to be sometimes used in Shakespeare for deer; sad;

hateful; grievous.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies, Whom

Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so dear, Shakefp. Twelfth Night. Hast made thine enemies! Let us return, And strain what other means is left unto us In our dear peril. Shakefp. Timon. Some dear cause Will in concealment wrap me up a-while: When I am known aright, you shall not grieve Lending me this acquaintance. Shakesp. King Lear. Would I had met my dearest foe in heav'n Or ever I had feen that day. Shakesp. Hamlet. Thy other banish'd son, with this dear sight Shakefp. Titus Andronicus. Struck pale and bloodless. DEAR. n. f. A word of endearment. I carried from thee, dear; and my true lip

Shakefp. Coriolanus.

Dryden. Go, dear; each minute does new danger bring. Dryden. See, my dear, How lavish nature has adorn'd the year. Dryden. DE'ARBOUGHT. adj. [dear and bought.] Purchased at an high price. O fleeting joys Of Paradife, dearbought with lafting woe. Milton. Such dearbought bleffings happen ev'ry day, Because we know not for what things to pray. Dryden. Forget not what my ransom cost, Nor let my dearbought foul be lost.

De'Arling. n. f. [now written darling.] Favourite.

They do feed on nectar, heavenly wife,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the rest Roscommon. Of Venus' dearlings, through her bounty bleft. DE'ARLY. adv. [from dear.] Spenser. 1. With great fondness. For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he loved her d arly. Wotton. 2. At an high price. It is rarely bought, and then also bought dearly enough with fuch a fine.

Turnus shall dearly pay for faith forsworn; Bacon. And corps, and swords, and shields on Tyber born.
My father dotes, and let him still dote on; Dryden. He buys his mistress dearly with his throne. Dryden. To DEARN. v. a. [býpnan, Sax. to hide.] To mend cloaths. See DARN. DE'ARNESS. n. f. [from dear.]

1. Fondness; kindness; love.

My brother, I think, he holds you well, and in dearness of heart hath holp to effect your ensuing marriage. Shakespeare.

The whole senate dedicated an altar to friendship, as to a gooddess, in respect of the great dearness of friendship hetween. goddess, in respect of the great dearness of friendship between them to. He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wifely too, must profess all the dearness and friendship, with readiness to serve him. South's Sermons. Scarcity; high price.
 Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is feen in the d.arness of corn.
 DE'ARNLY. adv. [beonn, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unseen. Obsolcte. At last, as chanc'd them by a forrest side To pass, for succour from the scorching ray They heard a rueful voice, that dearnly cry'd With piercing shrieks.

DEARTH. n. f. [from dear.]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear. Spenser. In times of d arth it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. Bacon to Villiers. There have been terrible years dearths of corn, and every place is strewed with beggars; but dearths are common in betplace is strewed with beggars; but dearths are comter climates, and our evils here lie much deeper.

2. Want; need; famine.

Pity the dearth that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time.

Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no dearth.

3. Barrennes; sterility.

They have brought on themselves that dearth. Swift. Shakespeare. Milton. They have brought on themselves that dearth of plot, and narrowness of imagination, which may be observed in all their Dryden on Dramatic Poefy. To DEARTI'CULATE. n. f. [de and articulus, Latin.] joint; to dismember. DEATH. [bea#, Saxon.] Diet. The extinction of life; the departure of the foul from the Hebreus iv. Is

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity death. Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Death, a necessary end,

or death.

Hebrews, ix. 15.

Will come, when it will come. Shakefp. Julius Cafar. He must his act reveal, From the first moment of his vital breath, To his last hour of unrepenting death. Dryden. 2. Mortality; destruction. How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth, In riddles and affairs of death? Shakefp. Macbeth. 3. The state of the dead. In swinish sleep Their drenched natures lie, as in a death. Shakespeare. 4. The manner of dying Thou shalt die the deaths of them that are slain in the midst of the feas. xviii. 8. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton. I had rather be married to a death's head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these.

If I gaze now, 'tis but to see
What manner of death's head 'twill be,
When it is free Shakespeare. From that fresh upper skin; The gazer's joy, and fin.

Suckling.

6. Murder; the act of deftroying life unlawfully.

As in manifesting the sweet influence of his mercy, on the severe stroke of his justice; so in this, not to suffer a man of death to live. Bacon's Eljays. 7. Cause of death.

They cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is ath in the pot.

2 Kings, iv. 40.

He caught his death the last county-fessions, where he would death in the pot. go to fee justice done to a poor widow woman. Addison. 8. Destroyer. All the endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, and be the death of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the last day.

Pope's View of Epic Poetry.

Graphs invisible come wing'd with fire; They hear a dreadful noise, and straight expire.
Sounded at once the bow; and swiftly flies
The feather'd death, and hisses through the skies.
Oft, as in airy rings they skim the heath, Dryden. Dryden. Oft, as in airy rings they is in the death.

The clam'rous plovers feel the leaden death.

Pope.

10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.

We pray that God will keep us from all fin and wickedness, from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death.

Church Catechism. DEATH-BED, n. f. [death and bed ] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal fickness. Sweet foul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy death-bed.

Thy death-bed is no leffer than the land,
Wherein thou lieft in reputation fick. Shakefp. Richard II.
These are such things as a man shall remember with joy upon his death-bed; such as shall chear and warm his heart, even in that last and bitter agony.

Then round our death-bed ev'ry friend should run,
And joyous of our conquest early won.

Dryden's Fables.
A death-bed figure is certainly the most humbling sight in the world.

Collier on the Value of Life.
A death-bed repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a death-Pope. because it is the last thing that we can do. DE'ATHFUL. adj. [death and full.] Full of flaughter; destructive; murderous. Your cruelty was such, as you would spare his life for many deathful torments. Time itself, under the deathful shade of whose wings all things wither, hath wasted that lively virtue of nature in man and beasts, and plants.

Raleigh's History of the World.

Blood, death, and deathful deeds are in that noise, Ruin, destruction at the utmost point.

These eyes behold Milton. The deathful scene; princes on princes roll'd. Pope.

DE'ATHLESS. adj. [from death.] Immortal; neverdying; everlasting.
God hath only immortality, though angels and human souls
Boyle. God hath only immortancy; the Boyle.

be deathlefs.

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that still renew;

For deathlefs laurel is the victor's due.

Faith and hope themselves shall die,

While deathlefs charity remains.

DE'ATHLIKE. adj. [death and like.] Resembling death; still; gloomy; motionless; placid; calm; peaceful; undisturbed; resembling either the horrours or the quietness of death.

Why dost thou let thy brave soul lie suppress.

Undeathlike sumbers, while thy dangers crave.

Crashaw. A waking eye and hand? Crashaw. A deathlike fleep! A gentle wasting to immortal life! Pa On seas, on earth, and all that in them dwell, A deathlike quiet and deep silence fell. Paradife Loft. Waller.

Black

Black melancholy fits, and round her throws A deathlike flumber, and a dread repose. Pope.

DEATH'S-DOOR. [death and door.] A near approach to death;

the gates of death, ωύλαι άδε. It is now a low phrase.

I myself knew a person of great sanctity, who was afflicted to death's-door with a vomiting. Taylor's Worthy Communicant. There was a poor young woman that had brought herself even to death's-door with grief for her sick husband. L'Estrange.

DE'ATHSMAN. n. s. [death and man.] Executioner; hangman; headsman; he that executes the sentence of death.

He's dead; I'm only forry

He had no other deathsman. Shakesp. King Lear.

As deathsmen you have rid this sweet young prince. Shak.

He had no other deathsman.

Shakesp. King Lear.

As deathsmen you have rid this sweet young prince.

Shakesp. King Lear.

Shakesp. King Lear.

Shakesp. King Lear.

An infect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

I'he folemn deathwatch click'd the hour she dy'd. Gay. We learn to prefage approaching death in a family by ravens and little worms, which we therefore call a deathwatch. Watts. To DEA'URATE. v. a. [deauro, Latin.] To gild, or cover with gold.

with gold.

DEAURA'TION. n. f. [from deaurate.] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. n. f. [debacchatia, Latin.] A raging; a

Dist. madness.

To DEBA'RB. adj. [from de and barba, Latin.] To deprive of Diet. his beard.

To DEBARK. v. a. [debarquer, Fr.] To disembark. Dist.
To DEBAR. v. a. [from bar.] To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from any thing; to hinder.

The same boats and the same buildings are found in coun-

tries two thousand miles distant, debarred from all commerce by unpassable mountains, lakes and deserts. Raleigh's Effays. Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd

Labour, as to debar us when we need

Refreshment, whether food, or talk between,

Milton. Food of the mind. Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in laying chains and setters upon us, in debarring us of our wishes, and in crossing our most reasonable desires.
To DEBA'SE. v. u. [from buse.]
1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state. Swift.

Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and sensuality debase Notes on the Odylley. men into beafts.

As much as you raife filver, you debase gold; for they are in the condition of two things, put in opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the other falls.

Locke.

2. To make mean; to degenerate; to fink into meanness; to make despicable

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to debase religion with fuch frivolous disputes.

A man of large possessions has not leisure to consider of every Hooker.

flight expence, and will not debase himself to the management of every trifle. Dryden.

Restraining others, yet himself not free; Made impotent by power, dibas'd by dignity.

Dryden.

3. To fink; to vitiate with meannels.

He ought to be careful of not letting his subject debase his style, and betray him into a meanness of expression. Addison.

To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and debased in the times and troubles of king Stephen.

Hale.

Words so debas'd and hard, no stone Was hard enough to touch them on. Hudibras. Deba's ement. n. f. [from debase.] The act of debasing or degrading.

It is a wretched debasement of that sprightly faculty, the

tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar

Government of the Tongue. Deba'ser. n. f. [from debase.] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that finks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

Deba'table. adj. [from debase.] Disputable; that which is,

or may be, subject to controversy.

The French requested, that the fishing of Tweede, the debatable ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to Hayward.

A DEBA'TE. n. f. [debat, French.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

Another way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in debate, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to affign a better. Locke.

It is to diffuse a light over the understanding, in our enqui-ries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with debate and Watts's Logick. controverfy.

2. A quarrel; a contest.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end To this debate that bleedeth at our doors, We will our youth lead on to higher fields,

And draw no fwords but what are fanctified.
'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a state; Shakespeare.

Betwixt the dearest friends to raise debate.

Dryden.

To DEBA'TE. v. a. [debatre, Fr.] De contravert; to "foute; to contest.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour him'elf, and discover not a fecret to another. Prov. xxv. 9.

He could not dehate any thing without fome commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. Carendon. To DEBA'TE. v. n.

1. To deliberate.

Your fev'ral fuits

Have been confider'd and debated on. Shake peare.

Have been confident a site of the state of the preference of the preference of the sand death with his intimate friends.

Deba'Teful. adj. [from debate.]

1. [Of persons.] Quarressome; contentious.

2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarress.

Deba'Tement. n. s. [from debate.] Contest; controversy.

Without debatement surther, more or less,

He should the bearers put to sudden death.

Shakespeare. He should the bearers put to sudden death. Shakespeare. DEBA'TER. n. s. [from deb. te] A disputant; a controvertist. To DEBA'UCH. [desbaucher, Fr. desacchari, Latin]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to debauch a king to break his laws, and then to feek protection.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar. 2. To corrupt with lewdness.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, insected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn.

Shakesp. Ki

Shakesp. King Lear.

3. To corrupt by intemperance. No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to debauch himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality.

Tillotson's Sermons.

DEBA'UCH. n. f. [from the verb.] A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; .ewdness.

He will for some time contain himself within the bounds of

fobriety; 'till within a little while he recovers his former debauch,

and is well again, and then his appetite returns.

The first physicia s by debauch were made;

Excess began, an: sloth suffains the trade.

Debauche's. n. s. [from desta che, French.] Dryden.

drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

Could we out prevail with the greatest debauchees amongst us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to South's Services.

South's Services.

change their judgments.

Deba'ucher. n. f [from debauch.] One who feduces others to intemperance or lewdness; a corrupter.

Deba uchery. n. f. [from debauch.] The practice of excess;

intemperance; lewdness.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues, hypocrify by sober piety, and debauchery by temperance. Sprati's Sermons.

These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much debauchery as there would be without them.

Swist's Project for the Advancemen of Resigion.

Deba'uchment. n.f. [from debauch.] The ct of debauching or vitiging: corruption

or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens, or the debauchment of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned persons.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

To DEBE'LL.

v. a. [debcl'o, Latin.] To conquer; to overcome in war.

It doth notably fet forth the confent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as me-Bacon's Holy War. ritorious even of divine honour.

Him long of old Thou didst debel, and down from heaven cast

With all his army. Milton's Paradife Regained.

Debella'Tion. n. f. [from debellatio, Lat.; The act of con-

quering in war.

Debe'nture. n. f. [debentur, Latin, from debeo.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

You modern wits, should each man bring his claim,

Have desperate debentures on your frame; And little would be left you, I'm afraid,

If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. Swift. DE'BILE. adj. [debilis, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength; imbecile; impotent.

I have not wash'd my nose that bled,

Or foil'd some debile wretch, which without note

There's many else have done.

Shakesp. Coriolanus.

To DEBILLTATE. v. a. [debilito, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enseeble; to emasculate.

In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, they seemed as weakly to fail as their debilitated posterity ever after.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of ventilating and purifying the blood, and debilitated in attracting nutriment for the parts. Harvey on Consumptions. Debilita'Tion. n. s. [from debilitatio, Latin.] The act of

weakening.

DEC The weakness tarno return any thing of firength, honour, or fafety to the head, but a debilitation and ruin. K. Charles.

DEBI'LITY. n.f. [debilitat, Latin.] Weakness; feebleness;
languor; faintness; imbecillity.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion, And in thy case do glass mine own debility Aliment too vaporous or perspirable will subject it to the inconveniencies of too strong a perspiration, which are debility, faintings, and sometimes sudden death.

DEBONA'IR. adj. [debonnaire, French.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant.

Crying, let be that lady debonair,

Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare

To battle, if thou mean her love to gain.

He met her once a maving. He met her once a maying, There on beds of violets blue, And fresh blown roses wash'd in dew, . Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair, So bucksome, blithe, and debonair.

The nature of the one is debonair and accostable; of the other, retired and supercilious; the one quick and sprightful, Howel's Vocal Forest. the other flow and faturnine. And the that was not only passing fair, But was withal discreet and debonair, Refolv'd the paffive doctrine to fulfil. Dryden. DEBONA'IRLY. adv. [from debonair.] Elegantly; with a gentcel air. DEBT. n. f. [debitum, Latin; dette, French.] 1. That which one man owes to another. There was one that died greatly in debt: well, fays one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world. Bacon's Apophthegms. The debt of ten thousand talents, which the servant owed the king, was no slight ordinary sum. Duppa's Devotions.

To this great loss a sea of tears is due;

But the whole debt not to be paid by you.

Waller. Above a thousand pounds in debt, Takes horse, and in a mighty fret Rides day and night. Swift. 2. That which any one is obliged to do or fuffer. Your fon, my lord, has paid a foldier's debt; He only liv'd but 'till he was a man, Dut like a man he died.

De'Bted. part. [from debt. To Debt is not found.] Indebted;
obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I stand debted to this gentleman.

Shakespeare.

De'Btor. n. f. [debitor, Lat.] De'BTOR. n. f. [debitor, Lat.]

1. He that owes fomething to another.

I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wife and to the unwife. Rom. i. 14. The case of debtors in Rome, for the first four centuries, was, after the fet time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's flave. Swift. 2. One that owes money. I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully reft debter for the first.

If he his ample palm Shakespeare.

Should hap'ly on ill-fated shoulder lay
Of debtor, strait his body, to the touch
Obsequious, as whilom knights were wont,
To some enchanted castle is convey'd.
There dy'd my father, no man's debtor;
And there I'll die, nor worse, nor better. Philips: Pope. 3. One fide of an account book.

When I look upon the delter fide, I find fuch innumerable

articles, that I want arithmetick to cast them up; but when I look upon the creditor fide, I find little more than blank Addison's Spectator. DEBULLI'TION. n. f. [debullitio, Lat.] A bubbling or feething Diet.

DECACU'MINATED. adj. [decacuminatus, Latin.] Having the top cut off. De'CADE. n. f. [δέκα, Gr. decas, Latin.] The sum of ten; a

number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of some days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole Olympiads, and divers decades of years.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. We make cycles and periods of years; as decades, centuries,

and chiliads, chiefly for the use of computations in history,

All rank'd by ten; whole decades, when they dine,

Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine.

Deca'dency. n.f. [decadence, Fr.] Decay; fall.

De'cagon. n.f. [from δ'xα, ten, and γωνια, a corner.] A

plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

De'calogue. n.f. [δεκαλογ, Greek] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the decalogue, and other parts of facred writ.

Hammond.

To DECA'NIP. v. n. [d.cameer, French.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT. n. f. [from decamp.] The act of shifting the camp.
To DECA'NT. v. a. [decanto, Lat. decanter, Fr.] To pour

off gently by inclination.

Take aqua fortis, and dissolve it in ordinary coined filver, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then decant or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear.

Boyle.

They attend him daily as their chief,

Decant his wine and carve his beef. Swift. DECANTA'TION. n. f. [decantation, Fr.] The act of decanting, or pouring off clear.

DECA'NTER. n. f. [from decant.] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

To DECA'PITATE. v. a. [decapito, Latin.] To behead.

To DECA'Y. v. n. [decheoir, Fr. from de and cadere, Latin.]

To lose excellence; to decline from the state of persection; to

be gradually impaired. The monarch oak

Three centuries grows, and three he stays Supreme in state, and in three more decays. Dryden.

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away; So dies her love, and so my hopes decay. To DECA'Y. v. a. To impair; to bring to decay. Pope.

Infirmity, that decays the wife, doth ever make better the Shakeip. Tweifth Night. Cut off a stock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrefy, to fee whether it will decay the rest of the stock.

Bacon's Natural History. He was of a very small and decayed fortune, and of no good education. Ciarendon.

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove Dryden:

Their former beauty by your former love.
In Spain our fprings, like old mens children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy. Dryden. It is so ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the Addison's Guardian.

foul decays the body.

DECA'Y. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection; state of diminution.

What comfort to this great decay may come, sall be applied.

Shakefp. King Lear.
She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides Shall be applied.

Her decays very well.

And those decays, to speak the naked truth,

Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. Denham.

By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in solids, motion is much more act to be lost than got, and is always upon the decay. Newton.

Each may seel encreases and decays,

And see now clearer and now darker days.

Pope.

Pope.

And see now clearer and now darker days.

Taught half by reason, half by mere decay,

To welcome death, and calmly pass away.

The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think, that whatever is called old must have the decay of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rotten-3. Declenfion from prosperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with Levit. xxv. 35. thee, then thou shalt relieve him.

I am the very man, That, from your first of difference and decay,
Have follow'd your sad steps. Shakesp. King La
DECA'YER. n. s. [from decay.] That which causes decay.
Your water is a fore decayer of your whorson dead body. Shakefp. King Lear.

DECE'ASE. n.f. [decessus, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's decease, divided unto all his children; in some, all descendeth to the eldeft fon.

To DECE'ASE. v. n. [decedo, Lat.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is deceas'd to-night.

Shakef; eare. You shall die

Twice now, where others, that mortality
In her fair arms holds, shall but once decease.
His latest victories still thickest came, Chapman.

As, near the centre, motion doth increase:

'Till he, pres'd down by his own weighty name,

Did like the westal, under spoils decease.

Dryden.

Did, like the veftal, under spoils decease.

Dryd.n.

DEC'EIT. n. s. [deceptio, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falshood is

made to pass for truth. My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter Job, xxvii. 4.

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand

Springs not from Edward's well mean honest love,
But from decrit, bred by necessity.

3. [In law.] A subtile wily shift or devise; all manner of crast, subtilty, guile, fraud, wiliness, slightness, cunning, covin, collusion, practice and offence, used to deceive another man by any means, which hash no other process or particular pages but any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. DECE'ITFUL.

Pope:

DEC DECEITFUL. adj. [deceit and full.] Fraudulent; full of de-I grant him bloody, Luxurious, avaritious, false, deceitful, Sudden, malicious, fmacking of ev'ry fin That has a name.

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,

And fortune smil'd, deceitful, on her birth.

Thomson.

Dece'itfully. adv. [from deceitful.] Fraudulently; with

deceit. Exercise of form may be deceitfully dispatched of course:

DECE'ITFULNESS: n. f. [from deceitful.] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, choke the word; and he becometh unfruitful. Matthew.

DECE'IVABLE. adj. [from deceive.]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.

Man was not only deceivable in his integrity; but the angels light in all their clarity. Brown's Vulgar Errours. of light in all their clarity. How would thou use me now, blind, and thereby Deceivable, in most things as a child

Helples; hence easily contemn'd and scorn'd, And last neglected. Milton.

2. Subject to produce errour; deceitful.

It is good to confider of deformity, not as a fign, which is more deceivable, but as a cause which seldom faileth of the Bacon.

He received nothing but fair promifes, which proved deceivable. Hayward. O'everfailing trust

In mortal strength! And oh, what not in man Deceivable and vain? Milton. DECE'IVABLENESS. n. f. [from deceivable.] Liableness to be deceived.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and deceivableness.

Government of the Tongue.

To DECE'IVE. v. a. [decipio, Latin.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into errour; to impose upon.

Some have been apt to be deceived into an opinion, that

there was a natural or divine right of primogeniture to both estate and power.

To delude by firatagem.

To cut off from expectation.

The Turkish general, deceived of his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off.

Knolles.

The happy day approach'd, nor are my fears deceiv'd. Dryd.

4. To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,

But the weak voice deceiv'd their gasping throats. Dryden.

Deceiver. n. s. [from deceive.] One that leads another into errour; a cheat.

Sigh no more ledices.

Sigh no more, Jadies, figh no more;

Men were deceivers ever;
One foot in fea, and one on shore;
To one thing constant never.
As for his dismission out of France, they interpreted it not as if he were detected, or neglected for a counterfeit de-Bacon.

Those voices, actions or gestures, which men have not by any compact agreed to make the instruments of conveying their thoughts one to another, are not the proper instruments of deceiving, fo as to denominate the perfon using them a lyar or deceiver.

It is to be admired how any deceiver can be fo weak to foretel things near at hand, when a very few months must of necessity discover the imposture. Swift.

Adieu, the heart-expanding bowl, And all the kind deceivers of the foul.

Pope.

Dece'mber. n. f. [december, Latin.] The last month of the year; but named december, or the tenth month, when the year

began in March.

Men are April when they woo, and December when they Shakespeare. Shakespeare.

What should we speak of,

When we are old as you? When we shall hear The rain and wind beat dark December. Shakespeare. Ten feet in DECE'MPEDAL. adj. [from decempeda, Latin.] Diet. length.

DECE'MVIRATE. n. f. [decemviratus, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth instead of consuls. Their authority fublished only two years.

DE CENCE.

DE CENCY.

In. f. [decence, French; decet, Latin.]

Those thousand decencies, that daily flow

From all her words and actions. Milton. In good works there may be goodness in the general; but decency and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing the good. · Spratt.

Were the offices of religion fript of all the external de-cencies of worship, they would not make a due impression on the minds of those who assist at them.

Atterbury:

She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;

But never, never reached gen'rous thought: Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour, Content to dwell in decen ies for ever.

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.

And must I own, she said, my secret smart?

What with more de en e were in sience kept. Dryden. The next confideration, immediately subsequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of decen y or indecency, that which becomes or mifbecomes.

Sentiments which raise laughter, can very seldom be admitted with any decency into an heroick poem.

Addison.

3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity.
Immodest words admit of no defence;

For want of decen y is want of fense.

DECE'NNIAL. adj. [from decennium, Latin.] What continues

for the space of ten years.

Decenno'val. adj. [de. cm and novem, Latin.] Relating
Decenno'vary. to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponesian war, conflituted a decennoval circle, or of nineteen years; the fame which we now call the golden number.

Holder.

Seven months are retrenched in this whole de ennovary progress of the epacts, to reduce the accounts of her motion and place to those of the sun.

Holder.

DE'CENT. adj. [decens, Lat.] Becoming; fit; fuitable:

Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be desent; that is, in their due place, and but moderately used:

DE'CENTLY. adv. [from de ent.] In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour; without meanners or oftentation.

They could not desent results results assistance to a person who

They could not desently refuse affistance to a perion, who had punished those who had insulted their relation. Broome: Broome:

Without immodesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,

Like falling Cælar, de ently to die. Dryden.

He performs what friendship, justice, truth require;
What could be more, but decently retire?

Swift:

DECEPTIBI'L.TY. n. f. [from de eit.] Liableness to be deceived.

Some errors are so fleshed in us, that they maintain their interest upon the de eptibitity of our decayed natures. DECE'PTIBLE. adj. [from deceit.] Liable to be deceived; open to imposture; subject to fraud.

The first and father cause of common errour, is the common infirmity of human nature; of whose de eptible condi-tion, perhaps, there should not need any other eviction than the frequent errours we shall ourselves commit. Brown.

DECEPTION. n. f. [deceptio, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by advenient de eption. Brown's Vulg. Err.

All deception is a misapplying of those signs, which, by compact or institution, were made the means of meh's signifying or conveying their thoughts.

2. The state of being deceived.

Reason, not impossibly, may meet

Reason, not impossibly, may meet

Some specious object by the soe suborn'd,
And fall into deception, unaware.

Dece'ptious. adj. [from de eit.] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears; Milton

As if those organs had de eptious functions, Created only to calumniate.

Shakespeare. DECE'PTIVE. adj. [from deceit.] Having the power of deceiving. DECE PTORY. adj. [from deceit.] Containing means of deceit. Di. DECE RPT. adj. [decerptus, Lat.] Diminished; taken off. Diet. Dece RPTIBLE. adj. [decerpo, Latin.] That may be taken

off.

DECE'RPTION. n. f. [from decerpt.] The act of leffening, or Diet.

DECERTA'TION. n. f. [de ertatio, Latin.] A contention; a ftriving; a dispute.

DECE'SSION. n. f. [decessio, Latin.] A departure; a going

To DECHARM. v. a. [decharmer, French.] To counteract a charm; to difinchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physick; he was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft.

To DECIDE. v. a. [decido, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine:

The day approach'd when fortune should decide

Th' important processing and give the heids.

Th' important enterprize, and give the bride. Dryden.

2. To determine a question or dispute. In council oft, and oft in battle tried Betwixt thy master and the world decide.

Glan:ille. Who

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree,
And soundest catuists doubt?

DE'CIDENCE. n. s. [decido, Latin.]

1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.

2. The act of falling away.

Men observing the decidence of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively renew-eth again. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

DECI'DER. n. f. [from decide.]
1. One who determines causes.

I cannot think that a jester or a monkey, a droll or a pup-pet, can be proper judges or deciders of controversy. Watts. It is said that the man is no ill decider in common cases of property, where party is out of the question. Swift.

2. One who determines quarrels.
DECl'DUOUS. adj. [deciduus, Latin.] Falling; not perennial; not lasting through the year.

In botany the perianthium, or calyx, is deciduous with the flower. fall; DECI'DUOUSNESS. n. f. [from deciduous.] Aptness to

quality of fading once a year.

De'cimal. adj. [decimus, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multi-

plied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four and twenty decimal progressions, without confu-

To DE'CIMATE. v. a. [decimus, Latin.] To tithe; to take

DECIMATION. n. f. [from decimate.]

1. A tithing; a felection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.

2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.

By decimation, and a tithed death, Take thou the destin'd tenth. A decimation I will strictly make Shakespeare. Of all who my Charinus did forfake;

And of each legion each centurion shall die.
To DECI'PHER. v. a. [de. hiffrer, French.]
1. To explain that which is written in ciphers. Dryden.

Zelmane, that had the same character in her heart, could cassly decipher it; and therefore, to keep him the longer in speech, desired to know the conclusion of the matter, and how the honest Dametas was escaped.

Assurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God has vouchfased to decipher it.

South.

God has vouchfated to decipher it.

2. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horrour on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath, and decipher eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. South.

Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure, deciphered unto him, in the tables of his laws.

him, in the tables of his laws.

3. To flamp; to characterife; to mark.
You are both decipher'd
For villains mark'd with rape. For villains mark'd with rape.

Shakespeare.

To unfold; to unravel; as, to decipher a perplexed affair.

DECI'PHERER. n. s. s. [from decipher.] One who explains

writings in cypher.

DECI'SION. n. f. [from decide.] 1. Determination of a difference.

Pleafure and revenge

Have ears more deaf than adders, to the voice

Of any true decision. Shakespeare.

The great number of the undertakers, the worth of some

of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a decision, are fure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. Woodward.

War is a direct appeal to God for the decision of some dispute, which can by no other means be possibly determined. Atterbury.

2. Determination of an event.

The time approaches,

That will with due decision make us know

What we shall say we have, and what we owe. Their arms are to the last decision bent, Shakesp.

And fortune labours with the vast event Dryden. 3. It is used in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECISIVE. adj. [from decide.]
1. Having the power of determining any difference.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly deci-five in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breatt, and threngthens him much in his opinion.

Atterbury.

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their fide, and decifive of the controverfy between vice and

Rogers.

2. Having the power of fettling any event.

For on th' event,

Decisive of this bloody day, depends The fate of kingdoms.

Philips.

DECI'SIVELY. adv. [from decifive.] In a conclusive manner.
DECI'SIVENESS. n. f. [from decifive.] The power of terminating any difference, or fettling an event.
DECI'SORY. adj. [from decide.] Able to determine or decide.
To DECK. v. a. [decken, Dutch.]
1. To cover; to overspread.
Ye miss and exhalations, that now rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
'Till the sun paint your fleecy skirts with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author, rise!
Whether to deck with clouds th'uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling, still advance his praise.

Mitton. Rifing or falling, still advance his praise.

2. To dress; to array. Sweet ornament! that decks a thing divine. Shakespearc. Long may'ft thou live to wail thy children's loss, And see another, as I see thee now,

Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine.

She sets to work millions of spinning worms, Shakefp.

Miiton.

That in their green shops weave the smooth-hair'd filk, To deck her sons. Milton.

3. To adorn; to embellish.

But direful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom,

Fit to adorn the head, and deck the dreary tomb.

Now the dew with spangles deck'd the ground,

A sweeter spot of earth was never found. Spenfer.

Dryden: The god shall to his vot'ries tell

Each confcious tear, each blushing grace,
That deck'd dear Eloifa's face.

Deck. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ship.

Her keel plows hell,

Prior.

And deck knocks heaven. B. Johnson. We have also raised our second decks, and given more vent thereby to our ordnance, trying on our nether overloop. Ralei. If any, born and bred under deck, had no other information but what sense affords, he would be of opinion that the Glanville.

fhip was as stable as a house.

On high rais'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go. Dryden. Day to night they bring,

With hymns and peans, to the Bowyer king:
At fun-fet to their fhip they make return,
And snore secure on decks 'till rosy morn.

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.
Besides gems, many other fort of stones are regularly figured: the Amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a deck of cards.

Grew.

DE'CKER. n. f. [from deck.] A dreffer; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer.

To DECLA'IM. v. n. [declamo, Latin.] To harangue; to

speak to the passions; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations.

What are his mischiefs, conful? You declaim

Against his manners, and corrupt your own. B. Johnson. The splendid declaimings of novices and men of heat. South. B. Johnson. It is usual for masters to make their boys declaim on both

Dress up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and declaim aloud on the praise of goodness.

Watts.

One who makes speeches DECLA'IMER. n. f. [from declaim.] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

Your Salamander is a perpetual declaimer against jealousy.

DECLAMA'TION. n. f. [declamatio, Latin.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech; a piece of rhetorick.

The cause why declamations prevail so greatly, is, for that men fuffer themselves to be deluded. Thou may'ft forgive his anger, while thou makeft use of the plainness of his declamation.

Taylor.

DECLAMA'TOR. n. f. [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician.

This as while suspended his interment, and became a

declamatory theme amongst the religious men of that age.

2. Appealing to the passions.

He has run himself into his old declamatory way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet. Dryden.

Decla'rable. adj. [from declare.] Capable of proof.

This is declarable from the best writers. Brown's Vulg. Err.

Declaration. n. f. [from declare.]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; oral expression; publication.

His promises are nothing else but declarations, what God will do for the good of men.

Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections

. tions

tions of the mind, yet the dectaration of them, who brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards. South.

There are no where so plain and full declarations of his mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the Tillotson.

An explanation of fomething doubtful. Obfolete.

[In law.] Declaration (declaratio) is properly the shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions. Cowel. DECLA'RATIVE. adj. [from declare.] Making declaration; explanatory.

The names of things should be always taken from some-

thing observably declarative of their form or nature. Grew.

2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the vox populi, so declarative on the

fame fide.

DECLA'RATORILY. adv. [from declaratory.] In the form of a declaration; not promissively; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both declaratorily confirmed the same.

Brown.

DECLA'RATORY. adj. [from declare.] Affirmative; expressive;

not decretory; not promissory.

These bleffings are not only declaratory of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the na-

and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing.

To DECLA'RE. v. a. [declare, Latin.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity.

To declare this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth.

Boyle on Colours.

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It hath been declared unto some of you, that there are contentions among you.

tentions among you.

The fun by certain figns declares,

Both when the South projects a fformy day, And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away Dryden's Virg.

3. To publish; to proclaim.

3. To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathens.

4. To shew in open view.

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to declare ourselves.

Maddison.

To Declare. v. n. To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion; some favour or opposition.

The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and declaring against them.

Taylor.

and declaring against them.

Taylor.

God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world, there being fomething fixed in the nature of men that

will be fure to testify and declare for him.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;

And then come smiling, and declare for fate.

Declarement. n. f. [from declare.] Discovery; declara-

DECLA'REMENT. n. f. [from aectare.] Discovery; declaration; testimony.

Crystal will calify into electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed, which is a declarement of very different parts. Brown.

DECLE'RER. n. f. [from declare.] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION. n. f. [declinatio, Latin.]

I. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.

A beauty-waining and diffressed widow,

Ev'n in the afternoon of her best days,

Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts,

To base declension.

Shakespeare. Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declensions of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same

2. Declination ; descent. We may reasonably allow as much for the declension of the land from that place to the fea, as for the immediate height of Burnet's Theory.

the mountain.

Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.

Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing.

Clarke's Latin Grammar:

DECLI'NABLE. adj. [from decline.] Having variety of terminations; as, a declinable noun.

DECLINATION. n. f. [declinatio, Latin.]

1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; decay.

The queen, hearing of the declination of a monarchy, took it (o ill, as the would never after hear of his fuit.

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime; Bacon.

And Summer, though it be less gay, Yet is not look'd on as a time

Of declination or decay.

The act of bending down; as, a declination of the head.

Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Supposing there were a declination of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and so there will be no more concourse than if they did perpendicu-

larly descend.

Ray.

This declination of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. Bentley.

4: Variation from a fixed point.

There is no declination of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have afferted:

Wondward. Woodward.

5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true

meridian of any place to the East or West.

[In astronomy.] The declination of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator.

[In grammar.] The declension or instexion of a noun through

its various terminations.

8. Declination of a Plane [in dialling], is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the East or West; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the Harris. Harris

DECLINATORY. \ n. f. [from decline.] An inftrument in dial-DECLI'NATORY. \ ling, by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined. Chambers:

There are feveral ways to know the feveral planes; but the readieft is by an inftrument called a declinatory; fitted to the variation of your place.

Moxon.

variation of your place.
To DECLI'NE. v. n. [declino, Latin.]
1. To lean downward.

And then with kind embracements, tempting kiffes, And with declining head into his bosom,

Shakefpeares

Spenfers

Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to decline after many, to wrest judgment. Ex. xxiii. 2.

To flun; to avoid to do any thing.
To fink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers declining, the father should be as a ward to the fon.

They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know What's done i' th' Capitol; who's like to rise, Who thrives, and who declines.

Shakespeare.

Sometimes nations will decline so low From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong, But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,

Deprives them of their outward liberty.

That empire must decline, Milton.

Whose chief support and sinews are of coin.
And nature, which all acts of life designs, Waller:

Not like ill poets, in the last declines.

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears; Denham: Dryden.

He looks the prop of my declining years!

Next that, is when autumnal warmth declines 3

E'er heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun,
Or Capricorn admits the Winter fun.
Faith and morality are declined among us.
God, in his wisdom, hath been pleased to load our declining years with many sufferings, with diseases, and decays of na-Swift.

To DECLINE. v.a.

1. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Phoebus' gan decline in hafte, His weary waggon to the western vale. And leaves the semblance of a lover,

And leaves the lemblance of a lover, fixt
In melancholy deep, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes.

Thomson.

Thomson.

Thomson.

Thomson.

Thomson.

Thomson.

Thomson.

Thomson.

Clarendon.

Since the muses do invoke my pow'r,
I shall no more decline that sacred bow'r,
Where Clarendon their great mistress. Walter.

Where Gloriana, their great mistres, lies. Though I the business did decline, Waller.

Yet I contriv'd the whole defign, And fent them their petition.

Denham:
If it should be said, that these minute bodies are indissoluble, because it is their nature to be so, that would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to decline

Could her mind have been captivated with the glories of this world, she had them all laid before her; but she generously declined them, because she saw the acceptance of them.

was inconsistent with religion.

Whatever they judged to be most agreeable, or disagreeable, they would pursue or decline.

Atterbury.

3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.
You decline musa, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation.

Watts.

Decline. n. s. [from the verb.] The state of tendency to the worse; diminution; decay. Contrary to increase, improvement, or elevation.

Thy rife of fortune did I only wed;

The or fortune did I only wed;
From its decline, determin'd to recede.

Those fathers lived in the decline of literature.

DECLIVITY. n. s. [declivis, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent; not precipitous or perpendicular: the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers will not flow, unless upon declivity, and their

fources

fources be raifed above the earth's ordinary furface, so that they may run upon a descent. Woodward. I found myself within my depth; and the declivity was so fmall, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore.

Gulliver's Travels. DECLI'vous. adj. [declivis, Lat.] Gradually descending; not precipitous; not perdendicularly sinking: the contrary to ac-

clivous; moderately steep.

To DECO'CT. v. a. [decoquo decostum, Latin.]

To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.

To digest by the heat of the stomach.

There she decosts, and doth the food prepare;
There she distributes it to ev'ry vein,
There she expels what she may fitly spare.

To boil in water, so as to draw the strength or virtue of any

The longer malt or herbs are decosted in liquor, the clearer Bacon.

To boil up to a confistence; to strengthen or invigorate by

Can fodden water, their barley-broth, Decost their cold blood to fuch valiant heat.

Shakefp.

Decost their cold blood to fuch valiant heat.

Shakefp.

Decost their cold blood to fuch valiant heat.

Decost the state of the state of the greater is the part of the gross body that goeth into the liquor; but in decostion, though more goeth forth, we it either purgeth at the top, or settleth

more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or fettleth at the bottom. Bacon.

A preparation made by boiling in water.
 They distil their husbands lands

In de. octions; and are mann'd

With ten emp'ricks, in their chamber

Lying for the spirit of amber.

Ben. Johnson.

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called

Arbuthnot.

the decoction of the plant.

DECO'CTURE. n. f. [from decoct.] A fubstance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLA'TION. n. f. [decollatio, Lat.] The act of beheading.

He, by a decollation of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immoderacy thereof, deftroyed his justice. Brown.

DECOMPO'SITE. adj. [decompositus, Latin.] Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be some compositions of them already observed.

Bacon.

DECOMPOSITION. n. f. [decompositus, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

We consider what happens in the compositions and decom-

positions of saline particles.

To DECOMPOUND. v. a. [decompone, Latin.] To compose of things already compounded; to compound a fecond time; to form by a second composition.

Nature herself doth in the bowels of the earth make decomounded bodies, as we see in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in

fulphur itself.

Boyle.

When a word stands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and decompounded, it is not easy for men to form and retain that idea exactly.

If the violet, blue and green, be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red, will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, decompound a white. Newton's Opt.

DECOMPOUND. adj. [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time.

The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they mentary parts extracted out of the body of mercury. are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, decompound bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or

other additaments employed to disguise it. Boyle.

No body should use any compound or decompound of the substantial verbs, but as they are read in the common conju-Arbuthnot and Pope.

DE'CORAMENT. n. f. [from decorate.] Ornament; embellish-

To DE'CORATE. v. a. [decoro, Latin.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORA'TION. n. f. [from decorate.] Ornament; embellish-

ment; added beauty.

The enfigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; such as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, and to war.

This helm and heavy buckler I can spare, Dryden.

As only decorations of the war:

So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. Dryden. DECORA'TOR. n. f. [from decorate.] An adorner; an embellisher. Deco'Rous. adj. [decorus, Latin.] Decent; suitable to a cha-

racter; becoming; proper; befitting; feemly.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should im-

mediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister.

Ray on the Creation

Ray on the Creation.

To DECORTICATE. v. a. [decortico, Latin.] To divest of the bark or husk; to husk; to peel; to strip.

Take great barley, dried and decorticated, after it is well washed, and boil it in water.

DECORTICATION. n. s. [from decorticate.] The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM. n. s. [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness; contrary to levity; seemliness.

If your master

Would have a queen his beggar, you must tell him, That majesty, to keep decorum, must

That majesty, to keep decorum, must No less beg than a kingdom.

Shakespeare. I am far from suspecting simplicity, which is bold to trespass in points of decorum. Wotton.

Beyond the fix'd and fettled rules Of vice and virtue in the schools, The better fort should fet before 'em

A grace, a manner, a decorum.

Prior.

Gentlemen of the army should be, at least, obliged to external decorum: a profligate life and character should not be a means of advancement. Swift.

He kept with princes due decorum; Yet never stood in awe before 'em.

Swift. To DECOY. v. a. [from keey, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap; to draw into a finare.

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to decay her

companions into the fnare. L'Estrange.

De oy'd by the fantastic blaze, Now loft, and now renew'd, he finks absorpt,

Rider and horse. Thomfon. DECO'Y. n. f. [from the verb.] Allurement to mischiefs;

The devil could never have had fuch numbers, had he not used some as decoys to ensure others. Government of the Tongue.

These exuberant productions of the earth became a continual decoy and fnare: they only excited and fomented lufts.

Woodward. An old dramdrinker is the devil's decoy. Berkley.

DECOYDUCK. n.f. A duck that lures others.

There is likewise a fort of ducks, called decoyducks, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them.

Mortimer's Husb.

To DECRE'ASE. v. n. [descressoo, Latin.] To grow less; to be diminished.

From the moon is the fign of feasts, a light that decreaseth in her perfection. Unto fifty years the heart annually increaseth the weight of

one drachm; after which, in the fame proportion, it de-It is to be observed, that when the sun comes to his tro-

picks, days increase and decrease but a very little for a great while together. Newton.

To Decre Ase. v. a. To make less; to diminish.
He did dishonourable find

Those articles, which did our state decrease. Nor cherish'd they relations poor,

That might decrease their present store. Prior. Heat increases the fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, bal-fam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance. Newt. Decrease. n. s. [from the verb.] The state of growing less; decay.

By weak'ning toil, and hoary age o'ercome, See thy decrease, and hasten to thy tomb. Prior-2. The wain ; the time when the visible face of the moon grows

less. See in what time the feeds, fet in the increase of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that

are fet in the decrease of the moon.

To DECRE'E. v. n. [decretum, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to establish by law; to determine; to refolve.

They shall see the end of the wise, and shall not understand what God in his counsel hath decreed of him. Wifd. iv.

Father eternal! Thine is to decree; Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will.

Milton's Paradife Loft. Had heav'n decreed that I should life enjoy,

Had heav'n aecreea that I mould the enjoy,
Heav'n had decreed to fave unhappy Troy.

To Decre'e. v. a. To doom or affign by a decree.
Thou shalt also decree a thing, and it shall be established. Job:
The king their father,
On just and weighty reasons, has decreed

Rowe.

His sceptre to the younger.

DECRE'E. n. f. [de:retum, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law. If you deny me, fie upon your law!

There is no force in the decrees of Venice. Shakespeare.
There went a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the There is no force in the decrees of Venice. worldshould be taxed. Luke.

Are

Rowe.

Daniel.

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjust decree, No more our houses and our homes to see? The supreme Being is sovereignly good; he rewards the just, and punishes the unjust; and the folly of man, and not the decree of heaven, is the cause of human calamity. Broome. 2. An established rule.

When he made a decree for the rain, and a way for the

lightning of the thunder. Job, xxviii. 26.

3. A determination of a fuit, or litigated cause.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon.

Aylisse's Parergon:

DE'CREMENT. n. f. [decrementum, Latin.] Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing.

Upon the tropick, and first descension from our solstice,

we are scarce sensible of declination; but declining farther-our decrement accelerates: we set apace, and in our last days precipitate into our graves.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. precipitate into our graves.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, fuffer a continual decrement, and grow lower and lower. Woodw. DECREYPIT. adj. [decrepitus, Latin.] Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay.

Decrepit miser! base, ignoble wretch! Shakespeare.

These years were short of many mens lives in this decrepit age of the world, wherein many exceed fourscore, and some

Raleigh. an hundred years.

This pope is decrepit, and the bell goeth for him: take order that there be chosen a pope of fresh year.

Bacon.

Decrepit superstition, and such as had their nativity in times beyond all history, are fresh in the observation of many heads.

And from the North to call. And from the North to call

Decrepit winter.
Who this observes, may in his body find Milton.

Denham.

Decrepit age, but never in his mind.

Propp'd on his flaff, and stooping as he goes,

A painted mitre shades his furrow'd brows;

The god, in the decrepit form array'd,

The gardens enter'd, and the fruits survey'd.

The charge of witchcrast inspires people with a malevolence towards those poor decrepit parts of our species, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage. Addif.

To DECRE/PITATE. v. a. [decrepo, Latin.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although decrepitated.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although decrepitated.

Decrepita'tion. n. f. [from decrepitate.] The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible

DECRE'PITNESS. \ n. f. [from decrepit.] The last stage of de-DECRE'PITUDE. \ cay; the last effects of old age. Mother earth, in this her barrenness and decrepitness of age, can procreate such swarms of curious engines.

Decre'scent. adj. [from decrescents, Latin.] Growing less;
being in a state of decrease.

DE'GRETAL. adj. [decretum, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree;

containing a decree.

A decretal episse is that which the pope decrees either by himself, or else by the advice of his cardinals; and this must be on his being consulted by some particular person or persons Ayliffe's Parergon. thereon.

DE'CRETAL. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

The fecond room, whose walls

Were painted fair with memorable gefts, Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals,

Of commonwealths, of states, of policy,
Of law, of judgments, and of decretals.

The collection of the pope's decrees.

Traditions and decretals were made of equal force, and as authentical as the facred charter itself.

DE'CRETIST. n. f. [from decree.] One that studies or professes the knowledge of the decretal.

The decretists had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa.

Aylisse.

DECRETORY. adj. [from decree.]

1. Judicial; definitive.

There are lenitives that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning fentence.

2. Critical; in which there is some definitive event.

The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or decret.ry days, depend on that Brown's Vulgar Errours.

DECRI'AL. n. f. [from decry.] Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation; concurrence in censuring any thing.

To DECRY. v. a. [decrier, French] To censure; to blame

clamproufly; to clamour against.

Malice in criticks reigns so high,

That for small errours they whole plays decry. Dryden.

Those measures which are extolled by one half of the Those measures which are catholic Addison.

Addison.

They applied themselves to lessen their authority, decryed Rogers.

Rogers.

them as hard and unceceffary reftrains. Rogers.

Quacks and imposters are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and decry others cheats only to make more way for their own.

DECU'MBENCE. ? n. f. [decumb, Latin.] The act of lying DECUM'BENCY. } down; the posture of lying down.

This must come to 1 as, if we hold op nion they lie not down, and enjoy no decumben e at all; for station is properly no rest, but one kind of motion.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Not confidering the ancient manner of decumben y, he imputed this gesture of the beloved disciple unto rust.city, or an act of incivility.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

DECU'MEITURE. n. f. [from decumbo, Latin.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

2. [In astrology.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are disease. covered.

If but a mile she travel out of town, The planetary hour must first be known, And lucky moment: if her eye but akes,

Or itches, its decumbiture she takes. Dryden. DE'CUPLE. adj. [decuplus, Latin.] Tensold; the same number

ten times repeated.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the fole of the foot, is decuple unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breast and the spine. Broun's Vul. Err.

Supposing there be a thousand forts of infects in this island, if the same proportion holds between the infects of England and of the rest of the world, as between plants domestick and exotick, that is near a decuple, the species of insects will amount to ten thousand.

Ray.

DECU'RION. n. f. [decurio, Lat.] A commander over ten; an officer subordinate to the centurion.

He instituted decurions through both these colonies, that is,

one over every ten families.

DECU'RSION. n. f. [decurfus, Lat.] The act of running down.

What is decay'd by that decurfus of waters, is supplied by the terrene fæces which water brings. DECURTATION. n. f. [decurtatio, Latin.] The act of cutting

fhort, or fhortening.
To DECU'SSATE. v. a. [decuffo, Latin.] To interfect at

acute angles. This it performs by the action of a notable muscle on each

fide, of a great length, having the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, decufating one another longways. Ray.

DECUSSA'TION. n. J. [from decufate.] The act of croffing; state of being croffed at unequal angles.

Though there be decuffation of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina, or bottom

of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural posture.

To DEDE'CORATE. v. a. [dedecoro, Latin.] To disgrace;

to bring a reproach upon.

Dedecoration. n. f. [from dedecorate.] The act of dif-

gracing; difgrace. DEDE'COROUS. adj. [dedecus, Lat.] Difgraceful; reproachful; shameful.

DEDENTI'TION. n. f. [de and dentitio, Lat.] Loss or shedding of the teeth.

Solon divided it into ten septenaries, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutation: in the first is dedentition, or falling of teeth. Brown's Vulgar Errours. To DEDICATE. v. a. [dedico, Latin.]

1. To devote to some divine power; to consecrate and set apart

to facred uses.

A pleasant grove
Was shot up high, full of the stately tree
That dedicated is to olympick Jove,

That dedicated is to orympies.

And to his fon Alcides, when as he
Gain'd in Nemea goodly victory.

Spenfer.

The princes offered for dedicating the altar, in the day that
Num. vii. 10. it was anointed. Warn'd by the feer, to her offended name

We rais'd, and dedicate this wond'rous frame. Dryden.

2. To appropriate folemnly to any person or purpose. There cannot be

That vulture in you to devour so many,

Shakespeare.

As will to greatness dedicate themselves.

Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace
Salutes you all: this night he dedicates
To fair content and you.

Shakespeare. He went to learn the profession of a soldier, to which he had dedicated himself.

Clarend.n. Clarend.n.

Bid her instant wed,

And quiet dedicate her remnant life To the just duties of an humble wife.

Prior.

3. To inscribe to a patron. He compiled ten elegant books, and dedicated them to the lord Burghley. Peacham.

Nº XXXVII.

6 L

DEDICATE.

DF'DICATE. adj. [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedi-

cated; appropriate.

Prayers from preferved fouls,

From fasting maids, whose names are dedicate
To nothing temporal.

Shakespeare. This tenth part, or tithe, being thus affigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly necessities, and becometh as a thing dedicate and appropriate unto God. Spelman. Dedication. n. f. [dedicatio, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; Spelman.

folemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many mens charge, that they have been fo curious as to trouble bishops with placing the first stone in the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them,

to make any great ado for their dedication.

Hooker.

Among publick folemnities there is none fo glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the dedication of the Addison. temple.

2. A fervile address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by foft dedication all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in fong.

Pope.

Dedica'tor. n.f. [from dedicate.] One who inferibes his work to a patron with compliment and fervility.

Leave dang'rous truths to unfuccessful saturs.

Leave dang'rous truths to unfuccessful fatyrs, And flattery to fulfome dedicators. Pope.

DE'DICATORY. adj. [from dedicate.] Composing a dedication; complimental; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a dedicatory one:

but it is a friendly letter.

DEDI'TION. n. f. [deditio, Latin.] The act of yielding up any

thing; furrendry.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and Hale.

To DEDU'CE. v. a. [deduco, Latin.]
1. To draw in a regular connected feries, from one time or one

event to another.

O goddes, fay, shall I deduce my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times! Pope.

To form a regular chain of consequential prepositions.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of deducing unknown truths from principles already known.

Locké.

To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise from the foregoing.

Lend me your fong, ye nightingales! Oh pour The mazy-running foul of melody Into my varied verse! while I deduce, From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,

The fymphony of fpring.

The fymphony of fpring.

Deduction of reason; consequential preposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those deducements, which I am consident are the remote effects of

revelation. Dryden.

DEDU'CIBLE. adj. [from deduce.] Collectible by reason; confequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although deducible from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few. Brown's Vulgar Errours. The general character of the new earth is paradifaical, and

the particular character that it hath no sea; and both are apparently deducible from its formation. Burnet. So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable

to, or deducible from these, it is to be hearkened to. South.

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are deducible from the complex idea of three lines, including a space. Locke.

DEDU'CIVE. udj. [from deduce.] Performing the act of de-

duction.

To DEDU'CT. v. a. [deduco, Latin.]

1. To substract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We deduct from the computation of our years, that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy.

Norris.

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use.

Having yet, in his deducted spright,

Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire.

Spenser.

Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. Spenser.

Deduction. n. s. deductio, Lat.] Consequential collection; consequence; preposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be deduced, by some kind

of consequence, as by long circuit of deduction it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. Hooker. Set before you the moral law of God, with such deductions from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can make.

Duppa. Duppa.

That by diversity of motions we should spell out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret deduction; but what this deduction should be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. Glanv.

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and made such deductions from them, as I have not hitherto met with. Boyle.

All crofs and distasteful humours are either expressly, or by clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Test-Tillot'on.

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to deductions of reason. Rogers.

That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account;
Make fair deductions, see to what they mount.

Deductive. adj. [from deduct.] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a position premised.

DEDU'CTIVELY. adv. [from deductive.] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular errour passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or deductively contained in this

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

work.

DEED. n. f. [bæb, Saxon; daed, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,

The place is dignified by th' doer's deed,

The monster nought reply'd; for words were vain,

And deeds could only deeds unjust maintain.

Dryden.

The same had not consented to the counsel and deed. Luke.

We are not secluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable deeds.

Smalridge's Sermons. charitable deeds. Smalridge's Sermons.

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other fide,

Us'd no ambition to commend my deeds; The deeds themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer. Milt. Thousands were there in darker fame that dwelt,

Whose deeds some nobler poem shall adorn.

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not

To be with will and deed created free.

Milton.

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They defire, with firange abfurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former deeds and oaths.

Written evidence of any legal act.

The folicitor gave an evidence for a deed, which was impeached to be fraudulent.

Recom

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the deeds, by which he holds his estate, upon the face of a river. South.

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to siction: whence the word indeed.

O that, as oft I have at Athens scen

O that, as oft I have at Athens scen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;
So now in very deed I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove.

Dee'dless. adj. [from deed.] Unactive; without action;
without exploits.
Speaking in deeds, and deedless in his tongue.
Instantly, he cry'd, your semale discord end;
Ye deedless boasters! and the song attend.

To DEEM. v. n. part. dembt. or deemed. [domgan. Grothick.]

To DEEM. v. n. part. dempt, or deemed. [domgan, Gothick; doemen, Dutch; beman, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude upon confideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies difagreed,

'Till partial Paris dempt it Venus' due. Fairy Queen.

Do me not dy,

Ne deem thy force by fortune's doom unjust,
That hath, mauere her spite, thus low me laid in dust

That hath, maugre her spite, thus low me laid in dust. Fairy Queen.

But they that skill not of so heavenly matter, All that they know not, envy or admire, Rather than envy, let them wonder at her, But not to deem of her defert aspire.

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly deem there is neither, where both are not. He, who to to be deem'd

A god, leap'd fondly into Ætna flames.

Milton. Spenser.

These bleffings, friend, a deity bestow'd; For never can I deem him less than god. Dryden.

Nature difturb'd, Is deem'd vindictive to have chang'd her course.

DEEM. n. f. [from the verb.] Judgment; furmise; Thomfon. opinion.

DEEM. n. f. [from the verb.] Judgment; furmise; opinion.

Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.

—I true! how now? what wicked deem is this? Shakesp.

DEE'MSTER. n. f. [from deem.] A judge: a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of man.

DEEP. adj. [beep, Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards; descending far; prosound.

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set deep, and in watery grounds more shallow.

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies.

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies, And twice as deep as earth is distant from the skies: Dryden.

Low in fituation; not high.
 Measured from the surface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep Into the fea in a diving veffel,

found,

found, in a clear fun-shine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms deep into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. Newt.

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice

Strikes deeper, grows with more pernicious root. Shak. For, even in that feafon of the year, the ways in that vale were very deep.

Thou hast not strength such labours to sustain: Clarendon.

Drink hellebore, my boy! drink deep, and fcour thy brain. Dryden.

5. Far from the outer part.
So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. Dryden.

6. Not superficial; not obvious:

If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies deep, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and close contemplation.

Locke.

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken,

How deep you were within the books of heav'n!
The spirit of deep prophecy she hath: Shakesp. Shakesp. Shakesp.

He's meditating with two deep divines:

He in my ear

Vented much policy and projects deep
Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,
Plaufible to the world, to me worth naught.
I do not discover the helps which this great man Milton. of deep Locke.

thought mentions.

8. Full of contrivance; politick; infiduous.

When I have most need to employ a friend,

Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,

Shake [peare: Be he to me.

9. Grave; folemn.
O God! if my deep prayers cannot appeale thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Nor awful Phoebus was on Pindus heard
With deater filence. Shakespeare.

With deeper filence, or with more regard. Dryden.

10. Dark coloured.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread.

11. Having a great degree of stilness, or gloom, or sadness.

Their deep poverty abounded into the riches of their libe-And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam. Genesis:

The founds made by buckets in a well, are deeper and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open

DEEP. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. The sea; the main; the abys of waters; the ocean. Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above

Bacon. who sheweth his wonders in the deep.
What earth in her dark bowels could not keep Waller.

From greedy man, lies fafer in the deep.
Who'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep Pope.

These rites of Neptune, monarch of the deep.

The most solemn or still part.

There want not many that do fear,
In deep of night, to walk by this Herne's oak.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk.

Virgin face divine, Shakefp. Shakespeare.

Attracts the hapless youth through storms and waves,

Philips. Alone in deep of night.

To De'EPEN. v. a. [from deep.]

1. To make deep; to fink far below the furface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raise the banks and deepen the bed Addison. of the Tiber.

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.
You must deepen your colours so, that the orpiment may Peacham. be the highest.

3. To make fad or gloomy. See DEEP. adj. Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene, Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry geen,

Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods.

Deep-mouthed. adj. [deep and mouth.] Having a hoarse and

loud voice.

Huntíman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;

And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. Shakefp.

Behold the English beach

with wives and boys,

Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and clips outvoice that deep-mouth'd sea. Shak.
Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,
And deep-mouth'd dogs did forests walks surround. Dryden.

Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,

While the warm fcent draws on the deep-mouth'd train. Gay.

DEEF-MU'SING. adj. [deep and mufe.] Contemplative; lost in

thought.
But he deep-musing o'er the mountains stray'd,

Through mazy thickets of the woodland shades. Popular

De'eply. adj. [from deep.]
I. To a great depth; far below the furface.

Fear is a passion that is most deeply rooted in our natures; and slows immediately from the principle of self-preservation.

Those impressions were made when the brain was most susceptive of them: they have been deeply engraven at the proper season, and therefore they remain.

Watts.

With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not careless.

lefly; profoundly.
3. Sorrowfully; folemnly; with a great degree of feriousness or

He fighed deeply in his spirit. Mark.

Klockins fo deeply hath fworn ne'er more to come

In bawdy-house, that he dares not go home.

Upon the deck our careful general stood,

And deeply mus'd on the succeding day.

Dryden.

With a tendency to darkness of colour.

Having taken of the deeply red juice of buckthorn berries,

I let it drop upon white paper.

Boyle.

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promise with him, he had deeply offended both

his nobles and people.

De'epness. n. f. [from deep.] Entrance far below the furface; profundity; depth.

Cazzianer fet forward with great toil, by reason of the deepness of the way and heaviness of the great ordnance.

Some fell upon flony places, and they withered, because

they had no deepness of earth.

DEER. n. s. [beon, Saxon; thier, Teutonick; fig., Greek.]

That class of animals which is hunted for venison, contain-

That class of animals which ing many subordinate species.

You have beaten my men, killed my dear, and broke open Shakespeare.

Waller.

my lodge.
The pale that held my lovely deer.

To DEFA'CE. v. a. [defaire, French.] To destroy; to raze;

Fatal this marriage,

Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,

Shakespeare: Shakesp. Undoing Al.

Pay him fix thousand, and deface the bond.

Whose statues, freezes, columns broken lie, And, though defac'd, the wonder of the eye. Dryden.

One nobler wretch can only rife; Tis he whose fury shall deface

The floicks image in this piece.

Prior.

Defa'cement. n. f. [from deface.] Violation; injury; rasure; abolition; destruction.

But what is this image, and how is it desaced? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity; and the descrepant. sin.

Bacons Prior.

and the defacement, fin. Defa'cer. n. s. [from deface.] Destroyer; abolisher; vio-

That foul defacer of God's handywork,

Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves. Shakesp. DEFA'ILANCE. n. s. [defaillance, French.] Failure; miscar-Shakesp.

riage: a word not in use:

The affections were the authors of that unhappy defaiGlanville.

French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a penfion or falary. It is generally used of money.

Defalca Tion. n. f. [from defalcate.] Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance.

The tea table is set forth with its customary bill of fare;

Addison

and without any defalcation.

Addison.

To DEFA'LK. v. a. [See DEFALCATE.] To cut off; to

What he defalks from some insipid sin, is but to make some Decay of Piety.

Other more guifful.

Defama'tion. n. f. [from defame.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure;

Defamation is the uttering of reproachful speeches, or con-tumelious language of any one, with an intent of raising an ill fame of the party thus reproached; and this extends to writing, as by defamatory libels; and also to deeds, as by reproachful postures, signs and gestures.

Be filent, and beware, if such you see; Ayliffe.

'Tis defamation but to say, that's he.

Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and defamation, and many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man.

Addison.

DEFA'MATORY. adj. [from defame.] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical. The most eminent sin is the spreading of defamatory reports.

Government of the Tongue. Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes, made an edict against lampoons and satyrs, and defamatory writings.

To DEFA'ME. v. a. [de and fama, Latin.] To make infa-

mous; to censure falsely in publick; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports; to libel; to calumniate; to destroy reputation by either acts or words.

I heard the defaming of many.

They live as if they professed Christianity merely in spight.

Decay of Piety. to defame it.

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name.

Defame. n. s. [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour.

Many doughty knights he in his days
Had done to death,

And hung their conquer'd arms for more defame

Fairy Queen. On gallowtrees. DEFA'MER. n. f. [from defame.] One that injures the reputation of another; a detracter; a calumniator.

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the defamer has not the less crime. Government of the Tongue. To DEFA'TIGATE. v. a. [defatigo, Latin.] To weary; to

DEFATIGA'TION. n. f. [ defatigatio, Latin. ] Weariness; fatigue.

DEFA'ULT. n. f. [defaut, French.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.

 Crime; failure; fault. Sedition tumbled into England more by the default of governours than the peoples.

We that know what 'tis to fast and pray,
Are penitent for your default to-day.

Let me not rashly call in doubt

Divine prediction: what if all foretold Haywood.

Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own default,

Milton. Whom have I complain of, but myself? Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other mens defaults.

3. Defect; want.

In default of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the

State of Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of Arbutbnot.

[In law.] Non-appearance in a court at a day affigned. Cowel. o Defau'lt. v. a. [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forseit by breaking a a contract.

DEFE'ASANCE. n. f. [defaisance, French.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipu lation.

2. Defeasance is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognizance, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. Cowel.

as if it had never been done.

3. The writing in which a defeafance is contained.

4. A defeat; conqueft; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered. Obsolete.

That hoary king, with all his train,
Being arrived, where that champion stout,
After his foe's defeasance, did remain,
Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain.

Defee'Asible. adj. [from defaire, Fr. to make void.] That which may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a defeasable title, so was never well settled.

Cowel.

Cowel.

Cowel.

Cowel.

Cowel.

Attended to state and the state of conquering; the state of the state of conquering.

That which may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a defeasable title, so was never well settled.

well settled. Davies.

DEFEA'T. n. f. [from defaire, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Marlb'rough's work, and finish the defeat. Addison.

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.

A king, upon whose life A damn'd defeat was made.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

To DEFE'AT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow.

To abolish.

Ye gods, ye make the weak most strong;
Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do defeat.
They invaded Ireland, and were defeated by the lord Mountjoy. Bacon. 2. To frustrate.

To his accufations

He pleaded fill not guilty, and alledg'd Many sharp reasons to defeat the law.

Death

Shakesp.

Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress; Defeated of his seizure, many days

Milton.

Giv'n thee of grace.
Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,

You skulk'd. Dryden. He finds himself naturally to dread a superior Being, that can defeat all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes. Tilotjon.

3. 10 abolin.

Defe'ature. n. f. [from de and feature.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance.

Grief has chang'd me,

And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,

Hath written strange dejeatures in my face. Shakespeare. To DEFECATE. v. a. [defæco, Latin.]

1. To purge liquours from lees or foulness; to purify; to cleanse. I practifed a way to defecate the dark and muddy oil of amber.

DEF

The blood is not fufficiently defecated or clarified, but remains muddy.

Provide a brazen tube

Inflext; felf-taught and voluntary flies

The defecated liquor, through the vent Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd, Spouts into subject vessels, lovely clear.

Philips.

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We defecate the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no absurdities to defecate faculties.

Glanville.

DE'FECATE. adj. [from the verb.] Purged from lees or This liquor, was very defecate, and of a pleasing golden

Defeca'Tion. n. f. [defacatio, Latin.] Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of desc-

cation, whence vicious and dreggish blood.

Harvey.

DEFE'CT. n. s. [defectus, Latin]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency; the fault opposed to superfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and defects supplied.

Had this strange energy been less,

Defect had been as fatal as excess.

Blackmore.

2. Failing; want.

Oft 'tis seen

Our mean secures us, and our mere defects

Prove our commodities. Shake Steare.

3. A fault; mistake; errour.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. Hooker.
You praise yourself,

You praise yourself,

By laying defects of judgment to me.

Trust not yourself; but your defects to know,

Make use of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry soe.

4. Any natural impersection; a blemish; a failure.

Men, through some defect in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs.

Locke.

To Defect. v. n. [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall short of; to fail. Obsolete.

Some lost themselves in attempts above humanity, wet the

Some lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet the enquiries of most defected by the way, and tired within the sober circumference of knowledge. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

DEFECTIBILITY. n. f. [from defectible.] The state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the in-

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the in-trinfecal defectibility of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal, which is rooted in the very nature of the

Hale.

things.

DEFE'CTIBLE. adj. [from defect.]

1. Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a defectible condition.

Hale.

DEFE'CTION. n. f. [defectio, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.

1. Want; failure.
2. A falling away; apostacy.

This defection and falling away from God was first found in angels, and afterwards in men.

If we fall away after tasting of the good word of God, how criminal must such a defection be?

Atterbury.

But there is more evil owing to our original defection from God, and the foolish and evil dispositions that are found in faller man.

Watts. fallen man. Watts.

3. An abandoning of a king, or flate; revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general defection of the whole realm. Davies. Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants,

but of some perverseness and defection in the very nation it-

DEFE'CTIVE. adj. [from defectivus, Latin.]

1. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to

the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases depending upon a defective projectile motion of the blood.

Arbuthnot.

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the

best of four or five hypotheses proposed, which are all de-Locke. If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us defective in another.

2. Faulty; vitious; blameable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously defective, in giving proper fentiments to the persons they introduce. Addif. DEFL'CTIVE or deficient Nouns. [In grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case. Defective Verb. [In grammar.] A verb which wants some of

its tenfes.

Defectiveness. n. f. [from defective.] Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

The lowness often opens the building in breadth, or the [from defective.] Want; the state of The lowners often opens the building in defectiveness of some other particular makes any single part Addison. appear in perfection.

DEFE'NCE. n. f. [defensio, Latin.]

1. Guard; protestion; security.

Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for defence 2 Chron. In Judah.

The Lord is your protection and ftrong ftay, a defence from heat, and a cover from the fun.

Eccluf. xxxiv. 16. Be thou my strong rock for an house of defence to save me. Against all this there seems to be no diffence, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline. Swift: Vindication; justification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his defence unto the people.

The youthful prince

With fcorn reply'd, and made this bold defence.

3. Prohibition: this is a fense merely French. A8 xix. 33. Dryden. Severe defences may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. Temple. 4. Refistance.
5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.
6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.
DEFE'NCELESS. adj. [from defense.]
1. Naked: unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; Unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,

Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,

If deed of honour did thee ever please, Guard them, and him within protect from harms. Milton.
My fifter is not so defenceless left
As you imagine: she has a hidden strength Which you remember not. Milton. Ah me! that fear Ah me! that fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my defenceles head.
On a flave disarm'd,
Defenceles, and submitted to my rage,
A base revenge is vengeance on myself.
2. Impotent; unable to make resistance.
Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak desenceles how? Paradife Loft. Dryden: Their strength against a weak defenceles boy? And DEFE'ND. v. a. [defendo, Latin; defendre, French.]

To stand in defence of; to protect; to support.
There arose, to defend Israel, Tolathe son of Phah. Addi fon. Judges: Deliver me from mine enemies, O my Gods from them that rife up against me.

Heav'n dejend your souls, that you think

I will your serious and great business scant.

Shakespeare.

To vindicate; to uphold; to affert; to maintain:

The queen on the throne, by God's affissance, is able so defend herself against all her majesty's enemies and allies put Swift. To fortify; to secure. 3. To fortify; to lecure.
And here th' access a gloomy grove defends, And here th' unnavigable lake extends.
4. [Defendre, Fr.] To prohibit; to forbid. Where can you say, in any manner, age, That ever God defended marriage?
O fons! like one of us, man is become, To know both good and evil, since his tafte. Dryden. Chaucer. To know both good and evil, fince his taffe Of that defended fruit. Milton. The use of it is little practised, and in some places defended customs or laws. by customs or laws. 5. To maintain a place, or cause, against those that attack it. Defe'NDABLE. adj. [from defend.] That may be defended. Defe'NDANT. adj. [from defende, Latin.] Defensive; fit for Line and new repair our towns of war With men of courage, and with means defendant. Shakesp. Defe'ndant. n. s. [from the adjective.] 1. He that defends against assailants. Those high towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the defendants on the wall, those also were broken by his engines.

2. [In law.] The person accused or sued. [In law.] The person accused or sued.
 This is the day appointed for the combat,
 And ready are th' appellant and desendant.
 Plaintiff dog, and bear desendant.
 Defender. n. s. [desensor, Latin.]
 One that desends; a champion.
 You have the power still
 To banish your desenders, till at length
 Your ignorance desiver you,
 As most abated captives, to some nation
 That won you without blows.
 Do'ft thou not mourn our now'r employ's Shakespeare. Hudibras. Shakespeare. Do'ft thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in vain, And the defenders of our city flain? Dryden.

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2. An afferter; a vindicator. Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth; as to procure it a weak d fender. South. 3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of justice. DEFENSA'TIVE. n. f. [from defence.] 1. Guard; defence.

A very unsafe defensative it is against the sury of the lioh, and surely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Piny doth place in cock-bioth.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. If the bishop has no other defensatives but excommunication, no other power but that of the keys, he may furrender up his pastoral staff. 2. [In furgery.] A bandage, plaster, or the like, used to secure a wound from outward violence.

Defe'nsible. adj. [from defence.] That may be defended.

A field, Which nothing but the found of Hotspur's name Did seem to make defensible. Si akespeare. They must make themselves defensible, both against the natives and against strangers.

Having often heard Venice represented as one of the most defensible cities in the world, I informed myself in what its strength confists. 2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication. I conceive it very defensible to disart an adversary, and disable him from doing mischief.

DEFE'NSIVE. adj. [defensif, Fr. from defendens, Latin.]

I. That setves to defend; proper for defence; not offensive.

He would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to stand upon the best defensive guard he could. Sidney.

My unpreparedness for war testifies for me, that I am set on the defensive part.

Nessensive arms lay by, as useless here. Defensive arms lay by, as useless here, Where massy balls the neighbouring rocks do tear. Waller. 24 In a state or posture of defence.
What stood, recoil'd, Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpriz'd; Fled ignominious. Milton. DEFE'NSIVE. n. f. [from the adjective.] 1. Safeguard.
Wars preventive upon just fears, are true defensives, as well as on actual invasions.

Bacon. 2. State of defence.

His majefty, not at all difmayed, refolved to fland upon the defensive only. The defensive only.

DEFENSIVELY, adv. [from defensive.] In a defensive manner.

DEFENSIVELY, past. pass. [from defense.] Defended. Obsolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,

Like Troy's old town, defenst with Illion's tow't. Fairfax.

To DEFE'R. v. n. [from differo, Latin.]

i. To put off; to delay to act.

He will not long defer

To vindicate the glory of his name

Against all imprestition, nor will long. Against all competition, nor will long Inure thyself by times to the love and practice of good deeds; for the longer thou deferest to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them. Atterb.

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFER. v. a. I. To with-hold; to delay.

Defer the promis'd boon, the goddess cries,

Celestial azure brightning in the eyes.

Neither is this a matter to be deferred till a more convehient time of peace and leisure.

Swift.

2: To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determi-The commissioners deferred the matter unto the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in those parts. DE'FERENCE. n. f. [deferênce, French.]

1. Regard; respect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace in lyrick poetry, but out of deference to his friends he attempt-He may be convinced that he is in an error, by observing those persons, for whose wisdom and goodness he has the

3. Submission.

Most of our fellow-subjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or a deference to the judgment of those who, perhaps, in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude.

Addison.

Deferent. adj. [from deserent, of desero, Latin] That carries up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through which sounds of M

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others;

fo that he has no deference for their inclinations, tempers, or

Swift.

greatest deference, to be of a contrary fentiment.

Complaifance; condescension.

conditions.

pass, or of other bodies deferent, conduce to the variety and alteration of the found. DE'FERENT. n. f. [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however it croffes the received opinion, that founds may be created without air, though air be the most favourable deferent of founds.

DE'FERENTS. [In furgery.] Certain vessels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. Chambers.

DEFFANCE. n.f. [from deffi, French.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The firey Tybalt, with his fword prepa.'d,

Which, as he breath'd defiance to my ears,

He fwung about his head.

Shake Speare. Dryden.

A war, without a just defiance made. 2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.

3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novatian heresy was very apt to attract well meaning souls, who, seeing it bad such express definite to apostacy, could not suspect that it was itself any desection from the Decay of Picty.

No body will so openly bid defiance to common fense, as to Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee

Is no describe a found

In this perfection as to common tenie, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions.

Lecke.

Lecke.

DEFI'CIENCE. | n. f. [from desicio, Latin ] Defect; failDEFI'CIENCY. | ing; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less desicioney himself. Brown's Vulg. Err.

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee

Is no desiciones found

Millon.

Is no deficience found. We shall find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual deficience, and deplorable consessions of human What great deficience is it, if we come short of others?

The characters of comedy and tracedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and descionce, such as they have been described to us in his-

Want; fomething less than is necessary.
What is to be considered in this case, is chiefly, if there be a sufficient sulness or descency of blood, for different methods are to be taken.

There is no burden laid upon our posterity, nor any deficiency to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies.

Deficient. adj. [descens, from descent, Latin.] Failing;
wanting; descrive; impersect.

O woman! best are all things as the will

Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand

Nothing imperfect or deficient left.
Figures are either fimple or mixed: Milton. the fimple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or deficient, as ovals.

Neither Virgil nor Homer were deficient in any of the for-

mer beauties.

Several views, postures, stands, turns, limitations, and exceptions, and several other thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very deficient names, are diligently to be founied. Locke.

DEFICIENT Verbs. See DEFECTIVE Verbs.
DEFICIENT Nouns. See DEFECTIVE Nouns.
DEFICIENT Numbers. [In a ithmetick.] Those numbers whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are. Chambers.

f. [from deffi, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner; DEFIER. n. one that dares and defies.

Is it not then high time that the laws should provide, by

the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent defiers of heaven.

To DEFI'LE. v. a. [agilan, Sax. from ful, foul.]

1. To make soul or impure; to make nasty or filthy; to dirty. There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch: this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth defile. Shake speare.

He is justly reckoned among the greatest prelates of this age, however his character may be defiled by mean and dirty hands. Swift.

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itself he shall not eat, to defile himself therewith. Leviticus xxii. 8.

Neither shall he defile himself for his father.

Neither shall he defile himself for his father.

Levit.

To corrupt chastity; to violate.

Ev'ry object his offence revil'd,

The husband murder'd, and the wife defil'd.

Prior.

To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulness of good turns, defiling of souls, adultery and specific uncleanness.

shameless uncleanness. Wisdom. God equires rather that we should die than defile ourselves with impieties. Let not any inflances of fin defile your requests.

To DEFI'LE. v. n. [deffiler, French.] To march; to go off

file by file.

Defi'le. n. f. [deffile, Fr. from file, a line of foldiers, which is derived from filum, a thread.] A narrow passage; a long

narrow pass; a lane.
There is in Oxford a narrow defile, to use the military term, where the partifans used to encounter.

Addison.

Defi'Lement. n. s. [from defile.] The state of being defi.ed;

the act of defiling; naftiness; pollution; corruption; defedation.

By unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk,
Lets in declement to the inward parts.

Milton.

The unchaste are provoked to see their vice exposed, and
a chaste cannot take into such filth without take. the chafte cannot take into such filth without danger of de-fil ment.

Spectator, No 286. DIFI'LER. n. f. [from defile.] One that defiles; a corrupter;

a violater. At the last tremendous day I shall hold forth in my arms

At the last tremendous day I man not my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her Guardian, N9 128.

DEFI'NABLE: adj. [from define.]

1. That which may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise define, than by faying it is infinite, as if infinite were definable, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding.

Dryden.

2. That which may be afcertained. Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be definable or no. Burnet's Theory.

To DEFI'NE. v. a. [definio, Lat. definir, French.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and

circumstances.

Whose loss can'ft thou mean, That do'ft so well their miseries define? Though defining be thought the proper way to make known the proper fignification, yet there are some words that will not be defined. Locke.

2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings, or some parts of them, appeared only black

when the rings, or some parts of them, appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well defined, and the blackness seemed as intense as that of the central spot. Newton. To Define. v. n. To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defines amis of lands and properties.

Bacon. Define. n.f. [from define.] One that explains; one that describes a thing by its qualities.

describes a thing by its qualities.
Your God, forsooth, is found

Incomprehensible and infinite;
But is he therefore found? Vain searcher! no:
Let your impersect definition show,

That nothing you, the weak definer, know. DE'FINITE. adj. [from definitus, Latin.]
1. Certain; limited; bounded. Prior.

Hither to your arbour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the fight of the goddes, who in a defi-nite compass can set forth infinite beauty. Sidney. 2. Exact ; precise.

Ideots, in this case of favour, would Be wisely definite. Shakespeare. In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and definite time.

Aylisse.

De'finite. n.s. [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

If these things are well considered, special bastardy is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a definite of the special. Ayliffe.

De'finiteness. n. s. [from definite.] Certainty; limitedness.

Definition. n. f. [definitio, Latin; definition, French.]

1. A fhort description of a thing by its properties.

I drew my definition of poetical wit from my particular confideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words are only to be found in him; and, where they are proper, they will be delightful. will be delightful. 2. Decision; determination.

3. [In logick.] The explication of the effence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and distinguishing definition.

Best Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and distinguishing definition.

Best Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and distinguishing definition.

Description:

express.

Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth. Brown's Vulg. Errours.

I make haste to the casting and comparting of the whole work, being indeed the very definitive sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. Wotton.

Defi'nitively. adv. [from definitive.] Positively; decisively;

pressy.

Definitively thus I answer you:
Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert,
Shakespeare.
That

That Metheuselah was the longest lived of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it definitively fet down by Brown's Vulgar Errours. Mofes.

Bellarmine faith, because we think that the body of Christ may be in many places at once, locally and visibly; therefore we fay and hold, that the same body may be circumscriptively

and definitively in more places at once.

Hall.

Defi'nitiveness. n. f. [from definitive] Decisiveness. Diet.

Deflagrabi'lity. n. f. [from deflagre, Latin.] Combustibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have been forced to spend much more time than the

opinion of the ready deflagrability, if I may fo speak, of sa'tpetre did beforehand permit us to imagine. Boyle.

DEFLA'GRABLE. adj. [from deflagro, Latin] Having the qua-

lity of wasting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best spirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and deflagrable.

Deflagration. n. f. [deflagratio, Latin.] A term frequently made use of in chymistry for setting fire to several things in their preparation; as in making Acthiops with fire, with sal Quincy. prunclie, and many others.

The true reason, therefore, why that paper is not burned by the slame that plays about it, seems to be, that the aqueous part of the spirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the slame of the sulphureous parts of the same fpirit cannot saften on it; and therefore, when the deflagration is over, you shall always find the paper moist; and sometimes we have found it so moist, that the slame of a candle would

not readily light it.

To DEFLE CT. v. n. [deflecto, Latin.] To turn afide; to deviate from a true course, or right line.

At some parts of the Azores the needle deflecteth not, but lieth in the true meridian; on the other side of the Azores, and this fide of the Equator, the north point of the needle wholeth to the west.

Arising beyond the Equator, it maketh northward almost fifteen degrees; and deflecting after westward, without mean-

ders, continueth a strait course about forty degrees.

For did not some from a straight course desires, Brown.

They could not meet, they could no world erect. Deflection. n. f. [from deflecto, Latin.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aside. Blackm.

Needles incline to the fouth on the other fide of the Equator; and, at the very line or middle circle, stand without defiction.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. A turning afide, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a fhip from its true course. Defle'kure. n. s. [from deflecto, Latin.] A bending down; a turning afide, or out of the way.

Defloration. n. s. [defloration, Fr. from defloratus, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A felection of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the defloration of the English laws, and a transcript of them. Hale.

To DEFLOUR. v. a. [deflorer, French.]

1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the lust of an cunuch to deflour a virgin, so is he that

executeth judgment with violence.

Now will I hence to feek my lovely Moor, Eccluf. xx. 4.

And let my spleenful sons this trull dessour.

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a sudden lost, Shakefpeare.

Defac'd, deflour'd, and now to death devote! If he died young he died innocent, and before the sweetness of his foul was defloured and ravished from him, by the slames and follies of a troward age. DEFLOURER. n. f. [from deflour.] A ravisher; one that takes

away virginity. I have often wondered, that those deflourers of innocence, though dead to a'l the fentiments of virtue and honour, are Addison.

not restrained by humanity.
DEFLU'OUS. adj. [defiuus, Latin.]

1. That flows down.
2. That falls off.

DEFLU'XION. n. f. [defluxio, Latin.] A flowing down of hu-

We see that taking cold moveth looseness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and definitions from the head.

Bacon.

DE'FLY. adv. [from deft.] Dexterously; skilfully. Obsolete. Properly deftly.

Lo, how finely the graces can foot it

To the instrument:

They dauncen defty, and singen sorte,

In their merriment. Spenfer. DEFOEDA'TION. n. f. [from defædus, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution.
What native, unextinguishable beauty must be impressed

and instincted through the whole, which the defædation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth.

Bentley's Preface to Milton.

DEFO'RCEMENT. n. f. [from force.] A with-holding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

To DEFO'RM. v. a. [defarme Latin]

To DEFO'RM. v. a. [deformo, Latin.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to spoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,

Cheated of feature by diffembling nature, Deform'd, unfinish'd, fent before my time

Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.
Wintry blasts Shakesp.

Deform the year delightless. Thon. fon.

2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with dust deform'd their hoary hair. Dr.den. DEFO'RM. adj. [deformis, Latin.] Ugly; di figured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim, That whose kill'd that moniter most deform, Spenfer. Should have mine only daughter to his dame.

So spake the griefly terror; and in shape So speaking and so threatning, grew tenfold

Milton's Paradife Loft. More dreadful and deform. Sight fo deform, what heart of rock could long

Milton. Dry-ey'd behold.

DEFORMATION. n. f. [deformatio, Latin.] A defacing; a dif-

figuring.

DEFO'RMEDLY. adv. [from deform.] In an ugly manner. DEFO'RMEDNESS. n. f. [from deformed.] Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

Defo'rmity. n. f. [deformitas, Latin.]

1. Ug'iness; ill-favouredness.

1, in this weak piping time of peace,

Have no delight to pass away the time, Unless to spy my shadow in the sun, And descant on mine own desormity

Proper deformity feems not in the fiend Shake Speare:

So horrid as in woman.

Where fits deformity to mock my body,

Shakespeare.

To shape my legs of an unequal fize;
To disproportion me in every part.

Why should not man,
Retaining still divine similitude

In part, from such deformities be free,
And, for his maker's image sake, exempt?

Militon. 2. Ridiculousness; the quality of something worthy to be laughed at.

In comedy there is fomewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is

occasioned by the sight of some deformity.

3. Irregularity; inordinateness.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or state, when deformities are such that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming the state of the state o King Charles. reforming.

Dishonour; disgrace.

DEFO'RCER. n. f. [from forceur, French.] One that overcomes and casteth out by force. A law term.

To DEFRA'UD. v. a. [defraudo, Latin.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile. With of before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any

matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as Thef. iv. 6. we also have forewarned you and testified.

My fon, defraud not the poor of his living, and make not

the needy eyes to wait long.

They feem, after a fort, even to mourn, as being injured and defrauded of their right, when places, not fanclified as they are, prevent them unnecessarily in that pre-eminence and honour. Hooker.

Then they, who brothers better claim disown, Expel their parents, and usurp the throne;

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre fold, Sit brooding on unprofitable gold.

But now he feiz'd Brifeis' heav'nly charms,

And of my valour's prize defrauds my arms. Pope.

There is a portion of our lives which every wife man may justly referve for his own particular use, without defraud-

ing his native country. Dryden. DEFRA'UDER. n. f. [from defraud.] A deceiver; one that

The profligate in morals grow fevere, Defrauders just, and sycophants sincere. Blackmore. To DEFRA'Y. v. a. [defrayer, French.] To bear the charges

of; to discharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, defray the charges belonging to the facrifices. 2 Mac. ix. 16.

It is easy, Ireneus, to lay a charge upon any town; but to foresee how the same may be answered and defrayed, is the chief part of good advisement.

Dryden.

Shakef; care.

It is long fince any stranger arrived in this part, and there-fore take ye no care; the state will defray you all the time you stay; neither shall you stay one day the less for that. Bacon.

DEFRA'YER. n. f. [from defray.] One that discharges ex-

DEFRAY MENT. n. f. [from defray.] The payment of expences. DEFT. adj. [bært, Saxon.] Obfolete.

1. Neat; handfome; fpruce.

2. Proper; fitting.
You go not the way to examine: you must call the watch that are their accusers.

Yea, marry, that's the defiest way. Shakespeare.

3. Ready; dexterous.

3. Ready; dexterous.
Loud fits of laughter feiz'd the guests, to see
The limping god so deft at his new ministry.
The wanton calf may skip with many a bound,
And my cur, Tray, piay deftest feats around.
De'ftly. adv. [from deft.] Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexterously.
2. In a skilful manner.

Come, high or low. Dryden.

Gay.

Come, high or low, Thyfelf and office deftly show. Shake Speare.

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerly meed,
Full well could dance, and deftly tune the reed.
DEFU'NCT. adj. [defunctus, Latin.] Gay.

1. Dead; deceased.

I therefore beg it not,

To please the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me defunct, and proper satisfaction.

Here entity and quiddity,
The souls of defunct bodies sy.

Defunct. n. s. [from the adjective.] One that is deceased;
a dead man, or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the desunct, or seen upon the dead.

Shakespeare.

With the defunct, or sleep upon the dead. Shakespeare. In many of these cases the searchers are able to report the opinion of the physician who was with the patient, as they Graunt.

receive the same from the friends of the defunct.

DEFU'NCTION. n. s. [from defunct.] Death.

Nor did the French possess the salique land,

Until four hundred one and twenty years
After defunction of king Pharamond.

Shakespeare.
To DEFY'. v. a. [d ffier, Fr. from de fide decedere, or some like phrase, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or in

fult.] 1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again

Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight.

Where feck retreat, now innocence is fled!

Safe in that guard, I durft even hell defy; Milton.

Without it, tremble now, when heav'n is nigh.
Agis, the Lycian, stepping forth with pride,
To single fight the boldest foe defy'd. Dryden.

Dryden.

2. To treat with contempt; to flight.

I do know As many fools that stand in better place, Garnish'd like him, that for a trickfy word

Defy the matter. Shakespeare. DEFY'. n. f. [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight.

At this the challenger, with fierce defy,
His trumpet founds; the challeng'd makes reply:
With clangour rings the field, refounds the vaulted fky.

DEFY'ER. n. f. [from defy.] A challenger; one that invites to fight.

God may, some time or other, think it the concern of his justice, and providence too, to revenge the affronts put upon them by such impudent defyers of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man.

South.

DEGE'NERACY. n. f. [from degeneratio, Latin.]
I. A departing from the virtue of our ancestors.

2. A forfaking of that which is good.
'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakness and impotency by our wilful degeneracy from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel offers to us for our affishance, is fufficient for us.

The ruin of a flate is generally preceded by an universal degeneracy of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our case at present. Swift.

3. Meanness.

There is a kind of fluggish refignation, as well as poorness. and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery.

To DEGENERATE. v. n. [degenerare, Latin; degenerer, Fr. degenerar, Spanish.]

1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.

2. To fall from a more noble to a base state.

When wit transcraftsh decener it degenerates into info

When wit transgresseth decency, it degenerates into inso-lence and impiety. Tillotson. Tillotfon.

To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base.

Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if they be set of kernels or stones, degenerate.

DEGE'NERATE. adv. [from the verb.] Bacon's Natural Hift.

1. Unlike his ancestors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his ancestors.

Thou art like enough
To fight against me under Piercy's pay;
To dog his heels, and curt'sy at his frowns,

Shakespeare.

To thow how much thou art degenerate.
Yet thou hast greater cause to be
Asham'd of them, than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient brood, Since first the court allow'd them food.

Swift.

2. Unworthy; base.
So all shall turn degen'rate, all depray'd;
Justice and temperance, truth, and faith forgot!

One man except. Milton. When a man so far becomes degenerate as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done fome person or other.

Locke. DEGE'NERATENESS. n. f. [from degenerate.] Degeneracy; a being grown wild; out of kind.

DEGE'NERATION. n. f. [from degenerate.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.

2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.

3. The thing changed from its primitive state.
In plants, wherein there is no distinction of sexes, these transplantations are yet more obvious than they; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, cegilops, and other degenerations.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

other degenerations.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Dege'nerous. adj. [from degener, Latin.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of his an-Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of fome mens immoderate demands ever betray me to that degenerous and unmanly flavery, which should make me strengthen them by my consent.

King Charles. Shame, instead of piety, restrains them from many base and degenerous practifes.

Degenerous paffion, and for man too base,

It feats its empire in the female race;
There rages, and, to make his blow fecure,
Puts flatt'ry on, until the aim be fure.

Degenerously. adv. [from degenerous.] In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see our greatest heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus degenerously employed?

Decay of Piety.

From deglutio, Latin.]

DEGLUTI'TION. n. f. [deglutition, Fr. from deglutio, Latin.]
The act or power of swallowing.

When the deglutition is totally abolished, the patient may be

nourished by clysters.

DEGRADA'TION. n. f. [degradation, French.]

1. A deprivation of an office or dignity.

The word degradation is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree.

2. Degeneracy; baseness.

So deplorable is the degradation of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men.

3. [In painting.] A term made use of to express the lessening 3. [In painting.] A term made use of to express the senening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landskip, so as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that distance from them.

To DEGRA'DE. v. a. [degrader, French.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dispire or title.

dignity, or title.

He should

Be quite degraded, like a hedgeborn fwain, That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.

2. To lessen; to diminish the value of.

Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume Man's nature, lessen or degrade thine own.

Milton. All higher knowledge in her presence falls Degraded. Milton's Paradife Loft.

Degracea.

Degracea.

Degracea.

Degrave's Tion. n. f. [from degravate, of degrave, Latin.]

The act of making heavy.

DEGRE'E. n. f. [degré, French, from gradus, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; ftation; place of dignity.

Surely men of low degree are vanity, and men of high degree are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity.

Plain lyii, o. lighter than vanity. Pfalm lxii. 9.

It was my fortune, common to that age, To love a lady fair, of great degree, The which was born of noble parentage,

And fet in highest seat of dignity.

I embrace willingly the ancient received course and conveniency of that discipline which teacheth inferior degrees and orders in the church of God.

Well

Shakesp.

Well then, Coleville is your name; a knight is your degree, and your place the dale. Shakespeare.

Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask.
This noble youth to madness lov'd a dame Shakespeare.

Of high degree, Honoria was her name. Dryden. Farmers in degree,

He a good husband, a good housewife she.

But is no rank, no station, no degree,

From this contagious taint of forrow free?

The state and condition in which a thing is. Dryden.

Prior.

The book of Wisdom noteth degrees of idolatry, making that of worshipping petty and vile idols more gross than simply the worshipping of the creature.

3. A step or preparation to any thing. Bacon.

Her first degree was by setting forth her beauties, truly in nature not to be misliked, but as much advanced to the eye as abased to the judgment by art.

Which sight the knowledge of myself might bring,

Which to true wisdom is the first degree.

Davies.

4. Order of lineage; descent of family.

King Latinus, in the third degree, Had Saturn author of his family.

Dryden.

5. The orders or classes of the angels.

The several degrees of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to set before them, as in one picture, all their past knowledge at once.

6. Measure; proportion. If you come to separate them, and that all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will stun you to that degree, that you would fancy your ears were torn in pieces.

Admits of no degrees; but must be still

Sublimely good, or despicably ill.

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and fixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The space of one degree in the heavens is accounted to answer to fixty miles.

In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we fee;
In the fame fign, almost the fame degree.

To you who live in chill degree,
As map informs, of fifty-three.

Dryden.

8. [In arithmetick.] A degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; fo three hundred and sixty-five is a degree.

hundred and fixty-five is a degree.

Cocker.

The division of the lines upon several forts of mathematical 9. I ne inftruments.

10. [In musick,] The intervals of founds, which are usually marked by little lines.

Tr. [In physick and chymistry.] The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body. The second, third, and sourth degrees of heat are more eafily introduced than the first: every one is both a preparative

and a step to the next.

By Degre'es. adv. Gradually; by little and little. Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and fuffering, and their minds acquainted by degrees with dange-

Doth not this ethereal medium, in passing out of water, glass, crystal, and other compact and dense bodies, into empty spaces, grow denser and denser by degrees? Newton.

Exulting in triumph, now swell the bold notes;

In broken air, trembling, the wild musick stoats;
'Till by degrees remote and small,
The strains decay,

And melt away,

In a dying, dying fall.

A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at first, by degrees contracts a strong inclination towards it.

Speciator, No 447.

Degu'station. n. f. [degustatio, Latin.] A tasting. Diet.

To DEHO'RT. v. a. [deborter, Latin.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

vise to the contrary.

One of the greatest sticklers for this fond opinion, severely deborted all his followers from profituting mathematical principles unto common apprehension or practice.

Wilkins.

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do

every where vehemently and earnestly debort us from unbelief: did they never read these dehortations?

Ward.

Dehortation. n. s. [from debortor, Latin.] Dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary.

The author of this epiftle, and the rest of the apostles, do every where vehemently and earnestly dehort from unbelief: did they never read these dehortations?

Ward.

Dehortatory. adj. [from dehortor, Latin.] Belonging to

diffuation.

DEHO'RTER. n. f. [from dehort.] A disfuader; an adviser to

the contrary.

DE/ICIDE. n. f. [from Deus and cado, Latin.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of the death of our blessed Saviour.

N° XXXVII.

Explain how perfection suffer'd pain,

Almighty languish'd, and Eternal dy'd;
How by her patient victor death was slain,
And earth profan'd, yet bles'd with deicide!

To DEJE'CT. v. a. [dejicio, Latin.]

1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to sink; to

discourage; to crush.

Well, I am your theme; you have the start of me; I am dejected; ignorance itself is a plummet o'er me; use me as Shakespeare. Shake Speare.

you will.

The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear!

Nor think to die, dejects my losty mind; Shakespeare.

Nor think to die, dejells my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind!

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look fad.

Eneas here beheld, of form divine,
A godlike youth in glitt'ring armour shine,
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace;
But gloomy were his eyes, dejelled was his face. Dryden.

DEJE'CT. adj. [dejellus, Latin.] Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited. spirited.

I am of ladies most diject and wretched, That fuck'd the honey of his musick vows. Shake Speare.

DEJE'CTEDLY. adv. [from deject.] In a dejected manner; afflictedly. No man in that passion doth look strongly, but dejectedly;

and that repulsion from the eyes diverteth the spirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. Deje'ctedness. n. j. lowness of spirits.

Deje'ction. n. f. [dejection, Fr. from dejectio, Lat.]

I. A lowness of spirits; melancholy.

What besides DEJE'CTEDNESS. n. f. [from dejected.] A being cast down; a

Of forrow, and dejection, and despair,

Our frailty can fustain, thy tidings bring,

Our frailty can fustain, thy tidings bring,

Departure from this happy place.

Deserted and astonished, he finks into utter dejection; and even hope itself is swallowed up in despair.

Rogers.

Weakness; inability.

The effects of such an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a dejection of appetite, which putrid things oc-

casion more than any other.

3. [In medicine.] A going to stool.

The liver should continually separate the choler from the

blood, and empty it into the intestines, where there is good use for it, not only to provoke dejection, but also to attenuate the chyle. DEJE'CTURE. n. f. [from deject.] The excrements.

A disease opposite to this spissitude is too great fluidity, the fymptoms of which are excess of animal secretions; as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid dejectures, leanness, weakness, nd thirft.

DEJERA'TION. n. f. [from dejero, Lat.] A taking of a folemn

DEIFICA'TION. n. f. [deification, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DE'IFORM. adj. [from Deus and forma, Latin.] Of a godlike

To DEIFY. v. a. [deifier, Fr. of Deus and fio, Latin.]
1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the shepherds love,
Renown'd on earth, and deify'd above.

Even the seals which we have of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was deifed.

Dryden.

Persuad man not to adore himself.

South.

proud man not to adore himself. Half of thee

Is deify'd before thy death.

2. To praise excessively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again so extol and deify the pope, as made all that he had said in praise of his master and mistress seem temperate and paffable.

To DEIGN. v. n. [from daigner, Fr. of digner, Latin.] To

vouchsafe; to think worthy.

Deign to descend now lower, and relate

What may no less perhaps avail us known. Milton. Oh deign to visit our forsaken seats,

The mosly fountains, and the green retreatse Pope.

To Deign. v. a. To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves composition;

Nor would we deign him burial of his men,

Till he difburs'd ten thousand dollars.

Shakess Shakespeare. De'IGNING. n. f. [from deign.] A vouchsafing; a thinking

worthy.

To Dei'ntegrate. v. a. [from de and integro, Latin.] To take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish. Diet. Dei'parous. adj. [deiparus, Latin.] That brings forth a god: the epithet applied to the bleffed Virgin. DE'ISM.

DEL

DEL DEISM. n. f. [deifme, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants, or dying flames, of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah.

De'Ist. n. s. [deiste, Fr.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

The discourse is in the second epistle of St. Peter, the third chapter, where certain deists, as they feem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. Burnet. DEI'STICAL. adj. [from deist.] Belonging to the herefy of the deifts.

But this folly and weakness of trifling, instead of arguing,

But this folly and weakness of trifling, initead of arguing, does not happen to fall only to the share of christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the deistical or antichristian scheme of our days.

DETTY. n. s. [déité, French; from deitas, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his deity alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his meer human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as prinas both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto. Hooker. With what arms

We mean to hold, what anciently we claim Of deity, or empire. Milton. 2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and god-

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be razed? Sidney.

Heard you not what an humble suppliant Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?

—Who, humbly complaining to her deity,

Got my lord chamberlain his liberty.

Shake Speare. Give the gods a thankful facrifice when it pleaseth their dei-ties to take the wife of a man from him. Shakespeare.

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god-They on their former journey forward pals, In ways unknown, her wandering knight to feek; With pains far paffing that long wandering Greek, That for his love refused deity.

Spenser. By what reason could the same deity be denied unto Laurentia and l'lora, which was given to Venus? Raleigh.

Delaceration. n. s. [from delacero, Latin.] A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMA'TION. n. f. [delacrymatio, Lat] A falling down of the humours; the waterishness of the eyes, or a weeping

DELACTA'TION. n. f. [delactatio, Latin.] A weaning from the breaft.

Dela'Psed. adj. [With physicians.] [from delapfus, Latin.]
Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb,
and the like.

Diet.

and the like.

To DELATE. v. a. [from delatus, Lat.] To carry; to convey.

Try exactly the time wherein found is delated.

Bacon.

Delation. n.f. [delatio, Latin.]

I. A carrying; conveyance.

In delation of founds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further.

Bacon.

Recommendation of the state of the st

It is certain that the delation of light is in an inftant. Bacon. There is a plain delation of the found from the teeth to the instrument of hearing.

2. An accusation; an impeachment. Dela'tor. n. s. [delator, Latin.] An accuser; an informer. Men have proved their own delators, and discovered their own most important secrets. Government of the Tongue.
No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopu-

lated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a delater to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's naked-Government of the Tongue.

To DELA'Y. v. a. [from delayer, French.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people faw that Moses delayed to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron. Exodus xxxii. 1.

2. To hinder; to frustrate.

She flies the town, and mixing with a throng Of madding matrons, bears the bride along:

Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with these arts the Trojan match delays. Dryden.
Be mindful, goddess, of thy promise made!
Must fad Ulysses ever be delay'd?

To Dela'y. v. n. To stop; to cease from action.
There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness. of the fuccession of those ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither delay nor hasten.

Locke.

DELAY. n. f. [from the verb.] A deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fear'ul commenting

Is leaden fervitor to dull delay;

Delay leads impotent and fnail-pac'd beggary. Shake feare. The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear delay. z. Stay; stop.
The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay

Pas'd on, and took the irremiable way.

Dela'yer. n. s. [from delay.] One that defets; a putter-off.

Dele'CTABLE. adi. [delectabilis, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful. Ev'ning now approach'd;

For we have also our evining, and our morm; We ours for change delectable, not need. Thence, as thou know'st, Milton.

He brought thee into this delicious grove, This garden; planted with the trees of God;

Delectable, both to behold and tafte! Milton. Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are fuitably and eafily conceptible by us, because apparent in his works; as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom and power. Hale.

The apple's outward form, Delesiable, the witless swain beguiles;

Till that with writhen mouth, and spattering noise, He tastes the bitter morsel. Phillips. Dele'CTABLENESS. n. f. [from delestable.] Delightfulnels; pleasantness.

DELE'CTABLY. adv. Delightfully; plcafantly.

DELECTA'TION. n. f. [delectatio, Latin.] Plcafure; delight.

To DE'LEGATE. v. a. [delego, Latin.]

To fend away.
To fend upon an embaffy.

3. To intrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction, As God hath imprinted his authority in feveral parts upon feveral estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also delegated and committed part of his care and providence unto them.

We are to remember, that as God is the universal monarch of the world, so we have all the relation of sellow-subjects to him; and can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each other, than what he has delegated to us. Decay of Piety

Why does he wake the correspondent moon, And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,

Commanding her, with delegated pow'rs, To beautify the world, and bless the night? Prior. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

De'LEGATE. n. f. [delegatus, Latin.]
1. A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to A deputy; a commission act for, or represent another.

If after her

Any shall live, which dare true good prefer, Every such person is her delegate, T'accomplish that which should have been her fate. Donne. There must be severe exactors of accounts from their delegates and ministers of justice.

Let the young Austrian then her terrors bear; Taylor.

Great as he is, her delegate in war. Elect by Jove, his delegate of fway, Prior.

With joyous pride the fummons I'd obcy.

2. [In law.] Delegates are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the court

of chancery.

De'legate. adj. [delegatus, Latin.] Deputed; fent to act for, or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially. Taylor. De'legates [Gouri of.] A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are de-

DELEGA'TION. n. f. [delegatio, Latin ]

1. A fending away.

A putting in commission.
 The affignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL. adj. [delenificus, Latin.] Having virtue to affwage, or ease pain.

To DELE'TE. v. a. [from delco, Lat] To blot out. Diet.

Dellete Rious. adj. [deleterius, Latin.] Deadly; destructive;

of a poisonous quality. Many things, neither deleterious by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity. DELE'TERY. adj. [from deleterius, Lat.] Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

Nor doctor epidemick, Though ftor'd with deletery med'cines, (Which whofoever took is dead fince) E'er sent so vast a colony To both the under worlds as he.

DELE'TION. n. f. [deletio, Latin.]

1. Act of rafing or blotting out. 2. A destruction.

Indeed, if there be a total deletion of every person of the opposing

Hudibras.

opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question. Hale.

Dalf. n. f. [from belwan, Sax. to dig.] DELFE.

Yet could not fuch mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the delfs would be fo flown with waters, that no gins or machines could fuffice to lay and keep them dry.

2. Earthen ware: counterfeit China ware, made at Delph. Thus barter honour for a piece of de'f:

No, not for China's wide domain itself.

Deliba'tion. n. f. [delibatio, Latin.] An essay; a taste.

To DELIBERATE. v. n. [delibero, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A confcious, wife, reflecting cause, Which freely moves, and acts by reason's laws;

That can deciberate means elect, and find

Their due connection with the end delign'd. Blackmore. When love once pleads admission to our hearts,

Addifon.

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that deliberates is lost.

Deliberate. adj. [deliberatus, Latin.]
The circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.
Slow; tedious; not sudden.
Commonly therefore it is for virtuous.

Commonly therefore it is for virtuous confiderations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and deliberate death, against the stream of their sensual inclination.

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more deliberate, that is, give more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused by the local passage or difference. by the local nearness or distance.

Deli'BERATELY. adv. [from deliberate.] Circumspectly; ad-

vifedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himfelf so far as to fall; but plods on deliberately, and, as a grave man ought, is sure to put his staff before him.

Dryden. Dell'Berateness. n. f. [from deliberate.] Circumspection;

Dell'Berateness. n. f. [from deliberate.]

wariness; coolness; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of counsels, or fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and deliberateness besitting a parliament.

Ring Charles.

Dell'Beration. n. f. [deliberatio, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or chuse good by free deliberation, it should never be guilty of any thing that was than the done.

DELI'BERATIVE. adj. [deliberativus, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

beration; apt to confider.

Deli'Berative. n. f. [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In deliberatives, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less.

DE'LICACY. n. f. [delicatesses, French; of deliciae, Latin.]

1. Daintiness; fineness in eating.

On hospitable thoughts intent,

What choice to chuse for delicacy best.

Milton.

What choice to chuse for delicacy best. Milton.

2. Any thing highly pleafing to the fenses.

These delicacies, I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flow'rs,

Walks, and the melody of birds. 3. Softness; feminine beauty. Milton.

She had never feen a man of a more goodly prefence, in whom strong making took not away delicacy, nor beauty fierce-Sidney.

4. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. Dryden.

Neatness; elegance of dress.

6. Politeness; gentleness of manners.

7. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons in those posts are usually born of families noble and rich, and so derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delivacy of their own Temple.

education.

8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; mercifulness.

9. Weakness of constitution.

De'licate. adj. [delicat, French.]

1. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passet through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely desicate.

2. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

3. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable slavour.

The chusing of a delicate before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits described.

Tay'or. degrees and precise natural limits described.

4. Dainty; described of curious meats.

5. Choice; se'ect; excellent.

6. Polite; gentle of manners.
7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Vitness this army of such mass and charge,

Led by a delicate and tender prince.

Tender and delicate persons must needs be oft angry, they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust nature have seen little sees of the sees of t

tures have little fense of.

8. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed.

The air is delicate.

Shakespe. Shake Speare. DE'LICATELY. adv. [from delicate.]

1. Beautifully.

Ladies, like variegated tulips, show,

Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;

Such happy spots the nice admirer take,

Fine by defect, and delicately weak.

Finely; not coarfely.

3. Daintily. Eat not delicately, or nicely; that is, be not troublefome to thyfelf or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy fauces.

4. Choicely.

5. Politely.

Effeminately.

De'LICATENESS. n. f. [from delicate.] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and Deuteronomy xxviii. 56. tenderness.

which is choice and dainty.

The shepherd's homely curds,

His cold thin drink, out of his leather bottle,

All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,

Is far beyond a prince's delicates. Shakespeare.

They their appetites not only feed With delicates of leaves and marshy weed; But with thy fickle reap the rankest land, And minister the blade with bounteous hand.

Dryden. King.

With abstinence all delicates he sees,
And can regale himself with toast and cheese.

De'Lices. n. s. pl. [deliciæ, Latin.] Pleasures.
is merely French. This word

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind In dainty delices and lavish joys,

Having his warlike weapons cast behind, And flowers in pleasures and vain pleasing toys. Spense DELI'CIOUS. adj. [delicieux, French; from delicatus, Latin.] Spenser.

1. Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the fense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience Almighty God chased him out of paradise, the fairest and most delicious part of the earth, into some other the most barren and unpleasant of all the whole globe.

Woodward.

In his last hours his easy wit display;
Like the rich fruit he sings, delicious in decay.
Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink delicious poison from the eye. Swift.

Pope. DELI'CIOUSLY. adv. [from delicious.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her.

Delight; pleasure;

Let not man judge of himfelf, or of the bleffings and efficacy of the facrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and deliciousness, which he sometimes perceives, and other times does not perceive.

Deligation. n. f. [deligation, Latin.] A binding up.

The third intention is de igation, or retaining the parts so is included together.

Wiseman. joined together.

DELI'GHT. n. f. [delice, Fr. from delector, Latin.]
1. Joy; content; fatisfaction. And Saul commanded his fervants, faying, commune with David fecretly, and fay, behold the king hath delight in thee,

and all his fervants love thee; now therefore be the king's i Samuel. fon-in-law.

2. That which gives delight.

Come, fifters, chear we up his fprights,
And shew the best of our delights:

We'll charm the air to give a found,

We'll charm the air to give a found,
While you perform your antick round.
Titus Vespasiah was not more the delight of human kind:
the universal empire made him only known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved.

She was his cate, his hope, and his delight;
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight.

To DELI'GHT. v. n. [delestor, Latin.]
To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.

Psoon

Poor

Pope.

Poor infects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands. Locke.

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat,

Delighted, swill'd the large luxurious draught.

Pope.

To Delight. v. n. To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by in.

Doth my lord, the king, delight in this thing? 2 Sam.
Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that delighteth Pfalms. greatly in his commandments. DELI'GHTFUL. adj. [from delight and full.] Pleasant; charm-

ing; full of delight.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable fort, that he did not only bar himself from the delightful, but almost from the necessary use thereof.

Sidney.

No fpring nor fummer on the mountain feen,

Smiles with gay fruits, or with delightful green. Addison.

Dell'GHTFULLY. adv. Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard

Delightfully, Increase and multiply;
Now death to hear!

Milton.

Deli'Ghtfulness. n. f. [from delight.] Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

This indeed shews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the delightfulness of the knowledge.

Deli'Ghtsome. adj. [from delight.] Pleasant; delightful.

The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so delightsome for the roundness, and so grave for the strangeness.

God has furnished every one with the same means of exchanging hunger and thirst for delightsome vigour. Grew. Deli'GHTSOMELY. adv. [from delightsome.] Pleasantly; in a

delightful manner. Deli'Ghtsomeness. n. s. [from delightsome.] Pleasantness; delightfulness.

To DELI'NEATE. v. a. [delineo, Latin.]
1. To draw the first draught of a thing; to design.

2. To paint in colours; to represent a true likeness in a picture.

The licentia pictoria is very large: with the same reason they may delineate old Nestor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's sace, and Time with Absolom's head. Brown's Vul. Err.

3. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner.

It followeth to delineate the region in which God first planted his delightful garden. Raleigh.

I have not here time to delineate to you the glories of God's, heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happiness of that place and portion is. Wake. DELINEA'TION. n. f. [delineatio, Latin.] The first draught of

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, and the just dimensions of each face, and of what

things belong to it.

Deli'niment. n. f. [delinimentum, Latin.] A mitigating, or Dist.

affwaging.

DELI'NQUENCY. n. f. [delinquentia, Latin.] A fault; a failure in duty; a missed.

They never punish the greatest and most intolerable delinquency of the tumults, and their exciters.

King Charles.

Can

Thy years determine like the age of man, That thou shoulds my delinquencies exquire, And with variety of tortures tire?

Sandys. A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed by him.

Ayliffe.

Deli'nquent. n. f. [from delinquens, Latin.] An offender;

one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious state,

That sooner will accuse the magistrate

Than the delinquent; and will rather grieve The treason is not acted, than believe. Ben. Johnson. All three ruined, not by war, or any other disafter, but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and criminals; all three but by

He had, upon frivolous furmises, been sent for as a delinquent, and been brought upon his knees at the bar of both houses.

To DE'LIQUATE. v. n. [deliqueo, Latin.] To melt; to be

diffolved.

It will be refolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of falt of tartar, left in moist cellars to Boyle. deliquate.

Such an ebullition as we see made by the mixture of some chymical liquors; as oil of vitriol, and deliquated salt of tar-Gudworth. tar.

DELIQUA'TION. n. f. [deliquatio, Latin.] A melting; a dif-

folving.

DELI'QUIUM. n. f. [Latin. A chymical term.] A distillation by the force of fire, or a dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour. Dies.

DELI'RAMENT. n. f. [deliramentum, Lat.] A doting or foolish idle ftory.

To DELIRATE. v. n. [deliro, Latin.] To dote; to rave; to Dia.

DELIRA'TION. n. f. [deliratio, Latin.] Dotage; folly; madnefs.

Deli'rious. adj. [delirius, Latin.]

1. Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him faid he had been for fome hours delirious; but when I saw him he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. Swift. On bed

Delirious flung, sleep from his pillow flies. Thomson.

DELIRIUM. n. s. [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage.

Too great alacrity and promptness in answering, especially in persons naturally of another temper, is a sign of an approaching delirium; and in a severish delirium there is a small inflammation of the brain.

DELITION TO THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

hammation of the brain.

Delitiga'tion. n. f. [from delitigo, Latin.] A firving; a chiding; a contending.

To DELIVER. v. a. [deliver, French.]

1. To give; to yield; to offer; to prefent.

In any cafe thou shalt deliver him the pledge again when the fun goeth down.

Deuteronomy xxiv. 13.

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but deliver it for the breaches of the house. 2 Kings. Yet within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and

restore thee unto thy place; and thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner, when thou wast Genesis xl. 13. his butler.

It was no wonder that they, who at fuch a time could be corrupted to frame and deliver fuch a petition, would not be reformed by fuch an answer. Dryden.

z. To cast away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind All sense of woe delivers to the wind.

3. To furrender; to put into one's hands.

And David faid to him, canft thou bring me down to this company? And he faid, swear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor deliver me into the hands of my master, and I will bring these down to this company. mafter, and I will bring thee down to this company.

I Samuel. They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou hast ivered us for a spoil, and unto captivity. Tob. iii. 4. delivered us for a spoil, and unto captivity.

4. To fave; to rescue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man.

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me.

Shake peare. Shake Speare.

Thus she the captive did deliver; The captive thus gave up his quiver.

The captive thus gave up his quiver.

To fpeak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-moving jeft,

Which his fair tongue, conceit's expositor,

Delivers in such apt and gracious words,

That aged ears play trunk at his tales.

Shakki Prior.

That aged ears play truant at his tales.

Tell me your highness' pleasure;

What from your grace I shall deliver to him.

I knew a clergyman, who appeared to deliver his sermon without looking into his notes.

To dishurden a woman of a child

6. To disburden a woman of a child.
On her fright and fears,
She is something before her time deliver'd. Shakespeare. Tully was long ere he could be delivered of a few verses, and those poor ones too. Peacham. To DELI'VER over. v. a.

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty. Pfalms.

The conflables have delivered her over to me, and she shall have whipping enough, I warrant her. Shakespeare.

have whipping enough, I warrant her.

2. To give from hand to hand; to transmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your lordship will be delivered over to posterity in a fairer character than I have given.

To Deli'ver up. v. a.

I. To surrender; to give up.

'He that spared not his own son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things?

all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things?

Rom. viii. 32. Are the cities that I got with wounds, Deliver'd up again with peaceful words?

Happy having fuch a fon,

That would deliver up his greatness fo Shakespeare.

Into the hand of justice.

Deliverance, n. f. [delivrance, French.]

1. The act of delivering a thing to another.

The

· Shakefpeare.

2. The act of freeing from captivity, flavery, or any oppression;

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of fight to the blind, to fet at liberty those that are bound.

Luke. Pfalms.

O God, command deliverances for Jacob. Whate'er befalls, your life shall be my care; One death, or one deliv'rance we will share.

Dryden.

3. The act of speaking; utterance; pronunciations
If seriously I may convey my thoughts In this my light delivernce, I have spoke With one that in her sex, her years profession, Wisdom and constancy, hath amaz'd me more Than I dare blame my weakness.

Shakefpeare.

4. The act of bringing children.

Ne'er mother

Rejoic'd deliverance more. Shakespeare. People have a superfittious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy deliverance.

Bacon.

Deliver. n. f. [from deliver.]

1. A faver; a refeuer; a preferver; a releaser.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages; in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the deli-verer came from the one end of the world unto the other.

By that feed Is meant thy great deliverer, who'shall bruise

Milton. The ferpent's head. Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its preserver. Addison.

Him their deliverer Europe does confess, All tongues extol him, all religions bless. She wishes for death, as a deliverer from pain. Halifax. Bolingbroke. 2. A relater; one that communicates fomething by fpeech or

writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by fober authors, have been believed false, only because the menstruums, or other materials employed in the unsuccessful trials of them, were not as highly rectified, or otherwise as exquisitely depurated, as those that were used by the deliverers of those experiments.

Deli'very. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering, or giving.

2. Release; rescue; saving.

He swore, with sobs,

That he would labour my delivery.

Shake [peare.

3. A furrender; giving up.

After the delivery of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, the I would find some means to get access to him, the was pleased Denham.

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the delivery of his house, which was at first imagined, because it was so ill, or Clarendon.

not at all defended. 4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

We alledge what the scriptures themselves do usually speak, for the saving force of the word of God, not with restrain to any certain kind of delivery, but however the same shall chance to be made known.

Hooker.

5. Use of the limbs; activity.

The carl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer delivery.

Wotton. 6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of

her delivery, is in pain, and crieth out.

Dell. n. f. [from dal, Dutch.]

1. A pit; a valley; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth. Obsolete.

The while, the like fame unhappy ewe,
Whose clouted leg her hurt doth shew,

Fell headlong into a dell.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood.

But, foes to fun-shine, most they took delight
In dell and dales, conceal'd from human fight.

Delph. n. f. [from Delft, the name of the capital of Delst-land.]

A fine fort of earthen ware.

A fupper worthy of herself; Five nothings in five plates of delph.

1) F'LTOIDE. adj. [from delta, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter.]

An epithet applied to a triangular muscle ariting from the clavicula, and from the process of the same, whose action is

to raife the arm upward. Cut still more of the deltoide muscle, and carry the arm

DELU'DABLE. adj. [from delude.] Liable to be deceived; that is cally imposed on.

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so reacy to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is no ways deludable.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

no ways deludable.

To DELU'DE. v. a. [deludo, Latin.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impose on.

O, give me leave, I have deluded you;

'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke I nam'd,

But Reignier, king of Naples, that prevail'd.

Let not the Trojans, with a felgn'd pretence

Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince.

To disappoint: to frustrate. Shakefp.

Dryden.

2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

Delu'der. n. s. [from delude.]

1. A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender

Say, flatterer, say, ah fair deluder speak;
Answer me this, ere yet my heart does break. Glanville.

To DELVE. v. a. [pelpan, Sax. delven, Dut. perhaps from δελφαξ, a hog. Junius.]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard

It shall go hard But I will delve one yard below the mines,

And blow them at the moon. Shakespeare. Delve of convenient depth your threshing floor:

With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er. Dryden.

Besides, the filthy swine will ost invade Thy firm inclosure, and with delving snout

The rooted forest undermine. Philips.

2. To fathom; to fift; to found one's opinion.
What's his name and birth?

—I cannot delve him to the root: his father Was call'd Sicilius. Shake Speare. De'Lve. n. f. [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfal; a den; a cave.

He by and by His feeble feet directed to the cry

Which to that shady delve him brought at last,

Where Mammon earst did sun his treasury.

Such a light and metall'd dance Saw you never yet in France; And by landmen, for the nonce, That turn round like grindle-stones, Which they dig out fro' the delves,

For their bairns bread, wives, and selves. B. Johnson. A DELVE of Coals. A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine

or pit.

or pit.

DE'LVER. n. f. [from delve.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a spade.

DE'LUGE. n. f. [deluge, French, from diluvium, Latin.]

I. A general inundation; a laying intirely under water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a deluge, as this is subject to perish by a deluge.

Burnet. conflagration.

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they strive to force

His channel to a new or narrow course No longer then within his banks he dwells,

First to a torrent, then a deluge swells.

3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

40 De luge. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The resistless shood the land would overslow, Denham.

By which the delug'd earth would useless grow. Still the battering waves rush in Blackmore.

Implacable, 'till delag'd by the foam
The ship finks, found'ring in the vast abyss. Philips.
2. To overwhelm; to cause to fink under the weight of any

At length corruption, like a general flood,

Shall deluge all.

Delu'sion. n. f. [delufio, Latin.]

1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; fasse-

2. A false representation; illusion; errour; a chimerical thought.
Who therefore seeks in these

True wisdom, finds her not, or by delusion.

I waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear delusion gonc.

Delusion. adj. [from delusus, Latin.] Apt to deceive; be-

guiling; imposing on.
When, fir'd with passion, we attack the fair,

Prior. Delusive fighs and brittle vows we bear.

The happy whimfey you purfue, 'Till you at length believe it true:

Caught by your own delufive art,
You fancy first, and then affert.
While the base and groveling multitude of different nations,
ranks and ages were listening to the delusive deities, those of a
more erest aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from

A vast variety of phænomena, and those many of them so delufive, that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake.

Woodward.

Spenfer.

## DEM

Delu'sorv. adj. [from delufus, Latin.] Apt to believe. This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a delustry prejudice.

De'MAGGGUE. n. f. [Snuaywy.] A ringleader of the rabble; a populous and factious orator.

Who were the chief demagogues and patrons of tumults, to fend for them, to flatter and embolden them. King Charles.

A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert demagogue, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon.

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a demagogue, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice upon this branch of their art. Swift.

DEMA'IN.
DEME'IN.
DEME'SNE.

In. f. [domaine, French.]

That land which a man holds originally of himself, called dominium by the civilians, and opposed to feedum or fee, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leffee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and fuch other lands appertaining to the faid manor as belong to free or copyholders; although the copyhold belonging to any manor, according to many good lawyers, is also accounted demeans.

Philips. accounted demeans.

Having now provided

A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair demesses, youthful, and nobly allied. Shakespeare.
That earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and seigniory, though the lands of that county in demesses were possessed for the lands of the county in demesses were possessed.

though the lands of that county in nemigne were possessed the most part by the ancient inheritors.

The desects in those acts for planting forest- trees might be fully supplied, since they have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the demesses of a few gentlemen: and even the demesses of a few gentlemen and even the demesses of a few gentlemen. there, in general, very unskilfully made, and thriving accord-

ingly.

Dena'nd. n. f. [demand, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the asking of any thing with au-

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones.

Daniel.

Giving vent, gives life and ffrength to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wifnes into demands,

will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain Locke.

A question; an interrogation. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it.

My bookseller tells me, the demand for those my papers in-

creases daily.

[In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper fignification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are purfued either by demands or plaints, and the purfuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of demands, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every præcipe, there is express demand: in law, as every entry in land-distress for rent, taking or seifing of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are demands in law.

To DEMA'ND. v. a. [demander, French.]

1. To claim; to ask for with authority.

The pound of flesh, which I demand of him,

Is dearly bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it. Shakespeare.

2. To question; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David demanded of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered. 2 Samuel.

If any friend of Cæsar's demand, why Brutus rose against Cæsar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more.

Young one,

Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it seems,

They crave to be demanded. Shake [peare. The oracle of Apollo being demanded, when the war and mifery of Greece should have an end, reply'd, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form.

3. [In law.] To profecute in a real action.
Dema'ndable. adj. [from demand. That may be demanded;

requested; asked for.

All sums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, or for the pardon of any such alienation, already made without licence, have been stayed in

the way to the hanaper.

Bacon.

Dema'ndant. n. f. [from demand.] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, because he demandeth lands.

One of the witnesses deposed, that dining on a Sunday with the demandant, whose wife had fat below the squire's lady at church, she the said wife dropped some expressions, as if the thought her husband ought to be knighted.

## DEM

Dema'nder. n. f. [demandeur, French.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.

2. One that asks a civil question.

3. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

They grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the demanders ready use at all features. Carew. feafons.

A dunner; one that demands a debt. DEME'AN. n. f. [from demener, French.]

1. A mean; presence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with forrowful demean,

Spenfer.

And deadly hue, an armed corfe did lie. To DEME'AN. v. a. [from demener, French.]

To DEME'AN. v. a. [from demener, French.]

1. To behave: to carry one's felf.

Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to demean ourselves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately.

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he demeans himself towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever.

Tillot fon.

him happy or miferable for ever.

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains, How with fo high a nymph he might Demean himself the wedding-night.

Swift.

2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholis is mad; Else he would never so demean himself. Shakespeare.

Deme'Anour. n. f. [demener, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour.

Of fo insupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well stir envy, his demeanour did rather breed distain.

Angels best like us, when we are most like unto them in all parts of decent demeanour. Hooker.

His gestures sierce
He mark'd, and mad demeanour, then alone,

As he suppos'd, all unobserv'd, unseen.

To whom thus Eve, with sad demeanour meek, Milton.

Ill worthy I, fuch title fhould belong

To me transgressor! Milton. He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested in all his actions, especially in his whole demeanour at the isle of Ree, both at the landing, and upon the retreat.

DEME'ANS. n. f. pl. An estate in goods or lands; that which a man possessing in his own right.

To DEME'NTATE. v. n. [demento, Latin.] To grow mad.

DEMETA'TION. n. f. [dementatio, Latin.] A being mad, or

DEME'RIT. n. f. [demérite, Fr. from demeritus, of demercor, Latin.] The opposite to merit; ill-deserving; what makes one worthy of blame or punishment.

They should not be able once to stir, or to murmur, but it

should be known, and they shortened according to their de-Spenser.

Thou liv'ft by me; to me thy breath relign; Mine is the merit, the demerit thine. Dryden. whatever they acquire by their industry or ingenuity, should be secure, unless forfeited by any demerit or offence against the custom of the family.

2. Anciently the same with merit; desert.

'Tis yet to know,

Which when I know that boassing is an honour,

I shall promulate. I state my life and being.

I shall premulgate, I setch my life and being
From men of royal siege; and my demerits
May speak, unbonneting, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd.

Shakespeare.

To DEME'RIT. v. a. [demeriter, French.] To deserve blame or punishment.

DEME'RSED. adj. [from demersus, of demergo, Lat.] Plunged; drowned. Diet.

DEME'RSION. n. f. [demerfio, Latin.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chymistry.] The putting any medicine in a dissolving liquor.

Diet. Sec DEMAIN.

DEME'SNE.

DEME'SNE. See DEMAIN.
DE'MI. inseparable particle. [demi, Fr. dimidium, Lat.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition; as demigod, that is, half human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON 1. [demi and cannon.]

DEMI-CANNON Lowess. A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and fix inches diameter. The diameter of the love is fix inches two eighth parts.

of the bore is fix inches two eighth parts.

Demi-cannon Ordinary. A great gun fix inches four eights diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a fhot fix inches one fixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight.

DEMI-CANNON of the greatest Size. A gun six inches and six eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of six inches sive eights diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

What! this a fleeve? 'Tis like a demi-cannon: Shakefp. Ten engines, that shall be of equal force either to a cannon or demi-cannon, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the same price that one of these will amount to. Wilkins.

DEMI-CULVERIN. n. f. [demi and culverin.]

DEMI-CULVERIN of the lowest Size. A gun four inches two eights diameter in the bore, and ten feet long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. Did.

Demi-culverin Ordinary. A gun four inches four eights diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eights diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces

DEMI-CULVERIN, elder Sort. A gun four inches and fix eights diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eight parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. Milit. Diet.

They continue a perpetual volley of demi-culverins. The army left two demi-culverins, and two other good Clarendon.

DEMI-DEVIL. n. f. [demi and devil.] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that demi-devil,

Why he hath thus enfnar'd my foul and body? Shakefp.

DEMI-GOD. n. f. [demi and god.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals. with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whose eyes bad him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a demi-god. Sidney. Milton.

Be gods, or angels, demi-gods. Transported demi-gods stood round, And men grew heroes at the found, Enflam'd with glory's charms.

Pope.

Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)
A fit of vapours cloud this demi-god.

Demi-lance. n. f. [demi and lance.] A light lance; a spear; a half-pike.

On their steel'd heads, their demi lances wore Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore. Dryden. Light demi-lances from afar they throw,

Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gaul the soe. Demi-MAN. n. s. [demi and man.] Half a man. Dryden. A term of

we must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the complaints of this barking demi-man.

Demi-wolf. n. f. [aemi and wolf.] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf. Lycifca.

Spaniels, curls,

Showghs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs.

Shakefpeare.

Demi'se. n.f. [from demetre, demis, demise, French.] Death; decease. It is seldom used but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the demise of queen Anne, the author Swift.

To DEMI'SE. v. a. [demis, demise, French.] To grant ut one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors shall not have power to demise my lands to

be purchased.

DEMI'SSION. n. f. [demission, Latin.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depression.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche demission of sovereign authority.

To DEMI'T. v. a. [demitto, Latin.] To depress; to hang

down; to let fall. When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently

demit, and let fall the same.

DEMO'CRACY. n. f. [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective

body of the people.
While many of the fervants, by industry and virtue, arrive at riches and esteem, then the nature of the government

inclines to a democracy. Temple. The majority having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect democracy.

DEMOCRA'TICAL. adj. [from democra y.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are ftill within the line of vulgarity, and are democra-

tical enemies to truth. Brown.

As the government of England has a mixture of democrati-cal in it, so the right of inventing political lyes, is partly in

the people.

To DEMO'LISH. v. a. [demolir, French; demolior, Latin.]

To thrown down buildings; to taze; to destroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long fince have been demolified, and laid even with the ground.

Tillotson.

Red lightning play'd along the firmament, And their dem: lish'd works to pieces rent.

Dryden.

DEMO'LISHER. n. f. [from demolish.] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer; a layer waste.

DEMOLI'TION. n. f. [from demolish.] The act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; destruction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in the demolition of Dunkirk of Dunkirk.

DEMON. n. f. [dæmon, Latin; δαίμων.] A fpirit; generally an evil fpirit; a devil.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly: Curs'd demon! O for ever broken lie

Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed.

DEMONI'ACAL. | adj. [from demon.

1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.

He, all unarm'd, Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice

From thy demoniack holds, possession foul.

Milt.

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical possession. Milton.

Prior.

Demoniack phrenfy, moping melancholy.

Milt.

power of wicked and unclean spirits.

Those lunaticks and demoniacks that were restored to their right mind, were such as sought after him, and believed in him. Bentley.

DEMO'NIAN. adj. [from demon.] Devilish; of the nature of

Demonian spirits now, from the element Each of his reign allotted, rightlier called

Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. DEMONO'CRACY. n. f. [δαίμων and κρατέω.] Τ Milton. The power of the devil.

DEMONO'LOTRY. n. f. δαίμων and λάτρεια.] The worship of the devil

DEMONO'LOGY. n. f. [δαίμων and λόγ.] Discourse of the nature of devils. Thus king James entitled his book concerning witches.

DEMO'NSTRABLE. adj. [demonstrabilis, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be

made not only probable, but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as demonstrable as geo-Glanv. DEMO'NSTRABLY. adv. [from demonstrable.] In such a man-

ner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond poffibility of contradiction.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law, in cases that demonstrably concerned the publick peace. Cl.

To DEMO'NSTRATE. v. a. [demonstro, Latin.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in such a man-

with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in mer as reduces the contrary position to evident absurdity.

We cannot demonstrate these things so, as to shew that the involves a contradiction.

Tillotson.

DEMONSTRA'TION. n. f. [demonstratio, Latin.]

1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but shews the contrary position to be absurd and impossible.

What appeared to be true by strong and invincible demon-Aration, such as wherein it is not by any way possible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth necessarily assent. Hooker.

Where the agreement or disagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called demonstration.

Locke.

2. Indubitable evidences of the senses or reason.

Which way foever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity. Till.

DEMO'NSTRATIVE. adj. [demonstrativas, Latin.]
1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive;

An argument necessary and demonstrative, is such as, being proposed unto any man, and understood, the man cannot chuse but inwardly yield.

Hooker.

Hooker.

Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of demonstrative figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses we

can make. Dryden.

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY. adv. [from demonstrative.]

1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an assurance either of the good which he defigns, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments demonstratively certain.

South.

First, I demonstratively prove, That feet were only made to move. Prior.

That feet were only made to move.

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of persection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. Brown.

DEMONSTRATOR. n. s. [from demonstrate.] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

DEMONSTRATORY. adj. [from demonstrate.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

dency to demonstrate.

DEMU'LCENT.

DEMU'LCENT. adj. [demulcens, Latin.] Softening; mollify-

n g; affuafive.

Peafe, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and demulcent in the highest degree; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when diffolved by digestion. Arbutbuot.

To DEMUR. v. n. [demeurer, French; dimorare, Italian; demorari, Latin.]

To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See DEMURRER

To this plea the plaintiff demurred.

Walton.

To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of an affair.

Upon this rub the English ambassadour thought sit to demur, and so sent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council

lords of the council.

Running into demands, they expect from us a 'sudden resolution in things, wherein the devil of Delphos would Brown's Vulear Errours. Brown's Vulgar Errours. demur.

He must be of a very sluggish or querulous humour, that fhall demur upon fetting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven.

Decay of Picty. Decay of Picty.

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,

And what he wish'd, he easily believ'd;
But long demurr'd, though from my hand he knew
I liv'd, so loth he was to think it true.

3. To doubt; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate. Dryden.

There is fomething in our composition, that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies; that wills and demurs, and resolves and confents and rejects.

To Demu'r. v. a. To doubt of.

The latter I demur; for in their looks

Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears. Milton.

Demu'r. n. s. [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion.

O progeny of heav'n, empyreal thrones! With reason hath deep silence and demur

Seiz'd us, though undifmay'd.

Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any demur at all, to be facrificed to them, whenfoever they come in competition with them. South.

All my demurs but double his attacks;

At last he whispers, Do, and we go snacks.

DEMU'RE. adj. [des mæurs, French.]

Spenser.

I. Sober; decent.

Lo! two most lovely virgins came in place, With countenance demure, and modest grace.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure, Sober, stedfast and demure.

Milton. 2. Grave; affectedly modest: it is now generally taken in a sense

of contempt. After a demure travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they should do theirs.

Shakespeare.

There be many wise men, that have secret hearts and trans-

parent countenances; yet this would be done with a demure

A company of mice, peeping out of their holes, spied a cat, that lay and looked so demure as if there had been neither life L'Estrange. nor foul in her.

So cat, transform'd, fat gravely and demure, 'Till mouse appear'd, and thought himself secure. Dryden.

Jove fent and found, far in a country scene, Truth, innocence, good-nature, look serene;

From which ingredients, first, the dext'rous boy Pick'd the demure, the aukward, and the coy. To DEMU'RE. v. n. [from the noun.] To look with Swift. To look with an affected

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour,

Shakespeare. Demuring upon me. DEMU'RELY. adv. [from demure.] With affected modesty; folemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a fober habit,

Talk with respect, and swear but now and then,

Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look demurely. Shakefp.

Esop's damsel, turned from a cat to a woman, sat very demure'y at the board's end, 'till a mouse ran before her.

Next stood hypocristy with holy leer,

Soft smiling, and demurely looking down;

But hid the dagger underneath the gown.

In the following line it is the same with solemnly.

Hark, how the drums demurely wake the sleepers. Shakesp.

Demu'reness. n. f. [from demure.]

1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.

Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness, as nature feemed to fmile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty demureness, which the more one marked, the

more one would judge the poor foul apt to believe. Sidney.

2. Affected modesty; pretended gravity.

Demu'rrage. n. f. [from demur.] An allowance made by merchants to affects of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMU'RRER. n. f. [demeurer, French; i. e. manere in aliquo locò vel morari.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controversy consists either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case plain to the judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case the judge, with his associates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is there stay made, and a time taken, either for the court then is there flay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the justices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the serjeants can say of bothparts, to advite, and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy.

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a de-Cowel.

murrer. Ayliffe.

DEN. n. f. [ben, Saxon.] 1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole, which runs down perpendicularly.

They here dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth,

fome in the waters, some amongst the minerals, dens and caves under the earth. Hooker.

The cave of a wild beaft.

What, shall they seek the lion in his den,

And fright him there? Shakespeare. The tyrant's den, whose use, though lost to fame,

Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;

The cavern, only to her father known, By him was to his darling daughter shown. 'Tis then the shapeless bear his den forsakes; Dryden.

In woods and fields a wild destruction makes. Dryd. 3. Den may fignify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon ben imports both. Gibson.

DENAY. n. f. [a word formed between deny and nay.] Denial;

To her in hafte, give her this jewel: fay
My love can give no place, bide no denay.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

Dendro'Logy. n. s. [Sirogen and Doyos.] The natural history

DENI'ABLE. adj. [from deny.] That which may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief.

The negative authority is also deniable by reason.

DENI'AL. n. f. [from deny.]

1. Negation; the contrary to confession.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifest; no man more ready to confess, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where denial would but Sidney. make the fault fouler.

2. Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or concession.

Here comes your father; never make denial: I must and will have Catharine to my wife. The denial of landing, and hasty warning us away, troubled us much: on the other side, to find people so full of huma-Bacon.

nity, did comfort us. He, at every fresh attempt, is repell'd With faint denials, weaker than before.

Dr.

3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment or adherence. Dryden.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: those are the proper scenes, in which we act our consessions or denials of him.

Deni'er. n. s. [from deny.]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of

a proposition.

By the word virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier by the word virtue means only courage, or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God.

Watts's Logick.

 A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.
 If it was so fearful when Christ looked his denier into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into de-ftruction?

3. A refuser; one that refuses
It may be I am esteemed by my denier: sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. King Charles.

DENIER. n. f. [from dena ius, Lat. It is pronounced as deneer, in two fyllables.] A small denomination of French money;

the twelfth part of a fous.
You will not pay for the glaffes you have burst?

-No, not a denier.

To DE'NIGRATE. v. a. [denigro, Latin.] To blacken; to make black.

By fuffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially denigrated in their natural complexion: thus are

charcoals made black by an infection of their own suffitus.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Hartshorn, and other white bodies, will be denigrated by heat; yet camphire would not at all lose its whiteness. Boyle. DENI-

DENIGRATION n. f. [denigratio, Latin.] A blackening, or making black.

These are the advenient and artificial ways of denigration, answerably whereto may be the natural progress. • In feveral instances of denigration the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. Boyle. Deniza Tion. n. f. [from denizen.] The act of infranchising,

or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens appears by the charters of denization, which in all ages were purchased by them.

Davies. Davies.

DE'NIZEN. ? n. f. [from denasddyn, a man of the city, or di-D'ENISON. } nes, dd, free of the city, Welsh.] A freeman; one infranchised.

Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained.

Thus th' Almighty fire began: ye gods,

Natives, or denizens, of bleft abodes,

From whence these murmurs? Dryden. A great many plants, will hardly, with nurfing, be made to produce their feed out of their native foil; but corn, fo neceffary for all people, is fitted to grow and to feed as a free denison of the world. Grew.

He summons straight his denizens of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair.

Pope.
To DE'NIZEN. v. a. [from the noun.] To infranchise; to make free.

Pride, lust, covetize, being several To these three places, yet all are in all;
Mingled thus, their issue is incestuous;
Falshood is denizen'd, virtue is barbarous.

To DENO'MINATE v. a. [denomino, Latin.]

To name;

to give a name to.
Their commendable purpose being not of every one understood, they have been in latter ages construed as though they had superstitiously meant either that those places, which were denominated of angels and faints, should serve for the worship of fo glorious creatures; or elfe those glorified creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places. Hooker.

Predestination is destructive to all that is established among

men, to all that is most precious, to human nature, to the two faculties that denominate us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our wills? Hammond. Denomination. n. s. [denomination, Latin.] A name given

to a thing, which commonly marks some principal quality of . it.

But is there any token, denomination, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? Spenser's State of Ireland.

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the denomination of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it fuch. Dryden.

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the Heathen world, has divided it into many sects and denominations; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. South

All men are finners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that denomination. Rogers.

DeNo'MINATIVE. adj. [from denominate.]

1. That which gives a name; that which confers a distinct ap-Pellation.
That which obtains a distinct appellation. This would be

more analogically denominable.

The least denominative part of time is a minute, the greatest

integer being a year.

DENOMINA'TOR. \*. f. [from denominate.] The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

Both the scas of one name should have one common deno-

Brown's Vulgar Errours. minator. DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in \$, 8 the denominator shews you, that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, i. e. three quarters of the whole. Harris.

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its deno-

minator a number confifting of an unit, in the first deno-towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction.

Cocker.

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the denominator of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion.

or ratio.

DENOTA'TION. n. f. [denotatio, Latin.] The act of denoting.

To DENOTE. v. a. [denoto, Latin.] To mark; to be a fign of; to betoken; to flew by figns: as, a quick pulse denotes a

To DENOU'NCE. v. a. [denuncio, Latin; denoncer, French.]
1. To threaten by proclamation.
Nº XXXVIII.

I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. Dest. He of their wicked ways

Shall them admonish, denouncing wrath to come

On their impenitence. Milton. They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and denounce war against all that receive them not. Dec. of Piety.

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous

Milton.

To less than gods.

The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, first denounce the watry war. Dryden.

3. To give information against.

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and denounce such as are negligent.

Ayliffe's Parergon. Deno'uncement in any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation

False is the reply of Cain upon the denouncement of his curse, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. Vul. Err. Deno'uncer. n. f. [from denounce.] One that declares fome

menace. Here comes the fad denouncer of my fate,

To toll the mournful knell of separation. Dryden.

DENSE. adj. [densus, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent

The cause of cold is the density of the body; for all dense bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies. Bacon.

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less dense it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe.

To DE'NSHIRE. v. a. A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called denshiring, that is, Devenshiring, or Denbighshiring, because most used or first invented there. Mortimer.

De'nsity. n. f. [denfitas, Latin.] Closenes; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach of parts.

Whilft the densest of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent, if disfolved in menftruums or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariseth not from their density alone.

Newton.

The air within the veffels being of a less density, the outward air would press their sides together; and, being of a greater density, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal. Arbuthnot.

DE'NTAL. adj. [dentalis, Latin.]
1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have affigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural. Bacon. The dental consonants are easy, therefore let them be next; first the labio-dentals, as also the lingua-dentals.

Holder.

DE'NTAL. n. f. A small shell-fish.

Two small black and shining pieces, seem by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a dental. Woodward.

DENTE'LLI. n. f. [Italian.] Modillons.

The modillons, or dentelli, make a noble show by graceful projections.

Spectator. DENTICULA'TION. n. f. [demiculatus, Latin.] The state of being set with small teeth.

He omits the denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of DENTI'CULATED. adj. [denticulatus, Latin.] Set with small

teeth.

DE'NTIFRICE. n. f. [dens and frico, Latin.] A powder made to fcour the teeth.

Is this grey powder good a dentifrice?

Ben. Johnson.

The shells of all forts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature; most of them, so ordered and powdered. make excellent dentifrices.

DENTI'TION. n. f. [dentitio, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which childrens teeth are bred.

To DENU'DATE. v. a. [denudo, Latin.] To divest; to strip;

to lay naked.
'Till he has denudated himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. Decay of Piety. DENUDA'TION. n. f. [from denudate.] The act of stripping,

or making naked.

To DENU'DE. v. a. [denudo, Lat.] To strip; to make naked; to diveft.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude our-felf of all force to defend us. Clarendon. Clarendon. If in Summer-time you denude a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. Ray. The eye, with the skin of the eye lid, is denuded, to show

DENUNCI'ATION. n. f. [denunciatio, Latin.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace. In a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is not con-

fined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. Bacon.

Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their fins: did they never read those denunciations? Ward.

Midst of these denunciations, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance. Congreve.

Denuncia Tor. n. s. [from denuncio, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.

2. He that lays an information against another.

The denunciator does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does.

Aylists
To DENY'. v a. [denier, French; denego, Latin.]

1. To contradict an accusation; not to confess. Ayliffe's Parergon.

Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. Gen.

2. To refuse; not to grant.

My young boy
Hath an aspect of intercession, which

Great nature cries-deny not. Shake Speare.

Ah, charming fair, faid I, How long can you my blis and your's deny? Dryden. 3. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest you deny your

To renounce; to difregard; to treat as foreign or not be-

longing to one.

The best sign and fruit of denying ourselves, is mercy to others.

When St. Paul fays, if in this life only we have hope in Chrift, we are of all men most miserable: he considers Chriftians as denying themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the take of Christ. Atterbury.

To DEOBSTRUCT. v. a. [deobstruo, Latin.] To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage. It is a fingular good wound herb, useful for deobstructing the More.

pores of the body. Such as carry off the fæces and mucus, deobstruct the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood.

Ar buthnot. DEO'BSTRUENT. n. f. [deobstruens, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All sopes are attenuating and deobstruent, resolving viscid fubstances. Arluthnot

DE'ODAND. n. f. [deo dandum, Latin.] A thing given or for-feited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any mis-fortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as, if a lorse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall so as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree were neanfalling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheles be slain by the fall of the tree; in these cases the horse the cart wheel by the fall of the tree; in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, fold and diffributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dread-ful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseles, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet is it for-

feited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor.

To DEO PPILATE. v. a. [de and oppilo, Latin.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

Deoppilations, n. s. [from deoppilate.] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Though the groffer parts be excluded again, yet are the diffoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in deoppilations.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Deo'PPILATIVE. adj. [from deoppilate.] Deobstruent.

A physician prescribed him a deoppilative and purgative

apozem. Harvey.

DEOSCULA'TION. n. f. [deosculatio, Latin.] The act of kiffing.
We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genussections, thurifications and deosculations.

Stillingsset.

To DEPA'INT. v. a. [depeint, French.]

1. To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to shew by a

painted resemblance.

He did unwilling worship to the saint, That on his shield depainted he did see.

Fairy Queen. z. To describe.

Such ladies fair would I depaint

In roundelay, or sonnet quaint..
To DEPA'RT. v. n. [depart, French.]

I. To go away from a place.

When the people departed away, Susanna went into her garden.

Gay.

He faid unto him, go in peace; fo he departed from him a little way. 2 Kings. They departed quickly from the fepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word.

He, which hath no flomach to this fight,

Let him depart; his passport shall be made. Shakesp. Barbarossa stayed his course, and returned to Castronovum, whence, better appealed with presents, he departed out of that Knolles.

And could'st thou leave me, cruel, thus alone;

Not one kind kis from a departing fon!

No look, no last adieu! Dryden. 2. To defift from a practice.

He cleaved unto the fins of Jeroboum, he departed not therefrom. 2 Kings.

therefrom.

3. To be lost; to perish.

The good departed away, and the evil abode still.

4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatise.

In transgressing and lying against the Lord, and departing away from our God.

5. To desirt from a resolution or opinion.

His majesty prevailed not with any of them, to depart from

His majefty prevailed not with any of them to depart from the most unreasonable of all their demands.

Glarendon.

6. To dye; to decease: to leave the world.

As her soul was in departing; for she died.

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to the world. ing to thy word. Luke.

As you wish Christian peace to souls departed,
Stand these poor people's friend.

To Depart. v. a. To quit; to leave; to retire from.
You have had dispatch in private by the consul; Shakespeare.

You are will'd by him this evening To depart Rome.

To DEPA'RT. v. a. [partir, French; partir, Latin.] To di-

vide; to separate.

DEPA'RT. n. f. [depart, French.]

1. The act of going away.

I had in charge, at my depart from France,
To marry princes Marg'ret.

Shakefpeare. 2. Death.

When your brave father breath'd his latest gasp, Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run, Were brought me of your loss and his depart.

Shake Speare. 3. [With chymits.] An operation fo named, because the particles of filver are departed or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way. Dist.

DEPA'RTER. n. f. [from depart.] One that refines metals by

feparation.

DEPA'RTMENT. n. f. [departement, French.] Separate allotment; province or butiness assigned to a particular person.

The Roman sleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and departments: the most considerable was the Alexandrian sleet, and the second was the African. Arbuthnot.

DEPA'RTURE. n. f. [from depart.]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow, Who needs must know of her departure, and Do'ft feem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee By a sharp torture. Shake Speare. What besides

Of forrow, and dejection, and despair, Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring,

Departure from this happy place.

Milton.

Death; decease; the act of leaving the present state of

Happy was their good prince in his timely departure, which barred him from the knowledge of his fon's miseries. Sidney.

They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his departure out of this world-

3. A forfaking; an abandoning.

The fear of the Lord, and departure from evil, are phrases

Tillotson.

DEPA'SCENT. adj. [depascens, Latin.] Feeding greedily.
To DEPA'STURE. v. a. [from depascor, Latin.] To eat up; to

Consume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves in bodies pastur-

ing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have depastured the former.

Spenser.

To DEPAU PERATE. v. a. [depaupero, Latin.] To make poor; to impoverish; to consume.

• Liming does not depauperate; the ground will last long, and bear large grain.

Mortimer.

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, depauperate the blood. Arbuthnot. DEPE'CTIBLE. adj. [from depecto, Latin.] Tough; clammy;

It may be also, that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more depetible nature than oil; as we see it evident in coloration; for a small quantity of fassron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine.

\*Bacon.

To Depe'inct. v. a. [depeindre, 'French.] To depaint; to paint; to describe in colours. A word of Spenser.

The red rose medlied with the whitey fere,

In either check depeinsten lively here. To DEPE ND. v. n. [dependeo, Latin.]

1. To hang from:

From the frozen beard

Long ificles depend, and crackling founds are heard. Dryden:

From gilded roofs depending lamps display Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day.

Dryden.

Spenfer:

There is a chain let down from Jove, fing, that from the lower end

They fay, all human things depend. The direful monster was afar descry'd, Swift.

Two bleeding babes depending at her fide. Pope.

2. To be in a state of servitude or expectation; to live subject to the will of others; to retain to others.

We work by wit, and not by witchcraft:

Shakespeare. And wit depends on dilatory time. Never be without money, nor depend upon the curtefy of others, which may fail at a pinch.

3. To be in suspence; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause depending, or like to be depending in any court of justice. Bacon.

The judge corrupt, the long depending cause,
And doubtful issue of misconstru'd laws.

Dependupon. To rely on; to trust to; to rest upon To DEPEND upon. To rely on with confidence; to be certain of.

He resolved no more to depend upon the one, or to provoke the other. Glarendon.

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,

Depend upon it—he'll remain incog.

Addison.

I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be depended upon. Swift. To be in a state of dependance; to be at the discretion of

Be then desir'd

Of fifty to disquantity your train;
And the remainders, that shall still depend,
To be such men as may before your age.

Shakesp.

6. To rest upon any thing as its cause.
The peace and happiness of a society depend on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity of its members.

Rogers.

DEPE'NDANCE. \{n. f. [from depend.]

1. The flate of hanging down from a supporter.

2. Something hanging down from a supporter.

2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree descending light,

Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,

And make a large dependance from the bough. Dryden.

3. Concatination; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all forts of reasoning, the connexion and dependance of ideas should be followed, 'till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms. on which it bottoms.

4. State of being at the disposal or under the soversioner of another.

Every moment we feel our dependance upon God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves fo. Tillotson.

5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion

or disposal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his dependancies by his council, except where there hath been either an overgreatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers.

Bacon.

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependancies; or descend from ancestors, who have left them great inhe-Swift.

6. Reliance; trust; confidence.

Their dependencies on him were drowned in this conceit.

Hooker.

They flept in peace by night, Secure of bread, as of returning light; And with fuch firm dependance on the day, That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray. Dryden. 7. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of fomething elfe.

Modes I call fuch complex ideas, which, however com-

pounded, contain not in them the supposition of sublisting by themselves, Lut are considered as dependencies on, or affections of substances; such are the ideas signified by the words tri-

angle, gra:itude, murder.

Depe'ndant. adj. [from depend.] In the power of another.

On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are dependant.

DEPE'NDANT. n. f. [from depend.] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the gene-

ral dependants, as in the duke himself also, and your daughter Shakespeare's King Lear

For a fix-clerk a person recommended a dependant upon him, who paid fix thousand pounds ready money. Clarendon. His dependants shall quickly become his proselytes. South: Depe'ndence. ? n. f. [from depend. This word, with made of the same termination, are indeferently written with once or every one of the same termination. differently written with ance or ence, ancy or ency, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

 A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.
 We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create defendencies. Collier on Pride.

State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty.

Let me report to him

Your sweet dependency, and you shall find A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindness, Where he for grace is kneel'd to.

Shake, peare. At their fetting out they must have their commission, or letters patents from the king, that fo they may acknowledge their dependency upon the crown of England.

That which is not principal; that which is subordinate. We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its de-pendencies, which rose out of a chaos, about six thousand years ago.

4. Concatenation; connexion; rife of consequents from premifes.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense;

Such a dependency of thing on thing, As e'er I heard in madness.

Shake Speare. 5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the dependence of one thing upon another in the visible creation. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call dependence upon him for help and affistance. Stillingsteet. Dependence adj. [dependents, Latin. This, as many other words of like termination, are written with ent or ant, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hang-

ing down.

None may wear this furr but princes; and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, marquiss, and earls, which they must not exceed in lining their caps therewith. In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole surre in the tails were dependent; but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails.

Peacham.

the spots only worn, without the tails. Peacham. DEPE'NDENT. n. s. [from dependens, Latin.] One subordinates one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the dependents of his providence. Rogers.

Depe'nder. n. f. [from depend.] A dependant; one that reposes on the kindness or power of another.

What shalt thou expect,

To be defender on a thing that leans?

DEPERDI'TION. n. f. [from dependitus, Latin.] Loss; destruction.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission DEPHLEGMA'TION. n. f. [from dephlegm.] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any fpirituous fluid by repeated distillation, 'till it is at length left all behind. Quincy. In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by deall-grantian. for some liquous contain also an unsuspected

by dephlegmation; for some liquors contain also an unsuspected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity.

To DEPHLEGM.

V. a. [dephlegmo, low Latin.] To

To DEPHLEGM. \ v. a. [dephlegmo, low Latin.] To To DEPHLEGMATE. \ clear from phlegm, or aqueous in-

fipid matter.

We have fometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully dephlegmed it. DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. n. f. [from dephlegm.] The quality of

being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline folution and the spirit

of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the dephlegmedness of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken.

To DEPI'CT. v. a. [depingo depictum, Latin.

I. To paint; to portray; to represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon depicted upon their shields the

The cowards of Lacedemon depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine.

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumust are sensibly depicted, every object and every occurence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them. Feltor.

Depilatory. n. s. [de and pilus, Latin.] An application used to take away hair.

Depilatory. adi. [de and pilus, Latin.] Without hair

DE'PILOUS. adj. [de and pilus, Latin.] Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and depilous; that is, without wool, furr, or hair. Brown. DEPLANTA'TION. n. f. [deplanto, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed.

Dist.

DEPLE'TION. n. f. [depleo depletus, Lat.] The act of emptying.

Abstinence and a stender diet attenuates, because depletion of the veffels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. Arbuthn.

DEPLO'RABLE. adj. [from deplore, Latin.]

1. Lamentable; that which demands or causes lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the deplorable condition to which the king was The bill of all weapons gives the most ghastly and de-Temple.

plorable wounds. Temple. It will be confidered in how deplorable a state learning lies in that kingdom. Swift.

2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, deplorable nonsense; deplorable stupidity.

DEPLO'RABLENESS. n. f. [from deplorable.] The state of being deplorable; misery; hopelesness. Dict.

DEPLO'RABLY. adv. [from deplorable.] Lamentably; miserably;

hopelessly.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are deplorably strangers to them. Sout Deplo'RATE. adj. [deploratus, Lat.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most deplorate when reward goes over to the wrong side, and when interest shall be made the text and the measure. L'Eft, ange.

DEPLORA'TION. n.f. [from deplore.] The act of deploring,

or of lamenting.
To DEPLO'RE. v. a. [deplore, Latin] To lament; to bewail;

to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express forrow.

But chaste Diana, who his death deplor'd,

With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd.

Deplo'Rer. n. s. [from deplore.] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

one that laments.

Depluma'tion. n. f. [deplumatio, Latin.]

1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.

2. [In furgery.] A fwelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows.

Phillips.

To DEPLU'ME. v. a. [de and pluma, Latin.] To strip of its

To DEPONE. v. a. [depono, Latin.] To lay down as a pledge or fecurity.

2. To risque upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would depone

As much, as any cause I've known.

Depo'nent. n. s. [from depone, Latin.]

1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice, an evi-

dence; a witness.

2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called deponents, and generally fignify action only; as fateor, I Clark.

To DEP OPULATE. v. a. [depopulor, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,

That would depopulate the city, and Be every man himself? Shakespeare. He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and depopulate, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. Bacon.

A land exhausted to the last remains, Depopulated towns, and driven plains.

Grim death, in different shapes,

Depopulates the nations, thousands fall

His victims.

DEPOPULA'TION. n. f. [from depopulate.] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste; destruction of mankind.

How did'st thou grieve then, Adam! to behold

The end of all thy off-spring, end so sad, Depopulation! Thee another flood, Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd, And funk thee as thy fons.

Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war, Depopulation. Phillips.

DEPOPULA TOR. n. f. [from depopulate. A dispeopler; a defroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.

To DEPO'RT. v. a. [deporter, French.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambassador deport himself in the most graceful man-

ner before a prince.

DEPO'RT. n. f. [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She Delia's felf

Milton.

In gait surpass'd, and goddes-like deport.

Of middle age one rising, eminent

In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong.

Deportation. n. s. [deportatio, Latin.] Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.

2. Exile in general.

An abjuration, which is a deportation for ever into a foreight land, was anciently with us a civil death. Ayliffe's Parergon.

DEPO'RTMENT. n. f. [deportement, French.]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but fweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own deportment in that island.

Wotton.

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his deportment, carried him fafe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great flation.

Swift.

To DEPO'SL. v. a. [depone, Latin.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.

Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the fea, nor its surface raised by additional mud deposed upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. Woodward.

2. To degrade from a throne or high station.

First, of the king: what shall of him become?

—The duke yet lives that Henry shall depo, e.

May your sick fame still languish 'till it die; Shakesp.

Then, as the greatest curse that I can give, Unpity'd, be depos'd, and after live.

Dryden. Depo ed consuls, and captive princes, might have preceded Tatler. him.

3. To take away; to divest; to strip off.
You may my glory and my state depose,
But not my gries; still am I king of those.
4. To give testimony; to attest.
'Twas he that made you to depose; Shakefp.

Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Shakesp. Tothulftreet, to depose the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the North, or other remote part of the realm. Bacon. 5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in use.

According to our law,

Depose him in the justice of his cause.

Shakespeare.

Depose. v. n. To bear witness.

Love straight stood up and deposed, a lie could not come To DEPOSE. v. n. from the mouth of Zelmane.

DEPO'SITARY. n. f. [depositarius, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

I gave you all. And in good time you gave it.

-Made you my guardians, my depositaries; But kept a reservation to be follow'd Shakespeare:

With fuch a number.

To DEPO'SITE. v. a. [depositum, Latin.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.

The cagle got leave here to deposite her eggs. L'Estrange.

Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are deposited. Gar.

When vestels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and deposite their eggs there, which they would readily the in all putress stone. do in all putrefaction.

To lay up as a pledge, or fecurity.

3. To place at interest.

Dryden. .

Milton.

God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to deposite them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. Sprat. To lay aside.

The difficulty will be to persuade the depositing of those lusts, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves.

Decay of Piety.

DEPO'SITE. n. f. [depositum, Latin.]

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a fecurity.
3. The flate of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had fince Marfeilles, and fairly left it: they had the They had fince Marielles, and fairly left it. They had fince other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in deposite. Bacon.

Deposition. n. s. [depositio, Latin.]

1. The act of giving publick testimony.

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his deposition is not valid.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

The act of degrading a prince from fovereignty.
 [In canon law.] Deposition properly fignifies a folemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. Assiffe's Parergon.

DEFO'SITORY. n. f. [from deposite.] The place where any thing is lodged. Depositary is properly used of persons, and depository of places; but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themselves are the depositories of all the prophe-

cies which tend to their own confusion. Addison.

DEPRAVA'TION. n. f. [depravatio, Latin.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their feveral perfections, and are subject to their several depravations: however, sew states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners. e. The

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest fins that human nature, in its highest depravation, is capable of committing. South.

3. Defamation; censure: a tense not now in use.

Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme
For depravation, to square all the sex.

Shakespeare.

To DEPRAVE. v. a. [depravo, Latin.] To vitiate; to cor-

rupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of fcripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of insidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of hereticks always to depraye the Hooker.

Who lives that's not depraved, or depraves ? Shakefp.

But from me what can proceed, But all corrupt; both mind and will deprav'd. Milton.

A taste which plenty does deprave, Loaths lawful good, and lawless ill does crave. Dryden. DEPRA VEDNESS. n. f. [from deprave.] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What fins do you mean? Our original depravedness, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil.

Hammond. DEPRA VEMENT. n. f. [from deprave.] A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of fight, or melancholy depravements of fancy. Brown. Depraver. n. f. [from deprave.] A corrupter; he that causes depravity.

DEPRA'VITY. n. f. [from deprave.] Corruption; a vitiated ftate.

To DE'PRECATE. v. n. [deprecor, Latin.]

1. To pray earnestly. 2. To request; to petition.
3. To ask pardon for.

7. De'PRECATE. v. a.

I. To implore mercy of.

At length he fets Those darts, whose points make gods adore His might, and deprecate his pow'r.

To avert; to remove; to turn away.

To beg off; to pray deliverance from.

In deprecating of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's juffice in chaftifing, as well as clemency, in sparing the guilty.

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to deprecate from themselves.

The judgments which we would deprecate, are not removed.

Smalridge.

Smalridge. moved. The Italian entered them in his prayer: among the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have deprecated greater evils. Baker.

DEPRECA'TION. n. f. [deprecatio, Latin.]
1. Intreaty; petitioning.

An excusing; a begging pardon for.
 Prayer against evil.

J, will leave of speech implor'd, And humble deprecation, thus reply'd. Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good fign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they comonly used

or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they comonly used a gratulation for the one, and a deprecation for the other. Brown.

Deprecative. \ adj. [from deprecate.] That serves to deDeprecative. \ precate; excusive; apoligizing.

Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish king was still discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and deprecatory letters to the Scottish king to appease him. Bacon.

Deprecative. n. s. [deprecator. Latin.]

1. One that sues for another; an intecessor; a solicitor. Diet.

2. An excuser.

An excuser.

To DEPRE'CIATE. v. a. [depretiare, Latin.]

To bring a thing down to a lower price.

To undervalue.

They prefumed upon that mercy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to depreciate and misrepresent. Add.

As there are none more ambitious of fame, than those who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for fuch as have not fucceeded in it to depreciate the works of those who have. Spect.
To DE'PREDATE. v. a. [deprædari, Latin.]

To rob; to pillage. To spoil; to devour.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and com-pact, and so less apt to be consumend and depredated by the spirits.

DFRRDA'TION. n. f. [deprædatio, Latin.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling.

Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and depredations between the subjects of both king-Hayward.

The land had never been before fo free from robberies and depredations as through his reign. Wotton.

2. Voracity; waste.

The speedy depredation of air upon watry moisture, and N. XXXVIII.

version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glass, or the blade of a sword, or any such polithed body.

fuch polished body.

Depredator, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported that the shrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, fet near together, one or both will die: the cause is, for that they be both great depredators of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. Bacon. We have three that collect the experiments, which are in

all books; these we call depredators.

Bacon.

To DE'PREHEND. v. a. [deprehendo, Latin.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being deprehended in that impiety,

Hooker.

was held in ward. Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once deprehended is fo gross and impious an imposture. More.
2. To discover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge

or understanding of. The motions of the minute part of bodies, which do fo great effects, had not been observed at all, because they are

invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be deprehended by experience. Bacon.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE. adj. [from deprehend.]

Dia.

Diet.

Prior.

1. That may be caught.
2. That may be apprehended, conceived, or understood. Dist.
Deprehensis of being caught.
2. Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.
Deprehension. n. s. [deprehensio, Latin.]
1. A catching or taking unawares.

1. A catching or taking unawares.

A discovery.

A discovery.
 To DEPRE'SS. v. a. [from depressus, of deprime, Latin.]
 To press or thrust down.
 To let fall; to let down.
 The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or depressing the eye, or otherwise moving it to make the angle of a just magnitude.

3. To humble; to deject; to fink.

Other depress their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and could that the making any progress in knowledge is about their could be a second to the second

ledge is above their capacities.

If we consider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to depress the mind, with transient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleafure of life. Addison.

Passion can depress or raise

The heavenly, as the human mind.

Depre'ssion. n. f. [deprefio, Latin.]

1. The act of preffing down.

2. The finking or falling in of a furface.

The beams of light are such subtile bodies, that in respect of them, even surfaces that are sensibly smooth, are not exactly for them, even furfaces that are fenfibly smooth, are not exactly for they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and depressions; and consequently such inequalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when most carefully polished.

Boyle.

If the bone be much depressed, and the fissure considerably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fiffure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the use of the trepan; not doubting but a small depression of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature.

3. The act of humbling; abasement.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute,
but less safe.

Bacon.

Depression of an Equation, [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division.

Depression of a Star, [with astronomers] is the distance of a star from the horizon below, and is measured by the arch of the verticle circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon.

Depression of an Equation, [in algebra] is the bringing it into the verticle circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon.

DEPRE'sson. n. f. [depressor, Latin.]
1. He that keeps or presses down.

2. An oppressor.

DEPRESSOR. [In anatomy.] A term given to feveral muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

DE'PRIMENT. adj. [from deprimens, of deprime, Latin.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards.

All I shall farther take notice of, shall be only the exquisite equilibration of all opposite and antagonist muscles, affected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the case of the attollent and depriment muscles.

Deprivation. n. s. [from de and privatio, Latin.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.

Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal deprivation of being.

being. Bentley. DEPRI- DEPRIVA'TION, [in law] is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar or prebend, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in sact or law.

Phillips.

To DEPRIVE. v. a. [from de and privo, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him.

God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding.

He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrist manner in which he had been deprived of him.

Clerend.

rid manner in which he had been deprived of him. Clarend.

Now wretched Occipus, depriv'd of fight,

Led a long death in everlasting night. Pope.

2. To hinder; to debar from.

From his face I shall be hid, depriv'd

Milton. His bleffed count'nance.

The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew Depriv'd of sepulchres, and sun'ral due. Dryden:

3. To release; to free from.

Most happy he, Whose least delight sufficeth to deprive

Remembrance of all pains which him opprest. Spenfer.

4. To put out of an office. A minister, deprived for inconformity, said that if they de-

prived him it should cost an hundred mens lives. Bacon. DEPTH. n. f. [from deep, of diep, Dutch.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards.

As for men, although they had buildings in many places higher than the depth of the water, yet that inundation had a

long continuance.

We have large and deep caves of feveral depths: the deepeft are funk fix hundred fathoms.

Bacon.

Bacon. Bacon.

Dryden.

Swift.

The left to that unhappy region tends, Which to the depth of Tartarus descends.

For though, in nature, depth and height Are equally held infinite,

In poetry the height we know

Tis only infinite below.

2. Deep place; not a shoal.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray.

And feamen with diffembled depths betray.

3. The abyfs; a gulf of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he fet a compass upon the face of the depth.

Proverbs.

4. The middle or height of a feason.

And in the depth of winter, in the night,

You plow the raging seas to coasts unknown.

The earl of Newcastle, in the depth of Winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels.

Clarendon.

5. Abstruseness; obscurity.

There are greater depths and obscurities in an elaborate and well written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. Addison.

DEPTH of a Squadron or Batallion, is the number of men in the Milit. D.A.

To DE'PTHEN. v. a. [diepen, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. List.

To DEPU'CELATE. v. a. [depuceler, French.] To deflower; to bereave of virginity.

Depu'lsion. n. f. [depulsio, Latin.] A beating or thrusting

DEPU'LSORY. adj. [from depulfus, Latin.] Putting away;

averting.

To DE'PURATE. v. a. [depurer, French, from depurgo, Lat.]

To purify; to cleanse; to free any thing from its impurities.

Chemistry enabling us to depurate bodies, and in some measure to analyze them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple, or uncompounded, than nahaving made them more fimple, or uncompounded, than na-ture alone is wont to present them to us. Boyle. Boyle.

DE'PURATE. adj. [from the verb.]
1. Cleansed; freed from dregs and impurities.

2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boaft a knowledge depurate from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh. DEPURA'TION. n. f. [depuratio, Latin.]

The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any

Brimstone is a mineral body, of sat and inflammable parts; and this is either used crude, and called sulphur vive, or is of a sadder colour, and, after depuration, such as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

What hath been hitherto discoursed, inclines us to look up-

on the ventilation and depuration, of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration.

Boyle.

r. The cleanfing of a wound from its filth.

To Depu're. v. a. [depurer, French.]

1. To cleanfe; to free from impurities.

2. To purge; to free from fome noxious quality.

It produced plants of fuch imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not fo wash out or

depure, but that the fame defection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind.

Deputation. n. f. [deputation, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or fending away with a special com-

mission.

2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commission given.

Cut me off the heads

Of all the fav'rites that the absent king

In deputation left behind him here. When he was perfonal in the Irish war. Shakespeare. He looks not below the moon, but hath defigned the regi-

ment of fublunary affairs unto fublunary deputations. Brown. The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vice-

gerency and deputation under God.

South.

To DEPU'TE. v. a. [deputer, French.] To fend with a special commission; to impower one to transact instead of an-

And Absalom said unto him, See thy matters are good and right; but there is no man deputed of the king to hear. 2 Sa. A bishop, by deputing a priest or chaplain to administer the facraments, may correct and remove him for his demerits.

Ayliffe's Parei gon. And Linus thus, deputed by the rest,

The heroes welcome, and their thanks express'd. Roscom. De'pury. n. s. [deputé Fr. from deputatus, Latin.] A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a special commission to govern and act instead of another.

He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and

deputy of Almighty God.

He was vouched his immediate deputy upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. South.

2. Any one that transacts business for another.

Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those deputies, who, in their stead, did but read homilies.

Hooker.

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his deputy; for he may exercise them by his friend. Bacon.

3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. Philips.

To DEQUA'NTITATE. v. a. [from de and quantitas, Latin.]

To diminish the quantity of.

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp among us, by reason of its allay, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually dequantitated by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from deon, a wild beaft, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British dur, i. e. water.

7 DERACINATE. v. a. [deraciner, French.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow leas,

The darnel, hemlock, and rank sumitory.

The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory Doth root upon; while that the cutter rufts

That should deracinate such favagery.

2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

To DERA'IGN.

To DERA'IN.

v. a. [difrationare, or dirationare, Latin.]

When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by a writ of indicavit, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowsion of the tythes being in demand; and when it is deraigned, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is deraigned in the king court. Blount.

Shakespeare.

To disorder; to turn out of course.

DERA'IGNMENT. \ n. f. [from deraign.] DERA'INMENT. \ n. J. [from de 1. The act of deraigning or proving.

The act of deraigning or proving.
 A disordering or turning out of course.
 A disordering or prosessing in a departure out of religion.
 In some places the substantive deraignment is used in the very literal signification with the French disrayer, or destranger; that is, turning out of course, displacing, or setting out of order; as deraignment or departure out of religion, and dereignment or discharge of their prosession, which is spoken of those religious men who forsook their orders and prosessions. Blant.
 DERAY. n. s. ferom derayer. French. to turn out of the right.

DERA'Y. n. f. [from degrayer, French, to turn out of the right way. ]

1. Tumult; disorder; noise.

Douglas.

2. Merriment; jollity; folemnity,
To Dere. v. a. [denian, Saxon.] To hurt. Obfolete.
So from immortal race he does proceed, That mortal hands may not withstand his might;
Dred for his derring doe, and blot dy deed;
For all in blood and spoil is his delight. Fair

Fairy Queen. DERE- DERELI'CTION. n. f. [derelictio, Latin.] An utter forfaking or leaving; an abandoning.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, dere-DERICE. n. f. pl. [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquished by the owner.

To DERI'DE. v. a. [derideo, Latin.]

1. To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

And before whose presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or deride what we do.

What shall be the portion of these who have derived. liction in this world, and in the world to come confusion. Hook.

What shall be the portion of those who have derided God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is facred and These fons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride
Insult my darkness, and my groans deride.

Deri'der. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a scoffer.

Light wild violation of cathe exercise blocks. Tillot son.

Pope.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by deriders of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. Hooker.

tokens of divine revenge have been kilotis.

2. A droll; a buffoon.

Deri'sion. n. f. [derifio, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

2. Contempt; fcorn; a laughing-stock.

I am in derision daily; every one mocketh me.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and derision to them that are round about us.

Psalms. a derision to them that are round about us. Ensnar'd, assaulted, overcome, led bound, Pfalms.

Thy foes derision, captive, poor and blind,

Into a dungeon thrust. Milton. Are we grieved with the scorn and derision of the prophane?

Thus was the bleffed Jesus despised and rejected of men. Rog. Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and derision of those he converses with. Addison.

Deri'sive adj. [from deride.] Mocking; scoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feast;

Derifive taunts were spread from guest to guest,

And each in jovial mood his mate addrest.

Pope.

Deri'sory. adj. [deriforius, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.

Deri'vable. adj. [from derive.] Attainable by right of deference or derivations.

fcent or derivation. God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour derivable upon me, that those who honour him shall

be honoured by him.

Deriva'tion. n. f. [derivatio, Latin.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course; setting out.

When it began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and derivations being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their coverse 'till

they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do.

Burnet

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice, that the derivation of the word substance savours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it on a here grammatical expendent. be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. The tracing of any thing from its source. Locke.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that deri-

[In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of

the body to another.

Derivation differs from revultion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation.

Wiseman. and by

DERIVATIVE. adj. [derivativus, Latin.] Derived or taken

from another.

As it is a derivative perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in G d.

Hale. DERI'VATIVE. n. f. [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,

'Tis a derivative from me to mine,

And only that I stand for.

Shakespeare.

The word honestus originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a derivative from honour, which fignifies credit or honour. South.

DERIVATIVELY. adv. [from derivative] In a derivative manner

To DERIVE. v. a. [deriver, French, from derivo, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of any thing; letting out; communicating.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by deriving it into many channels. South.

2. To deduce from its original.

They endeavour to derive the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre.

This property of it seems rather to have been derived from the Pretorian soldiers, who insolently assumed the disposing of the empire. Decay of Piety.

Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings.

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, derived all diseases of human bodies; with a great deal of reason; for the fluids derive their qualities from the foli is. Arbuthust.

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and fource. Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, deriveth not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately,

from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. Hooker. The censors of these wretches, who, I am sure, could derive no fanctity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use.

To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is derived to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. Felton. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another. The streams of the publick justice were derived into every part of the kingdom.

part of the kingdom. Davies.

6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that refifts the pow'r of Ptolomy,

Refifts the pow'r of heav'n: for pow'r from heav'n

Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. Prior. 2. To descend from.

I am, my lord, as well deriv'd as he, As well possest. Shakespeare.

DERI'VER. n. f. [from derive.]

1. One that draws or fetches from the original.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other mens fins, but also a deriver of the whole intire guilt of them to himfelf.

DERN. adj. [beann, Saxon.]

1. Sad; folitary.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obfolete.

DERNIE'R. adj. Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the imperial chamber, the term for the prosecution of an

In the imperial chamber, the term for the profecution of an appeal is not circumfcribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the Empire, this being the dernier refort and supreme court of judicature. To DE ROGATE. v. a. [derogo, Latin.]

To do an act contrary to a preceding law or custom, so as to diminish its former value.

By several contrary customs and stiles used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled or derogated. Hale. 2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

To De'Rogate. v. n. To degenerate; to do a thing contrary

to one's calling or dignity.

We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did deragate

from them whom their industry hath made great. Hooker. DE'ROGATE. adj. [from the verb.] Damaged; lessened in value.

Into her womb convey sterility; Dry up in her the organs of increase And from her derogate body never fpring A babe to honour her!

Shakespeare.

DEROGA'TION. n. f. [derogatio, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking and making void a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambaffage, with good respects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the derogation of the king's late treaty with the Italians.

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the derogation nor relaxation of that law.

South.

2. A disparaging; lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing. Sometimes with to, properly with from.

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of derogation from their credit;

and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain.

So furely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his derogation; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no dispraise. The wifest princes need not think it any diminution to

their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel.

Bacon. I fay

I say not this in derogation to Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise. Dryd. I belive there are none of these patriots who will think it a derogation from their merit to have it said, that they received

many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers.

DEROIGATIVE. adj. [derogativus, Latin.] Derogating; lessening the value of.

That spirits are corporeal seems to me a conceit derogative

to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, amulets and charms, as we have declared before. Vulgar Err.

DERO'GATORILY. qdv. [from derogatory.] In a detracting manner.

DERO'GATORINESS. n. f. [from derogatory.] The act of derogating.

DERO'GATORY. adj. [derogatorius, Latln.] That lessens the value of.

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, derogatory unto God and the wisdom of the creation. Brown.

These deputed beings, as they are commonly understood, are derogatory from the wisdom and power of the Author of nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities.

Chernic French 1 A Turkith priest.

De'Rvis. n. f. [dervis, French.] A Turkish priest.
Even there, where Christ vouchsaf'd to teach,
Their dervises dare an impostor preach.

Sandys. Their dervises dare an impostor preach.

The dervise at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying brachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince.

DE'SCANT. w. s. [discanto, Italian.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

Nay now you are too flat,

And mar the concord with too harsh a descant. Shakespeare.

The wakeful nightingale

The wakeful nightingale

All night long her amorous descant sung.

A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into feveral divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of

Look you get a prayer book in your hand,
And fland between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll build a holy descant. Shakesp.
Such kindness would supplant our unkind reportings, and severe descants upon our brethren. Government of the Tongue.

To De'scant. v. n. [from the noun.]

To fing in parts.
 To discourse at large; to makes speeches: in a sense of cen-

fure or contempt.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time;

Have no delight to pass away the time;
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And descant on mine own desormity.
Com'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To descant on my strength, and give thy verdict? Milton.
A virtuous man should be pleased to find people descanting upon his actions, because, when they are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they turn to his honour.

To DESCE'ND. v. a. [descendo, Latin.]

I. To come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink.
The rain descended, and the sloods came, and the winds

The rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. Matthew.

The brook that descended out of the mount. Deut. He cleft his head with one descending blow. Dryden.

Of gushing torrents and descending rains.
O goddess! who, descending from the skies,
Vouchsaf'd thy presence to my wond'ring eyes.
To come down in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He shall descend into battle, and perish.

I Samu

3. To come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as an enemy. I Samuel.

For the pious fire preserve the fon; His wish'd return with happy pow'r befriend, And on the fuitors let thy wrath descend.

4. To make an invasion.

The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known The Grecian fleet, descending on the town.
A foreign son upon the shore descends, Dryden.

Pope.

Addison.

Whose martial fame from pole to pole extends.

5. To proceed from an original; to be extracted from. Dryden. Despair descends from a mean original; the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience.

Will is younger brother to a baronet, and descended of the

ancient family of the Wimbles. 6. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the estate of the father, ought to descend to the eldest son; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot descend unto him by inheritance.

The inheritance of both rule over men and property, in things fprung from the same original, and were to descend by the fame rules.

Our author provides for the descending and conveyance down of Adam's monarchial power to posterity, by the inheritance of his heir, succeeding to his father's authority. Locko. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they descended to particulars. Decay of Piety. To Desce'nd. v. a. To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both descend the hill; Descended Adam to the bow'r where Eve

Lay sleeping.

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed as when we descended them, we had still a river running along with the road. Addison.

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, so very steep, that there would be no mounting or descending it, were not it

Desce'ndant. adj. [descendant, Fr. descendens, Latin.] The offspring of an ancestor; he that is the line of generation at whatever distance.

The descendants of Neptune were planted there.

O, true descendant of a patriot line.

O, true descendant of a patriot line,
Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see.
He revealed his own will, and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my descendants

DESCE'NDENT. adj. [descendens, Latin. It seems to be established that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]

1. Falling; finking coming down; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above downwards; and this descendent juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. Ray.

2. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace

Speaks thee descendent of athereal race.

Desce'ndible. adj. [from descend.]

1. Such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage

downwards.

2. Transmissible by inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries those hono-rary fees and infeudations were descendible to the eldest, and not to all the males.

DESCE'NSION. n. f. [descensio, Latin.]

1. The act of falling; descent.

2. A declension; a degradation.

From a god to a bull! a heavy descension,

It was Jove's case. From a prince to a 'prentice? a low transformation: that shall be mine.

Shakespeare.

3. [In astronomy.] Right descension is the arch of the equator, which descenses with the sign or star below the horizon of a disconsional starts.

direct fphere.

direct sphere.

C pque descension is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere. Oznam.

Desce'nsional. adj. [from descension.] Relating to descent.

Desce'nt. n. s. [descensus, Latin; descente, French.]

2. The act of passing from a higher place.

Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,

Tend to the earth with such a swift descent?

Blackmore.

2. Progress downwards.

Observing such gradual and gentle descents downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is so also in things

3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and fources of rivers flow upon a descent, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all.

Woodward. 4. Lowest place.

From the extremest upward of thy head,

To the descent and dust below thy feet, A most toad-spotted traitor. Shakespeare. 5. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom; in allusion to

the height of ships.

At the first descent on shore, he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his Wotton.

long-boat.
The duke was general himself, and made that unfortunate descent upon the Isle of Ree, which was attended with a miserable retreat, in which the flower of the army was lost. Clar.

Arife, true judges, in your own defence,
Controul those foplings, and declare for sense;
For should the fouls prevail, they stop not there,
But make their next descent upon the fair.

Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance.
If the agreement and consent of men first gave a fee

Dryden. If the agreement and confent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its descent and conveyance. Locke.

7. The

7. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor.

All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common descent from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, to whom the promise of the blessed seed was severally made.

Birth; extraction; process of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's side,

To bar my master's heirs in true descent!

God knows, I will not do it.

Shakespeare. God knows, I will not do it.

Turnus, for high descent and graceful mien,
Was first, and favour'd by the Latian queen. Shakespeare. Dryden. 9. Offspring; inheritors; those proceeding in the line of gene-The care of our descent perplexes us most, Which must be born to certain woe. Miltons From him His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan win. Milton.

10. A fingle step in the scale of genealogy; a generation.

No man living is a thousand descents removed from Adam

Hoster himfelf. Hooker. Then all the fons of these five brethren reign'd By due success, and all their nephews late, Even thrice eleven descents the crown retain'd, Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd.

A rank in the scale or order of being.

How have I then, with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made, and those To me inferior; infinite descents Beneath what other creatures are to thee. Milton. To DESCRI'BE. v. a. [describe, Latin.]

1. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.

I pray thee, overname them; and as thou nam'ft them, I will describe them; and, according to my description, level at the affection.

Shakespeare. He that writes well in verse will often send his thoughts in search, through all the treasure of words that express any one idea in the same language, that so he may comport with the measures, or the rhyme of the verse which he writes, or with his own most beautiful and vivid sentiments of the thing he describes. describes.

To delineate; to mark out; to trace: as, a torch waved about the head describes a circle. Men passed through the land, and described it by cities into you parts in a book. feven parts in a book. A. To define in a lax manner by the promiscuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See Description.

Describer. n. s. [from describe.] He that describes.

From a plantation and colony of theirs, an island near Spain was by the Greek describers named Erythra.

Describer. n. s. [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detecter.

May think his labour vainly gone,

The glad describer shall not miss

To taste the nestar of a kiss. To taste the nectar of a kiss.

Description. n. f. [descriptio, Latin.]

1. The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties.

23. The fentence or paffage in which any thing is ueteribed.

A poet must resuse all tedious and unnecessary descriptions:

a robe which is too heavy is less an ornament than a burthen. Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng, I look for streams immortaliz'd in fong, That lost in filence and oblivion lie, Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry, That run for ever by the muse's skill, And in the smooth description murmut still. Addifon. This fort of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the most remarkable parts or properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a description; whereas the definition is called perfect when it is composed of the effential difference, added to general nature or genus. Watts. The qualities expressed in a description.

I'll pay fix thousand, and deface the bond,

Before a friend of this description Shall lose a hair.

Shall lose a hair.

To DESCRY'. v. a. [descrier, French.]

1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered; as, the scout descried the enemy, that he gave notice of their approach.

This sense is now obsolete, but gave occasion to those which are now in use. To fpy out; to examine at a distance.

And the house of Joseph sent to descry Bethel.

Edmund, I think, is gone to descry

The strength o' th' enemy.

To detect: to find out any thing concraled.

3. To detect; to find out any thing conc aled.

Of the king they got a fight after dinner in a gallery, and

of the queen mother at her own table; in neither place deferyed, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador
in England.

No XXXIX.

Shakespeare.

DES 4: To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or absent. Thus dight, into the court he took his way; Both through the guard, which never him deferred, And through the watchmen, who him never spy'd Spenfer. The spirit of deep prophecy she hath;
What's past and what's to come she can descry. Shakesp.
That planet would, unto our eyes, descrying only that part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned, as the moon feems. Raleigh. And now their way to earth they had defery'd, To Paradife first tending.

Although the motion of light be not descried, no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body. Digby on Bodies. A tow'r fo high, it feem'd to reach the fky, Stood on the roof, from whence we could defery All Ilium. Denham: Once more at least look back, said I,
Thyself in that large glass descry.

Descry'. n. f. [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered.

How near's the other army? Prior. Spenfer.

Near, and on speedy foot, the main descry

Stands on the hourly thought.

Stands on the hourly thought.

To DE'SECRATE. v. a. [desacró, Lat.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

The sounders of monastries imprecated evil on those who should descrete their donations.

Salman's Surrect fhould desecrate their donations.

Desecrate their donations.

Salmon's Survey.

Desecrate The abolition of confecration. De'sert. n. f. [desertum, Latin.] A wildernels; folitude; waste country; uninhabited place. Be alive again, And dare me to the defert with thy fword. Of trembling I inhibit; then protest me The baby of a girl. Shakespeare. He, looking round on every fide, beheld
A pathles defert, dusk with horrid shades.

De'sert. adj. [desertus, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untilled.

I have words That would be howl'd out in the defert air, Where hearing should not catch them. Shakespeare. He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness. Deuteronomy xxxii. 10. The promises and bargains between two men in a desert island are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another.

To DESE'RT. v. a. [deserter, French; desero, Latin.]

To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacher-I do not remember one man, who heartily wished the passing of that bill, that ever deserted them till the kingdom was in a flame. To leave; to abandon.

What is it that holds and keeps them in fixed stations and intervals, against an incessant and inherent tendency to defert 3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlifted.

DESE'RT. n. f. [properly desert:, the word is originally French.]

The last course; the fruit or sweetmeats with which a feast is concluded. See DESSERT. Dese'RT. n. f.

1. Qualities or conduct confidered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.

Being of necessity a thing common, it is, through the manifold persuasions, dispositions, and occasions of men, with equal describoth of praise and dispraise, shunned by some, by other defired. Hooker. The base o' th' mount Is rank'd with all deserts, all kind of natures, That labour on the bosom of this sphere To propagate their states. Shake [peare. To propagate their mates.

Use every man after his defert, and who shall 'scape whipShakespeare. ping? The members of both houses, who at first withdrew, were The members of both houses, who at first withdrew, were counted deserters, and outed of their places in parliament. Judges. King Charles.

Straight to their ancient calls, recall'd from air, The reconcil'd deserters will repair.

Hosts of deserters, who your honour sold,
And basely broke your saith for bribes of gold.

2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted.

6 R

Dryden.

Dryden. They

They are the same deserters, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemies.

Decay of Piety. A deferter, who came out of the citadel, fays the garrison is brought to the utmost necessity.

3. He that forsakes another; an abandoner.

The fair sex, if they had the deserter in their power, would

certainly have shewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Dryden. Orpheus.

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,

Thou mean deferter of thy brother's blood.

Dess'rtion. n. f. [from defert.]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

Every compliance that we are persuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one will necessarily involve us in a descript of the rence to one will necessarily involve us in a desertion of the other.

3. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a

foul under desertion, or the pressures of some stinging afflic-South.

DESE'RTLESS. adj. [from desert.] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

She faid fhe lov'd;

She faid the lov'd;

Lov'd me defertless, who, with shame, confest

Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast.

To DESE'RVE. v. a. [delervir, French.]

To be worthy of either good or ill.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men deserved of them.

Hooker.

Some of us love you well; and ev'n those fome Envy your great deservings, and good name. Sha All friends shall taste Shakespeare.

The wages of their virtue, and all foes

The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their difervings.

What he deferves of you and me I know.
Yet well, if here would end.
The misery: I deserved it, and would bear.
My own deservings.

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,
Where the deserving ought to rise.
A mother cannot give him death; though he
Deserves it, he deserves it not from me.
Since my Orazia's death I have not seen
A beauty so deserving to be queen.
He had been a person of great deservings from the reserves. Shakespeare. Shakespeare.

Paradife Loft.

Otway.

Dryden.

Dryd He had been a person of great deservings from the repu lick, was an admirable speaker, and very popular. Swift,

2. To be worthy of reward. According to the rule of natural justice one man may merit and deserve of another.

Dese RVEDLY. adv [from deserve.] Worthily; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not sent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and base,

Defervedly made vassal.

A man deservedly cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert.

Dese'rer.

It is used, I think, only in a good sense.

There love is never listly do the deserver,

'Till his deserts are pass'd. Shakespeare. Heavy, with some high minds, is an overweight of obligation; or otherwise great deservers do perchance grow intole-rable presumers. Wetton. rable prefumeers.

rable presumers.

Emulation will never be wanting amongst poets, when particular rewards and prizes are proposed to the best deservers.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

Dest'ccan'rs. n. f. [from deficeate.] Applications that dry up the flow of fores; driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by deficeants, and wasted.

Wiseman.

To DE'SICCATE. v. a. [deficco, Latin.] To dry up; to ex-

In bodies deficcated by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time get-

eth into the pores.

Where there is moisture enough, or superfluous, there wine helpeth to digest and desiccate the moisture.

Seminal ferments were elevated from the sea, or some desiccated places thereof, by the heat of the sun.

Desiccation. n. s. strong dried.

If the spirits issue out of the body, there followeth desiccation, induration, and consumption; as in brick, evaporation of bodies liquid, &c.

Desiccative. adi. [from desiccate.] That which has the power

DESI'CCATIVE. adj. [from deficcate.] That which has the power of drying.

To Desi'derate. v. a. [desidero, Latin.] To want; to miss; to desire in absence. A word scarcely used.

Eclipses are of wonderful affistance toward the solution of

this so desirable and so much desiderated problem. Cheyne. Desi'dose: adj. [defidiosus, Lat.] Idle; lazy; heavy. To DESI'GN. v. a. [designo, Latin; dessiner, French.]
1. To purpose; to intend any thing. Diet.

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.
2. To form or order with a particular purpose: with for.

The acts of religious worship were purposely designed for the acknowledgment of a Being, whom the most excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we.

You are not for obscurity design'd,

But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind.

Dryden.

2. To devote intentionally: with to.

3. To devote intentionally: with to.

One of those places was designed by the old man to his son.

He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he

was designed to the study of the law.

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.

We are to observe whether it be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans term it, well designed; then, whether it be well coloured, which be the two general heads.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince designs

Dryden: The new elected feat, and draws the lines.

5. To mark out.

'Tis not enough to make a man a subject, to convince him that there is regal power in the world; but there must be ways of designing and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs.

Dest'on. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpose.

2. A scheme; a plan of action. Locke.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays designs only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life?

A scheme formed to the detriment of another.

A fedate fettled defign upon another man's life puts him in a state of war with him against whom he has declared such an intention.

The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express. I doubt not but in the defigns of several Greek medals one may often see the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes. Addison.

Thy hand strikes out some new design,

Where life awakes and dawns at every line. Pope:

Desi'GNABLE. adj. [defigno, Latin.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the mover must

In he power of all natural agents is limited: the mover must be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite designable degrees in an instant. Digby. ESIGNATION. n. s. [designatio, Latin.]

The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token. This is a plain designation of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. Swift.

Appointment: direction. Swift.

2. Appointment; direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to use that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titulary pretence, grounded upon the will and designation of Edward the Confessor.

Bacon.

3. Import; intention. Finite and infinite feem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first designation only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution.

Locke.

DESI'GNEDLY. adv. [from design.] Purposely; intentionally; by defign or purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitoufly.

The next thing is fometimes designedly to put them in pain; but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. Locke.

Uses made things; that is to say, some things were made designedly, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to.

Ray on the Creation.

Desi'GNER. n. f. [from defign.]

1. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays schemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such defigners to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. Decay of Piety.

One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture. There is a great affinity between designing and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the designers of the Roman me als, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. Ad lifon.

Desi'gning. particip. adj. [from design.] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought. Southern.
Desi'gniess. adj. [from design.] Without intention; without design; unknowing; inadvertent.
Desi'gniessly. adv. [from designless.] Without intention; ignorantly: inadvertently.

ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the defignless conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers.

\*Boyle. Boyle. DESI'GNMENT. n. f. [from defign.]

DES 1. A scheme of hostility. News, lords, our wars are done:
The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks, That their designment halts. Shakespeare. 2. A plot; a malicious intention. She received advice both of the king's desperate estate, and of the duke's designments a anish her. Hayward. 3. The idea, or sketch of a work. The idea, or ketch of a work.

The feenes which represent cities and countries are not really such, but only painted on boards and canvass; but shall that excuse the ill painture or designment of them?

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his right;

For though that some mean artist's skill were shown

In mingling colours, or in placing light,

Yet still the fair designment was his own Yet still the fair designment was his own. Dest'RABLE. adj. [from desire.] Dryden. 1. Pleafing; delightful. She then let drop some expressions about an agate snuff-box; I immediately took the hint, and bought one, being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me desirable in her eyes. Our own fex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, feem to have something good and desirable in them. Watts.

2. That which is to be wished with earnestness.

Adjudged cases, collected by men of great sagacity, will improve his mind, toward acquiring this desirable amplitude and extent of thought.

Watts. He cannot but confess, that it is a thing the most desirable to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he should fend forth his light and his truth by a special revelation of his will.

Rogers.

DESI'RE. n. f. [defir, Fr. defeo, Ital. defiderium, Lat.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the desire, but it takes away the performance.

Defire's the vast extent of human mind; Shakespeare.

It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. Dryden. Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the abfence of any thing, whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it.

It is in a man's power only to observe what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding, or else to direct the fort, and call in such as he hath a desire or use of.

To Desi're. v. a. [desirer, French; desiderare, Latin.]

1. To wish; to long for; to covet.

Thou shalt not desire the silver or gold.

Deuteronomy vii. 25.

To express wishes; to appear to long.

Jove beheld it with a desiring look. 3. To ask; to intreat.
Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.

—I humbly do defire your grace of pardon; I must away this night.

Shake Speare. But fince you take fuch int'rest in our woe,
And Troy's disast'rous end desire to know.
I will restrain my tears, and briesty tell
What in our last and fatal night befell.

Dryden. DESI'RER. n. f. [from defire.] One that is eager or any thing;

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of fome popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers.

Shakespeare. and give it bountifully to the desirers.

Desi'Rous. adj. [from desire.] Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for.

The same piety which maketh them that are in authority

desirous to please and resemble God by justice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good.

Hooker.

Be not desirous of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat.

Proverbs xxiii. 3.

Men are drowfy and desirous to sleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and stretch.

Adam the while, Waiting defirous her return, had wove Of choicest flow'rs a garland.
Conjugal affection,

Milton.

Dryden:

Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt, Hath led me on, defirous to behold Once more thy face.

Milton. Desi'Rousness. n. f. [from defirous.] Fulness of desire; eager-

DESI'ROUSLY. adv. [from desi ous.] Eagerly; with desire; with ardent wishes.

To DESI'ST. v. n. [defisto, Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop.

Defift, thou art discern'd, And toil'st in vain; nor me in vain molest. There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or abfurd; but will readily design from it, when they are convinced it is impracticable

Desi'stance. n. s. [from design.] The act of desisting; cef-

Men usually give freeliest wher they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuse of their difflante from giving any more, that they have given already.

Desi'tive: adj. [desitus, Latin.] Ending; concluded.

Inceptive and desitive propositions are of this fort: the fogs vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to the fun is not yet risen.

If atts.

vanish; therefore the sun is not y trisen.

Desk. n. s. [disch, a table, Dutch.] An i clining table for the use of writers or readers made commonly with a tox or reposition. fitory under it.

Tell her in the deft,
That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry, There is a purse of ducats. Shakespeare. He is drawn leaning on a difk, with his Bible before Walt:n.

I have also been obliged to leave unfinished in my desk the heads of two effays.

Not the desk with filyer nails,

Nor bureau of expence,

Nor standish well japann'd, avai's

To writing of good sense.

De'solate. asj. [destates, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us seek some designs shade an

Let us feek fome desolate shade, and there Weep our sad bosoms empty. Weep our sad botoms empty.

This hero appears at first in a defolate island, sitting upon Broome. the fide of the fea.

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste.
This city shall be defolate, without an inhabitant. Jeremiah.

3. Solitary; without fociety.

7. DE'SOLATE. v. a. [defolo, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was defolated by a particular deluge; for earthquake, are feldom in those parts: but, on the other side, they have such pouring rivers, as the rivers of Asia, Africa, and Europe are but brooks to them.

Bacon. but brooks to them.

Thick around Thunders the sport of those, who with the gun And dog, impatient bounding at the shot, Worse than the season, desolute the fields. Thomson. De'solately. adv. [from desolute.] In a desolute manner. De'solation. n. s. [from desolute.] Destruction of inhabitants;

What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the lamintable defilation thereof made by those Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion of their Spenser.

Without her follows to myself and thee,

Herself, the land, and many a christian soul, Death, desolation, ruin, and decay. Shakespeare.

To complete The scene of desolation stretch'd around,

The grim guards fla.id.

2. Gloomines; fadnes; melancholy.

That dwelling-place is unnatural to mankind; and then the terribleness of the continual motion, the defolition of the far being from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images before it, doth still vex the mind, even when it is best armed

against it.

Then your hose shall be ungartered, and every thing about Shakespeare. My desolation does begin to make

A better life.

3. A place wasted and forsaken.

How is Babylon become a defolation among the nations!

Yeremiab 1. 2 Jeremiab 1. 23.

DESPA'IR. n. f. [defefpsir, French.]

1. Hopelesness, despondence; loss of hope.

You had either never attempted this change, set on with hope, or never discovered it, stopt with despair.

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair.

Wearv'd, forsaken, and pursu'd at last,

Weary'd, forsaken, and pursu'd at last, All safety in despair of safety plac'd, Courage he thence resumes, resolv'd to bear All their assaults, since 'tis in vain to fear.

Denham.

Equal their flam", unequal was their care; One low'd with hope, one languish'd with despair. Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works different y in mens minds, fometimes producing

uneafiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency. Locke. 2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely visited people,

Strangely visited people,
All swol'n and ulc'rous, pitiful to the eye;
The mere d spair of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers.

3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.
Are not all our most evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a desect on the one side, so there may be an excess on the other: may not hope in God, or godly forrow, be perverted into prefumption or despair?

Spratt.

Swift.

Thomfon.

Shakespeare.

DES To DESPA'IR. v. n. [despero, Latin.] To be without hope; to despond.

Though thou drewest a sword at thy friend, yet despair not; Though thou drewest a sword at thy friend, yet despair not; for there may be a turning.

We commend the wit of the Chinese, who despair of making of gold, but are mad upon making of silver.

Never despair of God's blessings here, or of his reward hereaster; but go on as you have begun.

Despa'irer. n. j. [from despair.] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,

And makes despairers hope for good success.

Despa'ireul. adj. [despair and full.] Hopeless. Obsolete.

That sweet but sour despairful care.

Despa'iringly. adv. [from despairing.] In a manner betokening hopelesness or despondency.

He speaks severely and despairingly of our society.

Boyle.

To DESPA'TCH. v. a. [depescher, French.]

I. To send away hastily. 1. To fend away hastily.

Doctor Theodore Coleby, a sober and intelligent man, I despatched immediately to Utrecht, to bring me some of the moxa, and learn the exact method of using of it, from the man that fold it. The good Eneas, whose paternal care Iulus' absence could no longer bear, Despatch'd Achates to the ships in haste, To give a glad relation of the past. Dryden. 2. To fend out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone, In pity of his misery, to despatch His nighted life. Shake Speare. And the company shall stone them with stones, and defpatch them with their swords. In combating, but two of you will fall;
And we resolve we will despatch you all.

Despatch me quickly, 1 may death forgive;
I shall grow tender else, and wish to live. Dryden. Dryden. To perform a business quickly; as, I despatched my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceasing, and to de patch the journey, the judgment of God now following him.

2 Maccabees. No sooner is one action despatched, which, by such a determination as the will, we are set upon, but another uneasiness is ready to set us on work.

Locke.

4. To conclude an affair with another. What, are the brothers parted?

—They have despatch'd with Pompey; he is gone. Shakes.

Despa'tch. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Hasty execution; speedy performance.

Affected despatch is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be business that can be. Bacon. You'd fee, could you her inward motions watch, Feigning delay, the wishes for despat. b; Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
Then read her backward.
The despatch of a good office is very often as beneficial to the solicitor as the good office itself.

Conduct; management. Obsolete. 2. Conduct; management. You shall put This night's great business into my despatch, Which shall, to all our nights and day days to come,
Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom. Shakespeare.

3. Express; hasty messenger or message; as, despatches were fent away. Despa'tchful. adj. [from despatch.] Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business. So faying, with despatchful looks, in haste She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent.

Let one despatchful bid some swain to lead A well sed bullock from the grassy mead.

DE'SPERATE. adj. [desperatus, Latin.] Milton. Pope. 1. Without hope. Since his exile she hath despis'd me most; Forsworn my company, and rail'd at me, That I am desperate of obtaining her. Shake Speare. That I am aeperate or obtaining ner.

2. Without care of fafety; rash; precipitant; fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lords,

That any Englishman dare give me counsel,

Or be a known friend 'gainst his highness' pleasure,

Though he be grown so desperate to be honest,

And live a subject.

Shakespeare.

He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, fuch an one we vulgarly call a desperate person, and that sure

3. Irretrievable; unsurmountable; irrecoverable.

These debts may be well talled desperate ones; for a mad

In a part of Asia the sick, when their case comes

thought desperate, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and lest there.

Locke.

I am a man of desperate fortunes, that is, a man whose

Shakespeare.

Hammond.

Shakespeare.

her despisers.

pass under the name of free-thinkers.

And live a subject.

is a most damning fin.

man owes them.

DES friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends. 4. Mad; hot-brained; furious. Were it not the part of a desperate physician to wish his friend dead, rather than to apply the best endeavours of his fkill for his recovery? 5. It is fometimes used in a fense nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere desp'r. te sots and fools, That durst depart from Aristotle's rules. Pope's Esfay on Criticism. De'sperately. adv. [from desperate.]

1. Furiously; madly; without attention to safety or danger.

Your eldest daughters have foredone themselves, And desp'rately are dead.

There might be somewhat in it, that he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as desperately as before he had done uncivilly.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

In a great degree; violently: this sense is ludicrous.

She full desperately in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him, he having withdrawn thither or now. She fell desperately in love with him, and shows that the son pur-Sicily in pursuit of him, he having withdrawn thither on pur-Addison. DE'SPERATENESS. n. f. [from desperate.] Madness; fury; precipitance. The going on not only in terrours and amazement of confcience, but also boldly, hopingly, confidently, in wilful habits of fin, is called a *desperateness* also; and the more bold thus, the more desperate. DESPERA'TION. n. f. [from desperate.] Hopelesness; despair; despondency. Desperation Is all the policy, ftrength, and defence, That Rome can make against them. Shakespeare. As long as we are guilty of any past sin, and have no promise of remission, whatever our future care be, this desperation of fuccess chills all our industry, and we fin not, because we have finned.

DE'SPICABLE. adj. [despicabilis, Latin.] Contemptible; vile;

It is applied equally to persons or mean; fordid; worthless. It is applied equally to persons or Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endea-vour to please God, were in his sight so vile and despicable as mens disdainful speech would make it.

Their heads as low Bow'd down in battle, funk before the spears Of despicable foes. Milton. All th'earth he gave thee to possess and rule, No despicable gift.

All the quiet that could be expected from such a reign, must be the result of absolute power on the one hand, and a despicable flavery on the other. Addison. When men of rank and figure pass away their lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they render themselves more vile and despicable than any innocent man can be, whatever low station his fortune and birth have placed him in. Addison. Despicable Ness. n. s. [from despicable.] Meanness; vileness; worthlesses. We consider the great disproportion between the infinity of the reward and the despicableness of our service. Decay of Piety. DE'SPICABLY. adv. [from despicable.] Meanly; fordidly; Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor despicably poor;
The town in soft solemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites.

Despi's Able. adj. [from despise.] Contemptible; despicable;
regarded with contempt. A word scarcely used but in low conversation. I am extremely obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old diffressed courtier, commonly the most despisable thing in the world.

Arbuthnot to Pope. To DESPISE. v. a. [despiser, old French, Skinner; despicio, I. To fcorn; to contemn; to flight; to difrespect.

For, lo, I will make thee small among the heathen, and destricted among men.

My sons their old unhappy fire despise,

Spoil'd of his kingdom, and deprived of eyes.

2. In Shakespeare it seems once to signify abher, as from the Itest not your ears dessis my tongue for Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever, Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound That ever yet they heard.

DESPI'SER. n. f. [from despise.] Contemner; scorne
Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress?

Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so empty?

Wisdom is commonly at long running in the Shakespeare. Contemner; fcorner. Wisdom is commonly, at long running, justified even of

Government of the Tongue.

Swift. DESPITE.

Thus the atheifts, libertines, and despisers of religion, usually

Watts.

Milton.

Hale.

3. To

DESPITE. n. f. [fpijt, Dutch; dépit, French.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; maliciousness; spleen; hatred.

Thou wretch! despite o'erwhelm thee! Shakespeare.

With men these considerations are usually the causes of despite, disdain, or aversion from others; but with God they pass for reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. Spratt. . 2. Defiance. The life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and done;
'Till with thy warlike sword, despite of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date.
My life thou shalt command; but not my shame; The one my duty owes; but my fair name, Despite of death, that lives upon my grave, To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have. 'Know I will ferve thee fair in thy despite.

I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own despite.

Say, would the tender creature, in despite
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain? Shakefp. Dryden. Dryden. Blackmore. Thou, with rebel infolence, did'ft dare To own and to protect that hoary ruffian; And in despite, ev'n of thy father's justice,
To stir the factious rabble up to arms.

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.
His punishment, eternal misery,
It would be all his solace and revenge, Rowe. As a despite done against the most High, Thee once to gain companion of his woe. Milton. To DESPI'TE. v. a. [from the noun.] To vex; to affront; to give uneafiness to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the town on fire, to despite Bacchus.

Despi'teful. adj. [despite and full.] Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate; malignant; mischievous: used both of persons and things. His taken labours bid him me forgive; I, his despiteful Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. Shakesp:
Preserve us from the hands of our despiteful and deadly King Charles. enemies. Mean while the heinous and despiteful act Of Satan, done in Paradise, was known In heav'n. Milton. DESPITEFULLY. adv. [from despiteful.] Maliciously; malignantly. It requires us to pray for them that despitefully use us and persecute us. DESPI'TEFULNESS. n. f. [from despiteful.] Malice; hatc; malignity. Let us examine him with despitefulness and torture, that we know his meekness and prove his patience. Wisdom.

DESPITEOUS. adj. [from despite.] Malicious; furious. A word now out of use.

The knight of the red cross, when him he spy'd Spurring to hot with tage aspectation.

'Gan fairly couch his spear.

To DESPOI'L, v. a. [desposio, Latin.]

1. To rob; to deprive. With of.

Despoil'd of warlike arms, and knowen shield.

You are nobly born, Spurring to hot with rage despiteous, Fairy Queen. Spenser. Despoil'd of your honour in your life.

He waits with hellish rancour imminent, Shakefp. To intercept thy way, or fend thee back Despoil'd of innocence, of faith, of blifs. He, pale as death, despoil'd of his array, Into the queen's apartment takes his way.

Ev'n now thy aid, Milton. Dryden. Eugene, with regiments unequal preff, Awaits: this day of all his honours gain'd Despoils him, if thy succour opportune Defends not the fad hour. Despolia not the lad hour.

Despolia Tion. n. f. [from despolio, Latin.] The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPO'ND. v. a. [despondeo, Lat.]

1. To despair; to lose hope; to become hopeless or desperate. It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to despond for any miscarriages, or disappointments that were not in his own power to prevent.

L'Estrange. Philips. in his own power to prevent.

There is no furer remedy for superstitious and desponding weakness, than first to govern ourselves by the best improvement of that reason which providence has given us for providence has given us for any then, when he have done our own parts, to

a guide; and then, when he have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of heaven with trust and resignation.

Besides, to change their pasture 'tis in vain,

And shake their heads, desponding of their art. Dryden. Others depress their own minds, despond at the first diffi-

Or trust to physick: physick is their bane: The learned leaches in despair, depart,

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culty; and conclude that making any progress in knowledge. farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities. 2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy.

He considers what is the natural tendency of such a virtue,
or such a vice: he is well apprized that the representation of fome of these things may convince the understanding, some may terrify the conscience, some may allure the slothful, and fome encourage the desponding mind.

Watts.

DESPO'NDENCY. n. f. [from despondent.] Despair; hopelesness; desperation. DESPO'NDENT. adj. [despondens, Latin.] Despairing; hopeles; Congregated thrushes, linnets, sit On the dead tree, a dull despondent flock. Thomson. It is well known, both from ancient and modern experience, that the very boldest atheists, out of their debauches and company, when they chance to be surprised with solitude or sickness, are the most suspicious, timorous, and despondent Bentley. wretches in the world.

To DESPO'NSATE. v. a. [desponso, Latin.] To betroth; to affiance; to unite by reciprocal promises of marriage.

Desponsa Tion. n. f. [from desponsate.] The betrothing perfons to each other. DE'SPO Γ. n. f. [δεσπολής.] An absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince; as the despot of Servia. DESPO'TICAL. adj. [from despot.] Absolute in power; unli-DESPO'TICK. | mited in authority; arbitrary; unaccountable. God's universal law Gave to the man despotick power Over his female in due awe, Nor from that right to part an hour, Smile the or lowre. In all its directions of the inferior faculties, reason conveyed its suggestions with clearness, and enjoined them with power: it had the passions in perfect subjection; though its command over them was but persuasive and political, yet it had the force of coactive and desposical.

South. We may see in a neighbouring government the ill con-fequences of having a despotick prince, in a state that is most of it composed of rocks and mountains; for notwithstanding there is vast extent of lands, and many of them better than those of the Swiss and Grisons, the common people among the latter are in a much better situation.

Addison. the latter are in a much better fituation.

Addison.

Patriots were forced to give way to the madness of the people, who stirred up with the harangues of their orators, were now wholly bent upon single and despotick slavery. Swift.

Despoticalness. n. s. [from despotical.] Absolute authority.

Despotism. n. s. [despotisme, French; from despot.] Absolute power. power.

To DESPU'MATE. v. n. [despumo, Latin.] To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

DESPUMA'TION. n. s. [from despumate.] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or soam.

DESQUAMA'TION. n. s. [from squama, Latin.] The act of fcaling foul bones. DESSE'RT. n. f. [desserte, French.] The last course at an entertainment; the fruit or sweetmeats set on the table after the To give thee all thy due, thou hast the art
To make a supper with a fine dessert.

At your dessert bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate. King.
To DE'STINATE. v. a. [dessino, Latin.] To design for any particular end or purpose.

Pirels and desserted to say among the branches of trees and Birds are destinated to fly among the branches of trees and Destina'tion. n. f. [from deflinate.] The purpose for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, wherein other spirits are a journeying, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular definations without losing their way.

There is a great variety of apprehensions and fancies of men, in the desination and application of things to several Hale. ends and uses. To DE'STINE. v. a. [deflino, Latin.] I. To doom; to appoint unalterably to any state or condition.

Wherefore cease we then?

Say they who counsel war: we are decreed, Reserv'd, and destin'd to eternal woe: Whatever doing, what can we fuffer more? Milton. All alters flame; before each altar lies, Drench'd in his gore, the destin'd facrifice. Dryden. 2. To appoint to any use or purpose.

Too thin blood strays into the immediately subordinate vessels, which are destined to carry humours secreted from the blood. Arbuthnot. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery.

May heav'n around this destin'd head

The choicest of its curses shed.

To fix unalterably.

The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r,

From the dark urn shall throw thy defin'd hour. Prior.

DE'STINY. n. f. [deslinée, French.]

1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate of

living beings.

Thou art neither like thy fire or dam;
But like a foul mif-fhapen ftigmaidet, Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.

Shakesp.

Milton.

Prior.

2. Fate; invincible necessity.

He said, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The sall of samous children born of me; But who can turn the stream of destiny, Or break the chain of strong necessity,

Which fast is ty'd to Jove's eternal seat? Fairy Que
How can hearts, not free, be try'd whether they serve Fairy Queen.

Willing or no, who will but what they must By destiny, and can no other chuse? Had thy great defliny but given thee skill To know, as well as pow'r to act her will.

Denham.

Chance, or forceful destiny, Which forms in causes first whate'er shall be. Dryden.

3. Doom; condition in future time.

Meet me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his definy.

DE'STITUTE. adj. [defitutus, Latin.]

1. Forsaken; abandoned.

Shake speart.

Genesis.

 Forfaken; abandoned.
 To forfake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all fuch evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either defitute of grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may

He will regard the prayer of the destitute, and not despise their prayer.

2. In want of.

Living turfs upon his body lay; This done, securely take the destin'd way

To find the regions destitute of day. Drydens Nothing can be a greater instance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome; which lies in the same country, destitute of inhabitants.

DESTITUTION. n. f. [from destitute.] Want; the state i which something is wanted.

That destitution in food and closthing is such as the same country.

That destitution in food and cloathing is such an impediment, as, 'till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care.

They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in so great destitution, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them.

Hooker.

The order of paying the debts of contract or reflitution is fet down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in deflitution or want of such rules we are to observe the necessity of the creditor. the time of the delay, and the special obligations of friendfhip. Taylor.

To DESTRO'Y. v. a. [destruo, Latin; destruire, French.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.

The lord will destroy this city.

Get

2. To lay waste; to make desolate. Solyman fent a great part of his army out of the main unto the island, which burnt and destroyed the country vil-

lages.
3. To kill.

A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord destroyed them before them, and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead.
'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.

Shakefp. The wife providence hath placed a certain antipathy between some animals and many insects, whereby they delight in their destruction, though they use them not as food; as the peacock destroy snakes and adders; the weasel, mice and rats; spiders, slies; and some fort of slies destroy spiders. Hale.

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.

Do we not fee that flothful, intemperate and incontinent persons destroy their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want?

Bentley.

There will be as many fovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which destroys the sovereignty of one supreme monarch.

DESTROYER. n. f. [from destroy.] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer.

In all the translations it is said, that Assur both founded it and ruined it: it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the destroyer was an Assyrian. Raleigh.

For glory done Of triumph, to be flyl'd great conquerors, Patrons of mankind, gods, and fons of gods!

Destroyers rightlier call'd, and slayers of men. Milton.
Yet, guiltless too, this bright destroyer lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound she gives. Pope.
DESTRU'CTIBLE. adj. [from destrue, Latin.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY. n. f. [from destructible.] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRU'CTION. n. f. [deftruo, Latin.]
1. The act of destroying; waste.

2. Murder; massacre.
'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,

Shakefp.

This later to be that which we destroy;
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.
If that your moody discontented souls
Do through the clouds behold this present hour;
Even for revenge mock my destruction.
When that which we immortal thought;
We saw so near destruction brought, Shakefp.

We felt what you did then endure, And tremble yet, as not fecure. The ftate of being deftroyed; ruin. Waller.

The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator: as a

confuming plague.

The destruction that wasteth at noon-day.

The destruction that wasteth at noon-day.

In theology.] Eternal death.

Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction:

Destructive. adj. [destructious, low Latin.]

That which destroys; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that which brings to destruction.

In ports and roads remote;

Destructive fires among whole steets we send

Destructive fires among whole fleets we fend. Dryden. One may think, by the name duration, that the continua-tion of existence, with a kind of resistance to any destructive force, is the continuation of folidity.

With of:
We will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions destructive of all politeness. Addis.

Both are desects equally destructive of true religion. Rogers:

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish which is of a perishable kind, destructive to the ffrength. Dryden.

Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally destructive to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life.

Locke.

DESTRUCTIVELY. adv. [from destructive.] Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains to him that ponders this epidemick folly, but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so destructively foolish!

druttively foolish ! Decay of Piety. DESTRU'CTIVENESS. n. f. [from destructive.] The quality of

destroying or ruining.

The vice of professors exceeds the destructiveness of the most hostile affaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence Decay of Piety.

DESTRUCTOR. n. f. [from destroy.] Destroyer; consumer. Helmont wittily calls the fire the destructor and the artifi-

Desuration of things.

Desuration n. f. [defudatio, Latin.] A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

Desu'etude. n. f. [desutudo, Latin.] A Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people,

those countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarism and defuetude, from their former civility and knowledge. Hale.

We see in all things how defuetude does contract and nar-

we see in an unings now aejustuae does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are conversant.

Desu'ltory.

adj. [defultorius, Lat.] Roving from thing Desultorious. 5 to thing; unsettled; immethodical; un-

'Tis not for a defultory thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for any thing but the fuperinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vitious one, to qualify an effectual conversion.

Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his desultorious fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and halffancy presently takes the item, item, item mangled notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new Norris.

Take my defultory thoughts in their native order, as they rife in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and mar-shalled according to art

Felton.

To DESU'ME. v. a. [desumo, Latin.] To take from any thing; to borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter of which it is designed, the heat and instruence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter.

They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian and Bushama designed their parations.

Pliny, whence they defumed their narrations. Vulgar Err.

Laws, if convenient and uteful, are never the worse, though they be desumed and taken from the laws of other countries.

DET

To DETA'CH. v. a. [detacher, French.]

1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something.

The heat takes along with it a fort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it detaches from the uppermost stratum.

Woodward's Natural History.

The feveral parts of it are detatched one from the other, and t join again one cannot tell how.

Pope. yet join again one cannot tell how.

To fend out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter detach only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority?

Addison. DETA'CHMENT. n. f. [from detach.] A body of troops sent out from the main army.

The Czar dispatched instructions to send out detachments of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweeden's joining his Tatler.

Beside materials, which are brute and blind,
Did not this work require a knowing mind?
Who for the task should fit detachments chuse

From all the atoms. To DETAIL. v. a.

From all the atoms.

DETAIL. v. a. [detailler, French.] To relate particularly; to particularife; to display minutely and distinctly.

They will perceive the ground of the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to detail them. out my being obliged to detail them. Cheyne.

DETA'1L. n. f. [detail, French.] A minute and particular account.

I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a detail here, to Woodward. defer them to their proper place.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in detail,

without becoming dry and tedious.

To DETA IN. v. a. [detinco, Latin.]

1. To keep that which belongs to another.

Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time; is injustice and uncharitableness. ritableness.

2. To withhold; to keep back.

These doings sting him

So venomoufly, that burning shame detains him From his Cordelia.

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indecent

advances the made to detain him from his country.

To restrain from departure. Broom.

Let us detain thee until we shall have made ready a kid. Judg. xiii. 15.

Had Orpheus fung it in the nether fphere, So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear, The wife had been detain'd to keep her husband there. Dry

4. To hold in custody.

DETA'INDER. n. f. [from detain.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETA'INER. n. f. [from detain.] He that holds back any die's right; he that detains any thing.

By proportion to these rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all forts of injurious persons; the facrilegious, the detainers of tithes, and cheaters of mens inheritances:

Taylor:

To DETECT. v. a. [detectus; Latin.] To discover; to find out any crime or artifice:

There's no true lover in the forest, else fighing every minute and groaning every hour would detect the lazy foot of time as well as a clock.

Shakespiare.

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou
Would'st easily detest what I conceal.

Milton.

Detecter. n. f. [from detest.] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh heaven! that this treason were not; or not I the

Shakespeare.; that which Decay of Piety.

Hypocrify has a fecret hatred of its detecter; that which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass. Decay of Piety.

Detection. n. s. [from detect.]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity.

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the detection of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affection, than in the vehement and wrathful passions.

Stratt.

ful paffions. Spratt.

Detection of the incoherence of loofe discourses was wholly. Locke.

owing to the fyllogistical form. 2. Discovery of any thing hidden.

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also are instrumental to the detection of amber, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that before covered and concealed them. Woodward's Natural History.

DETENTION. n. f. [from detain.]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.

How goes the world, that 1 am thus encountred With clam'rous claims of debt, of broken bonds,

And the detention of long fince due debts, Against my honour? Shakespeare.

2. Confinement; restraint.

This worketh by detention of the spirits, and constipation of

the tangible parts.

To DETE'R. v. a. [deterreo, Latin.] To discourage from any thing; to fright from any thing.

I never yet the tragick strain assay'd,

Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid.

Many and potent enemies tempt and deter us from our duty; Many and potent enemies tempt and deter us from our duty; yet our case is not hard, so long as we have a greater strength on our fide. Tillotion.

Beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw or deter imitation, than any discourses which can be made to Locke.

The ladies may not be deterred from corresponding with me by this method. Addison.

My own face deters me from my glass;
And Kneller only shews what Celia was.

Prior.

Determent. n. f. [from deter.] Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred.

This will not be thought a discouragement unto spirits which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill fuccess of some be made a sufficient determent unto others.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. These are not all the determents that opposed my obeying you. Boyle.

To DETERGE. v. a. [detergo, Latin.] To cleanse a sore; to purge any part from seculence or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and add or diminish your simples as you design to deterge or incarn.

Wisemar. Wisemar. Sea falt preserves bodies, through which it passeth, from corruption, and it detergeth the vessels, and keeps the fluids

corruption, and it detergets the veners, and keeps the land from pittrefaction.

Arbuthnot.

Deterrest. adj. [from deterge.] That which cleanses.

The food ought to be nourishing and detetergent. Arbuthnot.

Deterroration. n. s. [from deterior, Latin.] The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse.

Deterring decided.

Deterring decided.

Whether all plants have feeds were more eafily determinable if we could conclude concerning harts-tongue, ferne, and fome others.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

About this matter, which feems so easily determinable by fense, accurate and sober men widely disagree.

To DETERMINE. v. a. [determiner, French.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate.

The sly flow hours shall not determinate.

The dateless limit of thy deer exist.

The dateless limit of thy dear exile.

Determinates, Latin.]

i. Limited; determined.

Demonstrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extension, yet they are more general in their use and determinate in their application.

To make all the planets move about the fun in circular orbs, there must be given to each, by a determinate impulse, those present particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their distances from the sun, and to the quantity of the folar matter.

2. Established; settled by rule; positive. Scriptures are read before the time of divine fervice, and, without either choice or stint, appointed by any determinate order. Hooker.

3. Decifive; conclusive.

I' th' progress of this business, E're a determinate resolution, he,

I mean the bishop, did require a respite.

4. Fixed; refolute.

Like men disused in a long-peace, more determinate to do, than skilful how to do. Sidney.

5. Resolved.

My determinate voyage is mere extravagancy. Shakefp.

Determinate and. [from determinate.]

1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and determinately bent, that the would feek all loving means to win Zelmane.

Think thus with yourselves, that you have not the making of things true or false; but that the truth and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either determinately true or false, before you think of them. Tilot, on.

DETERMINATION. n. f. [from determine.]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that remissiness can by no means consist with a constant determination of will or desiré to the greatest apparent good.

Locke.

The result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution

They have acquainted me with their determination, which is indeed to go home, and to trouble you with no more fuit. Shake peare's Merchant of Venice.

The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and determination or decifion. Hale.

Shakespeare.

It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of, man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and upon very nice and dangerous precipices, stand their determinations. nations on either fide.

Consult thy judgment, affections and inclinations, and make thy determination upon every particular; and be always as suspicious of thyself as possible.

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and lenity, and to the speedy determination of civil and criminal Gulliver. causes.

DETE'RMINATIVE. adj. [from determinate.]

1. That which uncontrolably directs to a certain end.

That individual action which is justly punished as finful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a just cause.

2. That which makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is determinative, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, every pious man shall be happy.

Watts.

Determination.

Determination.

One who determinate.

mines.

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracles of life, unto the great determinator of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body. Brown.

To DETERMINE. v. a. [determiner, Fr. determino, Latin.]

1. To fix; to settle.

It is concluded he shall be protector.

—It is determin'd, not concluded yet;
But so it must be, if the king miscarry.

More particularly to determine the proper season for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an introduction to rhetorick.

Locke.

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may, or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly determined on the other side.

South.

Milton's subject was still greater than either of the former: it does not determine the fate of fingle persons or nations, Addison. but of a whole species.

Destruction hangs on every word we speak,
On every thought, 'till the concluding stroke
Determines all, and closes our design.
3. To bound; to confine.

Addison.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been determined by the view or fight; fo that whatfoever is invisible, either in respect of the fineness of the body itself, or the smallness of the parts, or of the subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. Bacon's Natural History.

No fooner have they climbed that hill, which thus deter-mines their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened.

Atterbury's Sermons.

4. To adjust; to limit.

The principium individuationis is existence itself, which determines a being of any fort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the same kind.

Locke.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names

affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another, which is really distinguishing.

Locke.

5. To direct to any certain point.
6. To influence the choice.

You have the captives. Who were the opposites of this day's strife:
We do require them of you, so to use them
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May equally determine.

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being deter-

Shake [peare. mined for or against the thing proposed, 'till he has examined

As foon as the studious man's hunger and thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was never determined to any pursuit of good cheer, is, by the uncafiness of hunger and thirst, prefently determined to eating and drinking.

7. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was determined of his father to flay David. I Sa. xx. 33.

8. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies so exist, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to determine this either way, is to beg the question for or against a Locke.

9. To put an end to; to destroy.

Now where is he, that will not flay fo long

'Till sickness hath determin'd me ? Shakespeare.

To DETE'RMINE. v. n.

I. To conclude; to form a final conclusion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps

Of us will foon determine, or impose

New laws to be observ'd. Milton. It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned shall determine of it. Locke.

2. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and after conviction the danger

All pleasure of fin does, must needs determine with that passion.

South.

She foon shall know of us,

How honourably and how kindly we

Determine for her.

Shakespeare.

To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state, many times, make away for new in-stitutions and forms; and often determine in either setting up fome tyranny at home, or bringing in fome conquest from abroad.

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met
Is to determine of the coronation.

Deterration. n. s. [de and terra, Latin; deterrer, French,] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, deterrations

or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys, from the hills and higher grounds.

Woodward. hills and higher grounds.

Woodward.

Deternsion. n. f. [from detergo, Latin.] The act of cleanfing

a fore.

I endeavoured detersion; but the matter could not be dif-Wifeman. charged. DETE'RSIVE. adj. [from deterge.] Having the power to cleanse.

DETE'RSIVE. n. f. An application that has the power of

cleanfing wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers afflicted with sharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful fordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by deterfives and lenients. Wiseman. To DETE'ST. v. a. [detestor, Latin.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,

And all that life preserved did detest. Fairy Queen.

Glory grows guilty of detefled crimes,
When for fame's fake, for praife, an outward part,
We bend to that the working of the heart.

Since Cleopatra dy'd, Shakespeare.

I've liv'd in fuch dishonour, that the gods

Detest my baseness. Shakespeare. There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors fin as fin, and consequently would make him detest it both in who dares think one thing and another tell, South-

My heart detests him as the gates of hell.

Detest Able. adj. [from detest.] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spighted, slain!

Most detestable death.

Shakespeare. He defired him, and the refidue of the Scotish nobility, to consider that both armies consisted of Christians, to whom nothing is more detestable than effusion of human blood. Hayw. Detestably. adv. [from detestable.] Hatefully; abominably; odioufly.

It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind, rendering man so detestably bad, that the great enemy of mankind, the devil himself, neither can nor defires to make

them worse.

Detestation. n.f. [from detest.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did missortune make her see what she had done, especially finding in us rather detestation than pity. Sia 2. It is sometimes used with for; but of seems more proper. The detestation you can express Sidney.

For vice in all its glitt'ring dress. Sw. Our love of God will inspire us with a detestation for sin,

what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature. Swift.

Detrister. n.f. [from detest.] One that hates or abhors.

To Dethro'ne. v. a. [dethroner, Fr. de and thronus, Latin.]

To devest of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

Detinue. n. s. [detenue, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattles delivered him to keep, resulted to deliver them again.

Determine Tion a second constitution of the second constitution.

DETONA'TION. n. f. [detono, Latin,] Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of falts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It fluids that ferment with violence; as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, refembling the explosion of gunpowder. Quincy.

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, 'till the detonation

occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended; unless it chance that the puffing matter do blow the

coal too foon out of the crucible.

Boyle.

To DE TONISE. v. a. [from detono, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. A chemical term.

Nineteen

Nineteen parts i. twenty of detinized nitre is destroyed in Arbuthnot.

To Deto're. v. a. [detortus, of detorqueo, Latin.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

They have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit, and have detorted texts of scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruction of the civil government.

To DETRA'CT. v. a. [detractum, Latin; detracter, French.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny; or other-wife, any thing from the reputation of another. Those were affishants in private, but not trusted to manage

the affairs in publick; for that would detract from the honour of the principal ambaffador.

Bacon.

No envy can detract from this: it will shine in history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures. Dryden. DETRACTER. n. s. [from detract.] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another

injuriously. I am right glad to be thus satisfied by you, in that I have often heard it questioned, and yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detracters with the certain knowledge of their flanderous untruths.

Whether we are so intirely sure of their loyalty upon the present foot of government as you may imagine, their de-tracters make a question. Swift.

Away the fair detracters went, And gave by turns their censures vent. Swift.

DETRACTION. n. f. [detractio, Latin; detraction, French.] Detraction, in the native importance of the word, fignifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and effectively by others, which is the final aim of detraction, though pursued by various means.

Even now I put myself to thy direction, and Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure The taints and blames I laid upon myself, For strangers to my nature.

Fame, that her high birth to raise,

Seem'd erst so lavish and profuse,

We may justly now accuse : Of detraction from her praise. Milto. If detraction could invite us, discretion surely would contain us from any derogatory intention.

Brown.

To put a stop to the insults and detractions of vain men, I resolved to enter a little farther into the examination.

Woodward's Natural History. To consider an author farther, as the subject of obloquy and detraction, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer Addison. falls short of himself.

DETRA'CTORY. adj. [from detract.] Defamatory by denial of defert; derogatory. Sometimes with to, properly from.

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God, wh hath proposed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby notion of himself, but also detractory unto the intellect an fense of man, expressedly disposed for that inquisition. Brown. In mentioning the lows of heaven. I use the expressions I

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find less detractory from a theme above our praises.

Boyle.

The detractory lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. Arbuthnot.

DETRA'CTRESS. n. f. [from detract.] A censorious woman.

If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be
absent, the said detractres shall be forthwith ordered to the

lowest place of the room.

Addison.

DE'TRIMENT. n. s. [detrimentum, Latin.] Loss; damage;

mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must needs have been for one Christian church to abolish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any detriment unto religion.

Hooker.

Shakefpeare.

Milton.

Addison.

I can repair That detriment, if fuch it be, to lose

If your joint pow'r prevail, th' affairs of hell

No detriment need fear: go, and be strong. Milton.

There often falls out so many things to be done on the sudden, that some of them must of necessity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greatest detriment to this whole Evelyn.

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without detriment Addison. to their private affairs.

DETRIME'NTAL. adj. [from detriment.] Mischievous; harmful; causing los.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor detrimental to the donor, I remember none so remarkable as the titles which are bestowed by the emperor of China: these are never given to any subject till the subject is dead.

Obstinacy in prejudices, which are detrimental to our country, ought not to be mistaken for virtuous resolution and Addison. firmness of mind. DETRITION. n. f. [detero; detritus; Latin.] The act of wear-

ing away.
To DETRU'DE: v. a. [detrudo, Latin.]. To thrust down;

to force into a lower place Such as are detruded down to hell,

Either, for shame, they still themselves retire;
Or, ty'd in chains, they in close prison dwell.

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be detruded into the bodies of beafts. Locke.

At thy command the vernal fun awakes The torpid sap, detruded to the root

By wintry winds.

To DETRU'NCATE. v. a [detrunco, Latin.] To lop; to Thomfon.

cut; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCA'TION. n. f. [from detruncate] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRUSION. n. f. [from detrufio, Latin.] The act of thrust-ing or forcing down. From this detrufion of the waters towards the side, the parts

towards the pole must be much increased. DETURBA'TION. n. f. [deturbo, Latin.] The act of throwing

down; degradation.

Devasta'Tion. n. f. [devasto, Latin.] Waste; havock; de-

folation; destruction

By devastation the rough warrior gains, And farmers fatten most when famine reigns. Garth: That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Thessaly in Deucalion's Time, made

cruel havock and devastation among them: Woodward...

Deuce. n. s. [deux, French.]

1. Two: A word used in games.

You are a gentleman and a gamester; then, I am sure, you, know how much the gross sum of deuce ace amounts to. Shak:

2. The devil. See Deuse.

To Deve'Lop: v.a. [developer, French.] To disengage from fomething that enfolds and conceals; to disentangle: to clear from its covering.

Take him to develop; if you can; And hew the block off, and get out the man. Dunciags DEVE'RGENCE: n. f. [devergentia, Latin.] Declivity; declina-Dia:

To DEVE'ST. v. a. [devester, French; de and vestis; Latin.]

1. To strip; to deprive of cloaths.

Then of his arms Androgeus he devests;

His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests. Denhams

2. To ftrip; to take away any thing good.
What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations; which do forfeit and devest all right and title in a nation to government? Bacon

To free from any thing bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breaft, Which for thy fake from passions I devest: Prior . VE'X. adj. [devexus; Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downwards.

DEVE'XITY: n. f. [from devex.] Incurvation downwards; declivity.

To DE'VIATE. v. n. [de via decedere, Latin.]

1: To wander from the right or common way.

The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,

But Shadwell never deviates into sense. Dryden:

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take, May boldly deviate from the common track.
What makes all physical and moral ill? Pope.

There nature deviates, and here wanders will. Pope. Besides places which may deviate from the sense of the author, it would be kind to observe any desciencies in the

Pope:

diction.

2. To go aftray; to err; to fin; to offend: DEVIA TION. n. f. [from deviate.]

The act of quitting the right way; errour; wandering.

These bodies persevere in their motions, and constantly move round in the same tracts, without making the least de

2. Variation from established rules

2. Variation from established rule:

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the deviations from it in the character thereof, in all the alphabets in use, either by defect of single characters, of letters, or by consustion of them:

Holder.

Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground, that they may not bring error into habit.

Clariffe.

Device. n. s. [devise, French; divisa, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a stratagem.

This is our devises.

That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us. Shakespeare.

That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us. Shake Speare. He intended it as a politick device to lessen their interest, and keep them low in the world. Atterbury.

2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation. devices

DEV Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in device, which they say are better for the state of the church, if they might take place: the farther we examine them, the greater cause we find to conclude, although we continue the same we are, the harm is not great.

Hocker. His device is against Babylon, to destroy it. Fer.

There are many devices in a man's heart; nevertheless, the counsel of the Lord shall stand.

Proverbs. The emblem on a shield; the emsign armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we fixields, and their devices bear;

Let fraud supply the want of force in war.

Hibernia's harp, device of her command,

And parent of her mirth, shall there be seen. Dryden. Prior. They intend to let the world see what party they are of, by figures and designs upon these fans; as the knights-errant use to distinguish themselves by devices on their shields. Addison. 4. Invention; genius. He's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble device, of all forts enchantingly beloved. DEVIL. n. f. [biorul, Saxon; diabolus, Latin. properly written divel.] It is more 1. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind. Are you a man?

—Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that

Which might appal the devil. Shake peare. 2. A wicked man or woman.

See thyself, devil: Proper deformity feems not in the fiend Shake speare. So horrid as in woman. 3. A ludicrous term for mischief. A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten is the devil.

4. A kind of expletive, expreffing wonder or vexation.

The things we know are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the devil they got there!

5. A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial fense.

The devil was well, the devil a monk was he. A Proverb. De'vilish. adj. [from devil.]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; mifchievous; maliclous; destructive.

Gynecia took a farther conceit of it, mistrusting greatly
Cecropia, because she had heard much of the devilish wickedness of her heart.

Sidney. For grief thereof, and devilish despight,
From his infernal furnaces forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heav'ns light,
Enroll'd in duskish smoak and brimstone blue. Spenjer. In hollow cube He trains his devilish engin'ry, impal'd On ev'ry fide with shadowy squadrons deep.
2. Having communication with the devil. Milton. The dutches, by his subordination, Upon my life began her devilish practices. Shakespeare. 3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. A devilish knave! besides the knave is handsome, young, and blyth: all those requisites are in him that delight. Shakesp. DE'VILISHLY. adv. [from devilifb.] In a mannner fuiting the devil; diabolically. South.

Those trumpeters threatened them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and devilifely those impostors called the cause of God.

DE'VILKIN. n f. [from devil.] A little devil.
DE'VIOUS. adj. [devius, Latin.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creufa kept behind: by choice we ftray Clariffa.

Through every dark and ev'ry devious way.

In this minute devious subject I have been necessitated to explain myself in more words, than to some few may seem needful.

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every mufe, Holder.

And every blooming pleasure, wait without
To bless the wildly devious morning walk.

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude.
One devious step, at first setting out, frequently leads a perfon into a wilderness of doubt and error.

To DEVISE. v. a. [deviser, French, as of devisare, to look about. Skinner.] about. Skinner.]

To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate; to

firike out by thought.

Whether they, at their first coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or devised them among themselves, is very doubtful.

He could by his skill draw after him the weight of five thousand bushels of grain, and devise those rare engines which shot small stones at hand, but great ones afar off. Peacham. Ye fons of art, one curious piece devise,

From whose constructure motion shall arise. Blackmore.

2. To plan; to scheme.

Behold I frame evil against you, and devise a device against you. To DEVI'SE. v. n. To confider; to contrive; to lay plans;

to form fchemes.

Her merry fit she freshly 'gan to rear,
And did of joy and jollity devise,
Herself to cherish and her guest to chear.
But sith now safe ye seised have the shore,
And well arrived are, high God be blest, Let us devise of ease and everlasting rest.

Spenfer. Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray you, a little devile

Spenfer.

Dryden.

Pope.

of those evils by which that country is held in this wretched case, that it cannot, as you say, be recured.

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes, and let us two devise to bring him thither.

Devi'se. n. s. [devise, a will, old French.]

The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our common law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his last will or testament in writing; and the reason is, because those that now appertain writing; and the reason is, because those that now appertain only to the devisour, by this act are distributed into many

The alienation is made by devise in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable, by special pro-

2. Contrivance. See DEVICE.

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpose, nor left his intention to be accomplished by our devises. Hooker. To DEVI'SE. v. a. [from the noun.] To grant by will. A law term.

Devi'ser. n. f. [from devife.] A contriver; an inventer.

Being divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by advenient deception; for true it is, if I say they

are daily mocked into error by devisers.

The authors of useful inventions, the devisers of wholsome laws, as were the philosophers of antient times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets of their country.

DE'VITABLE. adj. [devitabilis, Lat.] Possible to be avoided;

avoidable. Diet. DEVITA'TION. n. f. [devitatio, Latin.] The act of escaping

or avoiding.
vo'ID adj. [vuide, French.]

Empty; vacant; void.
When I awoke, and found her place devoid,
when I woke, and found her place devoid.

I joy'd. And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen,
I forrow'd all so much as erst I joy'd.

Spenser.

Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in

want of.

He flung it from him, and devoid of dread, Upon him lightly leaped without heed. Spenfer. That the foul and angels are deveid of quantity and dimen-fion, hath the suffrage of the most; and that they have nothing to do with proper locality, is generally opinioned. Glanv.

The motion of this chariot will still be easter as it ascends

higher, till at length it shall become utterly devoid of gravity, when the least strength will be able to bestow upon it a swift Wilkins. motion.

His warlike mind, his foul devoid of fear, His high defigning thoughts were figur'd there, As when, by magick, ghosts are made appear. We Tyrians are not so devoid of sense, Dryd.

Not fo remote from Phœbus' influence.

Devo'ır. n. f. [devoir, French.]

1. Service. A fense now not used.

To restore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes, he offered him their utmost deveir and service.

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.

Aukward and supple, each deveir to pay,

She flatters her good lady twice a day. Knolles.

To DEVO'LVE. v. a. [devotvo, Latin.]

I. To roll down.

The matter which devolves from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not confiderably raife and augment them.

Woodward.

Through splendid kingdoms he devolves his maze,

Now wanders wild through solitary tracts

Of life-deferted fand.

2. To move from one hand to another.

Because they found too much consusion in such a multitude of statesmen, they devolved their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty.

Addison.

The whole power, at home and abroad, was devolved upon that family.

To DEVO'LVE. v. n. To fall in fuccession into new hands. Supposing people, by wanting spiritual bleffings, did lose all their right to temporal, yet that forseitu must devolve only to the supreme Lord.

Decay of Piety.

DEVOLUTION. n.f. [devolutio, Latin.]
1. The act of rolling down.

What concerns the raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the

hills and high grounds, will fall more properly under our con-Woodward. fideration on another occasion. 2. Removal from hand to hand. The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last devolution is to the king by way of appeal. DEVORA'TION. n. f. [from devore, Latin.] The act of devouring.

To DEVO'TE. v. a. [devoveo, devotus, Latin.]

1. To dedicate; to confecrate; to appropriate.

No devoted thing that a man shall devote unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of devote the lord of the field his possession, shall be sold or redeemed. What black magician conjures up this fiend, Shakespeare. To stop devoted charitable deeds? While we do admire This virtue, and this moral discipline, Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks, I pray; Or so devote to Aristotle's checks, As Ovid be an outcast quite abjur'd.

They, impious, dar'd to prey

On herds devoted to the god of day.

If persons of this make should ever devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a solid and strong con-flitution of body. Watts. To addict; to give up to ill.

Aliens were devoted to their rapine and despight. D. of Piety.

Having once debauched their senses with the pleasures of other nations, they devoted themselves unto all wickedness. Grew. Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear, To render sleep's soft blessings infincere? Alike devote to forrow's dire extreme, The day reflection, and the midnight dream.

3. To curse; to execrate; to doom to destruction. Pope. Yet not for thy advice, or threats, I fly Those wicked tents devoted; lest the wrath Impendent, raging into fudden flame, Milton. Diftinguish not.

To destruction facred, and devote,
He with his whole posterity must die. Milton. Goddess of maids, and conscious of our hearts, So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts, Which Niobe's devoted iffue felt, When, hiffing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were dealt. Dryden. Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forlorn, Devote the hour when such a wretch was born: Like me to deferts and to darkness run. Rowe. DEVO'TEDNESS. n. f. [from devote.] The state of being devoted or dedicated.
Whatever may fall from my pen to her difadvantage, relates to her but as she was, or may again be, an obstacle to your devotedness to seraphick love. The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be stiled natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto God, our liege Lord, so as to act in all things according to his will.

Grew. DEVOTE'E. n. f. [devot, French.] One erroneously or super-fitiously religious; a bigot. DEVO'TION. n. f. [devotion, French; devotio, Latin.]

1. The state of section of the section of t 2. Piety; acts of religion.

Mean time her warlike brother on the feas His waving streamers to the winds displays,
And vows for his return, with vain devotion, pays. Dryd. 3. An act of external worship. Religious minds are inflamed with the love of publick devotion. Hooker. For as I passed by and beheld your devotion, I found an altar with this inscription, To the unknown God.

In vain doth man the name of just expect,
If his devotions he to God neglect.

Prayer; expression of devotion.

An aged holy man. That day and night faid his devotion, No other worldly bufiness did apply. Spenfer. Your devotion has its opportunity: we must pray always, but chiefly at certain times. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependance upon God. Grateful to acknowledge whence his good Descends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes Directed in devotion, to adore

And worship God supreme, who made him chief

From the full choir, when loud Hosanna's rise, And swell the pomp of dreadful facrifice; Amid' that scene, if some relenting eye Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie,

Devotion's felf shall steal a thought from heav'n,

One human tear shall drop, and be forgiv'n.

Milton.

Pope.

Of all his works.

Devotion may be considered either as an exercise of publick or private prayers at fet times and occasions, or as a temper of the mind, a state and disposition of the heart, which is rightly affected with such exercises.

Law. 6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.

Whither away so fast? No farther than the Tower; and, as I guess, Upon the like devotion as yourselves, To gratulate the gentle princes there. Shakespeare. 7. Strong affection; ardent love; such as makes the lover the fole property of the person loved.

Be opposite, all planets of good luck, To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love, Immaculate devotion, holy thoughts, I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter. Shakesp. He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary devotion for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be trusted with his education. Clarendon. 8. Disposal; power; state of dependance on any one.

Arundel-castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's devotion. Clarendon. DEVO'TIONAL. adj. [from devotion.] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worship; religious.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and juncture of hearts, which I defire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with me. King Charles. The favourable opinion and good word of men comes often times at a very easy rate, by a sew demure looks, with some DEVOU'R. v. a. [devoro, Latin.]

Let will fay fome evil beaft hath devoured him.

We've willing dames enough: there cannot be

That vulture in you to devour for many. That vulture in you to devour so many As will to greatness dedicate themselves, Finding it so inclin'd. Shake speare. So looks the pent up lion o'er the wretch That trembles under his devouring paws. Shakefpeare. 2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence. A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame burneth. Foel. How dire a tempest from Mycense pour'd, Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd; It was the wafte of war. Dryden. Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time of this devouring pestilence at Athens, he never caught the least infection. Addison. 3. To swallow up; to annihilate. He seemed in swiftness to devour the way. Shakespeare. Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoyment; and ough continually fed upon, yet is never devoured. South. Such a pleasure as grows frether upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never devoured. South.

Death stalks behind thee, and each flying hour Does some loose remnant of thy life devour. Dryden.

Devou'rer. n f. [from devour.] A consumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderness of tygers: Tygers must prey, and Rome affords no prey But me and mine: how happy art thou then, From these devourers to be banished?

Since those leviathans are withdrawn, the lessers devourers supply their place: fraud succeeds to violence.

Store the pond with carp and tench, which do the best together of any fish, all other fish being devourers of their spawn.

Martines DEVO'UT. adj. [devotus, Latin.]

2. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We must be constant and devout in the worship of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour.

Rogers. Rogers. 2. Filled with pious thoughts. For this, with foul devout, he thank'd the god; And, of success secure, return'd to his abode. . Dryden. 3. Expressive of devotion or piety. Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark The ancient fire descends, with all his train then with uplisted hands, and eyes devoat, Milton: Grateful to heav'n. Pioufly; with ardent devo-DEVOUTLY. adj. [from devout.] tion; religiously. Her grace rose, and with modest paces Came to the altar, where she kneel'd; and, faint-like, Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly. Shake One of the wife men of the fociety of Solomon's house, having a while attentively and devontly viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face. Bacon.

Both where more grace and more capacity At once is given. Think, O my foul, devoutly think,

Donne . .

Spenfer.

Milton.

Dryden:

Philips.

Think, O my foul, devoutly think,

How, with affrighted eyes,

Thou faw'st the wide extended deep

In all its horrors rise!

Addison.

To second causes we seem to trust, without expressing, so devoutly as we ought to do, our dependance on the first. Atterb.

Deuse. n. s. [more properly than deuce, Junius, from Dussius, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word. ludicrous word.

'Twas the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it; Well, the deuce take me if I ha'n't forgot it. DEUTERO'GAMY. n. f. [ δευτερ and γάμω.] A second mar-Diet.

PEUTERONO'MY. n. f. [δευτερ νομ .] The fecond book of the law, being one of the books of Moses.

DEUTERO'SCOPY. n. f. [δευτερ and σκοπίω.] The fecond intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense.

Not attaining the deutoros opy, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

DEW. n. f. [beap, Saxon; daaw, Dutch.] The moisture upon the ground.

figures, or tropologies.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

DEW. n. f. [beap, Saxon; daaw, Dutch.] The moisture upon the ground.

Fogs, particularly those which we frequently observe after fun-setting, even in our hottest months, are nothing but a vapour, consisting of water, and of such mineral matter as it master with in its passage, and could wall being upon the passage. vapour, confisting of water, and of such mineral matter as it meets with in its passage, and could well bring up along with it; which vapour was sent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening: but the sun then being above the horizon, taking it at the surface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmosphere, it was not discernible, as now it is; because the sun being now gone off, the vapour stagnates at and near the earth, and saturates the air 'till it is so thick as to be easily visible therein: and when at length the heat there is somewhat surther spent, which is usually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in at length the heat there is somewhat further ipent, which is usually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a dew, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cherishes, cools and refreshes, after the scorching heat of the Woodward.

Never yet one hour in bed Did I enjoy the golden dew of sleep, But with his tim'rous dreams was still awak'd. Shakefp.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, indeed; A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;

His dew falls ev'ry where. She looks as clear

Shakespeare.

As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. Shakespeare.

Dews and rain are but the returns of moist vapours condenfed. Bacon.

Now fliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving dew.

70 Dew. v. a. [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moisten; to bedew.

A trickling stream of balm most sovereign,
And dainty dear, which on the ground still fell,
And overslowed all the fertile plain,
As it had deu ed been with timely rain.

Be we the med'cine of the fickly weal,

And with him pour we in our country's purge,

Each drop of us.
Or fo much as it needs

To dew the fovereign flower, and drown the weeds. Shak.
Give me thy hand,

That I may dew it with my mournful tears.

He ceas'd; discerning Adam with such joy Shakespeare.

Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears, Without the vent of words, which these he breath'd.

Palemon above the rest appears, In fable garments, dew'd with gushing tears.

2. It is not used properly of an action of terrour.

In Gallick blood again He dews his reeking sword, and strows the ground With headless ranks.

De'wherries, as they stand here among the more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean rasberries, which are also of the bramble kind.

Hanner. Hanmer.

Feed him with apricocks and dewberries, With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.

Dewbespre'nt, part. [dew and besprent.] Springer Shakefp. Sprinkled with

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb Of knot-grass dewbesprent, and were in fold, I fat me down to watch upon a bank With ivy canopied, and interwove With flaunting honey-fuckle.

DEW-BURNING. adj. [from dew and burning.] The meaning of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the sparkling of dew.

He, now to prove his late renewed might,
High-brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested scalp so fore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made.
De'wdrop. n. s. [dew and drop.] A drop of sparkles at sun-rise.

I must so scale some dead of the state of scale some dead of the state of scale some dead of the scale state of scale some dead of the scale state of scale some dead of the scale state of scale scale scale state of scale scale state of scale scale scale scale state of scale sca Spenfer. A drop of dew which

I must go seek some dewdrops here, And hang a pearl in ev'ry cowflip's ear.
An hoft Shake Speare.

Milton.

Tickell.

Innumerable! as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, dewidrops, which the sun
Impearls! on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r.
Rest, sweet as dewds ops on their slow'ry lawns,
When the sky opens, and the morning dawns!
DE'WLAP. n. f. [from lapping or li king the dew.]

1. The sless that hangs down from the throat of oxen.
Large rowles of fat about his shoulders slung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung.

And from his neck the double dewlap hung.

Addison's Ovid's Metamorphoses.

2. It is used in Shakespeare for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,

In very likeness of a roasted crab;

And when the drinks against her lips I bob,

And on the wither'd dewlap pour the ale. Shake/pe.
DE'WLAPT. adj. [from dewlap.] Furnished with dewlaps.
Who would believe, that there were mountaineers Shake [peare.

Dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em

Wallets of flesh. Shakespeare. The dewlapt bull now chases along the plain, While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein.

De'wworm. n. f. [from dew and worm.] A worm.

A worm found in dew.

For the trout, the dew-worm, which fome call the lobworm, and the brandliny, are the chief. Walton. DE WY. adj. [from dew.]

1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew.

From the earth a dewy mist

Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each Plant of the field.

Where two adverse winds, Sublim'd from dewy vapours in mid fky, Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled brine

Roars stormy. 2. Moift with dew; roscid.

The joyous day 'gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her dewy bed
Of aged Tithone, 'gan herself to rear,
With rosy cheeks, for shame as blushing red.

Spenfer. The bee with honied thigh,

That at her flow'ry work doth fing, And the waters murmuring, With fuch confort as they keep, Entire the dewy feather'd fleep.

Milton. His dewy locks diffill'd

Milton. His own Præniste sends a chosen band, With those who plough Saturnia's Gabine land;

Besides the succour which cold Anien yields,
The rocks of Hernicus and dewy fields.

DE XTER. adj. [Latin.] The right; not the left. A term

used in heraldry.

My mother's blood Runs on the dexter check, and this finister

Bounds in my fire's.

DEXTE'RITY. n. f. [dexteritas, Latin.]

1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill; skill;

expertness. 2. Readiness of contrivance; quickness of expedient; skill of

management. His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, when

they pressed him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them afar off. They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and dexity.

South.

The same Protestants may, by their dexterity, make them-felves the national religion, and dispose the church-revenues Swift. among their pastors.

DE'XTEROUS. adj. [dexter, Latin.]
1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready; as, a dexterous workman.

dexterous workman.

2. Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients.

They confine themselves, and are dexterous managers enough of the wares and products of that corner, with Lo.ke. DEXTEROUSLY. adj. [from dexterous.] Expertly; skilfully;

The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own office dexterouff; but by acting the minister. South.

But then my study was to cog the dice, And dexterously to throw the lucky sice. Dryden.

Milton.

Philips.

DE'XTRAL. adj. [dexter, Latin.] The right; not the left.

As for any tunicles or skins, which should hinder the liver from enal-ling the dextral parts, we must not conceive it diffuseth its virtue by meer irradiation, but by its veins and proper vessels.

Brown's Vulgar Errows.

DEXTRALITY. n. f [from dextral] The state of being on the right, not the left side.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might ex-

fuch as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by dextrality.

Boten's Vulgar Enours.

DIABE TES. n. f. [Sia Cailns.] A morbid copiousness of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary passages.

An increase of that secretion may accompany the general

colliquations; as in fluxes, hectick sweats and cough, diabetes, and other confumptions.

DIABO'LICAL. adj. [f. om diabolus, Lat.] Devilish; partaking DIABO'LICK. of the qualities of the devil; impious; atro-

cious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beafts observed,

Doubt might beget of diabelick pow'r,

Active within, beyond the sense of brute. Milton. Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very wel!, that the thirst of blood, and affectation of dominion by violence and oppression, is a most dia olical outrage upon the laws of God and nature, and upon the common well-being of mankind?

L'Estrange. mon well-being of mankind?

The practice of lying is a diabolical exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children.

Ray.

Damned spirit, must needs be all envy, despair, and rage; and have so much of a diaboli al nature in them, as to wish Atterbury.

all may to find of a diaboli at nature in them, as to with all men to share their misery.

Atterbury DIACO'DIUM. n. f. [Latin.] The syrup of poppies.

DIACOU'STICKS. n. f. [Sianesina.] The doctrine of sounds.

DI'ADEM. n. f. [diadema, Latin.]

r. A tiara; an enfign of royalty bound about the head of east-ern monarchs.

The facred diadem in pieces rent,

And purple robe gored with many a wound.

Spenfer -A list the coblers temples ties,

To keep the hair out of their eyes; From whence 'tis plain the diadem,

That princes wear, derives from them. Swift.

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown. A crown,

Golden in shew, is but a wreath of thorns

Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights,

To him who wears the regal diadem.
Why should he ravish then that diadem Milton.

Denham.

From your grey temples, which the hand of time Must shortly p ant on his. Faction, that once made diadems her prey,

And stopt our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a mist before this radiant day.

\*Roscommon.\*

DIADE'MED. adj. [from diadem.] Adorned with a sindam. crowned,

Not fo, when diadem'd with rays divine, Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's lhime,

Her priestless muse forbids the good to die,

And opes the temple of eternity.

D'ADROM. n. f. [διαδρομέω.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vi-

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendulum; whose diadrems, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one fecond of time, or a fixtieth of a minute.

Locke. fixtieth of a minute.

DIÆ RESIS. n. f. [διαίρεσις.] The separation or disjunction of fyllables; as aër.

AGNO'STICK. n. f. [διαγινώσκω.] A fymptom by which a difease is distinguished from others. DIAGNO'STICK. n.

I shall lay down some indisputable marks of this vice, that whenever we see the token, we may conclude the plague is in the house:—let us hear your diagnosticks.

Collier. in the house:—let us hear your diagnosticks. Collier.

One of our physicians proved disappointed of his prognos-

ticks, or rather diagnosticks.

Harvey.

DIA'GONAL. adj. [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monstrosity of the badger is ill-contrived, and with some disadvantage; the shortness being fixed unto the legs of one fide, that might have been more properly placed upon the diagonal movers.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

This, and all like forts of stone that are composed of granules, will cut and rive in any direction, as well in a perpendicular, or in a diagonal, as horizontally, and parallel to the Woodward. fide of the strata.

DIA'GONAL. n. f. [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the side and diagonal of a square, whereof the diagonal is an N° XXXIX.

inch long, he may have the idea also of the division of that

line into a certain number of equal parts.

Locke.

Diagonal. J. adv. [from diagonal.] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philosophers according to common acceptation, that is, respectively from one man unto another, or any constant fite in each, as though that flould be the right in ore, which, upon confront or facing; stands athwart or da-onally unto the other; but were diffinguished, according unto their activity and pre ominant loco-motion, on the either fide Lroun'. Vingar Errours. motion, on the either fide

Lroun'. Volgar Errours:

Di'AGRAM n. f |διάγραμμα.] A delin. ation of g ometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.

Many a fair prec pt in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematicks; very specious in the diagram, but failing in the mechanick operation.

Why do not the'e persons make a diagram of these cogitative lines and angles, and demonstrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles? Bent'ey's S. rmons.

DIAGRY'DIATES. n. f. [from diagrydium, Latin.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by d'agrydiates,

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by d'agrydiates, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rhubarb powder. Floyer. DI'AL. n. s. [dial., Skinner.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour.

O, centlemen, the time of life is short:
To spend that shortness basely were too long, Though life did ride upon a dial's point, Still ending at th' arrival of an hour.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the slv shadow steals away upon the dial, and the quickest eve can discover no more but that it is gone.

Glanville.

can discover no more but that it is gone. Glanville.

DIAL-PLATE. n f. [dial and plate.] That on which hours or lines are marked.

He tells u that the two friends, being each of them possessed of one of these needles, made a kind of dial-plate, inscribing it with the four and twenty letters, in the fame manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate.

DIALECT. n. s. [Sianexlos.]

1. The subdivision of a language; as the Attic, Doric, Ionic, A olic dialects.

z. Stile; manner of expression.

When themselves do practise that whereof they write, they change their dialect; and those words they shun, as if there were in them some secret sting. Hooker.

2. Language; speech. In her youth

There is a prone and speechless dialett,

Such as moves men.

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person; upon whom it was conferred, to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal dialect of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations?

DIALE CTICAL. adj. [from dialestick.] Logical; argumental.
Those dialestical subtleties that the schoolmen too often employ about physiological mysteries, are wont much more to declare the wit of him that uses them; than increase the knowledge of fober lovers of truth.

DIALE'CTICK. n. f. [διαλεκλικη.] Logick; the art of rea-

foning.

Di'Alling. n. f. [from dial.] The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadow; the act of constructing dials on which the shadow may shew the hour.

Di'Alist. n. f. [from dial.] A constructer of dials.

Scientifick dialists, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes.

Maxon.

shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. Dia Logist. n. f. [from dialogue.] A speaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.

DIALOGUE n. f. [διάλογος.] A conference; a conversation

between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the dialogue that the two learned men have compiled in praise of the owl and cuckow?

Shakelpeare. Oh, the impudence of this wicked fex! Lascivious die logues Dryden.

are innocent with you.

In easy dialogues is Fletcher's praise;
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raise. Dryden. To DI'ALOGUE. v. a. [from the noun ] To discourse with another; to confer.

Do'ft dialogue with thy shadow? Shakespeare.

Dialy'sis. n. f. [διαλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which syllables or words are divided.

DIA'METER. n. f. [δια and μέτρον.] The line which, passing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy and Alfraganus, is seventeen times the diameter of the earth, which makes, in a gross account, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles. Raleigh.

6 U

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever faw: it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter.

DIA'METRAL. adj. [from diameter.] Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

DIA METRALLY. adv. [from diametral.] According to the direction of a diameter.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, diametrally opposed to profaneness and impiety of actions.

Hammond.

DIAME'TRICAL. adj. [from diameter.]

1. Describing a diameter.

 Observing the direction of a diameter.
 The fin of calumny is set in a most diametrical opposition to the eyangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves.

Government of the Tongue. DIAME'TRICALLY. adv. [from diametrical.] In a diametrical direction.

He persuaded the king to consent to what was diametrically against his conscience and his honour, and, in truth, his se-

When it is thus intercepted in its passage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the fratum diametrically, glides along the lower furface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the faid dense fratum and that which lies underneath it. Woodward.

DI'AMOND. n. f. [diamant, French; adamas, Latin.]
The diamond, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, The diamond, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear, and pellucid as the purest water; and is eminently distinguished from all other substances by its vivid splendor, and the brightness of its reflexions. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger ones extremely seldom met with. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty-sour pounds. The diamond bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even pounds. The diamond bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fiercest of all fires does it no injury, unless directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glass-house fire for many days, and, if taken carefully out, and suffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even split into two or three pieces. The places where we have diamonds are the East Indies and the Brasils; and though they are usually found clear and colourless, yet they are sometimes slightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of some metalline particles. metalline particles.

This diamond was my mother's: take it, heart; But keep it till you woo another wife. Shakefpa re.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner; Or, for the diamond, the chain you promised. So I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond: Shakefpeare. the right arched bent of the brow. Shakespeare.

The diamond is preserable and vastly superior to all others in luftre and beauty; as also in hardness, which renders it, more durable and lasting, and therefore much more valuable, than any other flone.

The diamond is by mighty monarchs worn, Woodward.

Fair as the star that ushers in the morn. The lively diamond drinks thy pureft rays,

Blackmore.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Dryden.

Collected light, compact.

Di'APASE. n. f. [διὰ πασῶν.] A chord including all tones. The old word for diapafon. See DIAPASON.

And 'twist them both a quadrant was the base,

Proportion'd equally by feven and nine; Nine was the circle fet in heav'ns place,

All which compacted made a good diapase.

The fweet numbers and melodious measures, With which I wont the winged words to tie,

And make a tuneful diapase of pleasures, Now being let to run at liberty.

DIAPA'SON. n. f. [δια πασων.]

Diapason denotes a chord which includes all tones: it is the fame with what we call an eighth, or an octave; because there are but seven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the same

again with the first. Harris. It discovereth the true coincidence of sounds into diapasons, which is the return of the same sound.

Harsh din Broke the fair mufick that all creatures made

To their great Lord, whose love their motion sway'd In perfect diapason, whilst they stood In first obedience, and their state of good.

Many a sweet rise, many as sweet a fall, Milton.

A full-mouth diapafon swallows all. Crashaw. From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,

This universal frame began: From harmony to harmony

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,

The diapajon closing full in man.

DI'APER. n. f. [diapre, French; of uncertain etymology.]

r. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures. Not any damfel, which her vaunteth most

In skilful knitting of soft silken twine

Nor any weaver, which his work doth boast In diaper, in damask, or in lyne, Might in their diverse cunning ever dare

With this so curious net-work to compare: Spenser.

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a filver bason Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with slowers

Another bear the ewer, a third a diaper. To Di'APER. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To variegate; to diversify; to flower.

For fear the stones her tender foot should wrong,

The ground he strew'd with slowers all along,

And diaper'd like the discoloured mead. Spenfer.

Flora useth to cloath our grand-dame earth with a new livery, diapered with various flowers, and chequered with delightful objects.

Howel.

To draw flowers upon clothes.

If you diaper upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half; for reason tells you, that your fold must cover somewhat unseen.

fold must cover somewhat unseen.

Peacham.

DIAPHANE'ITY. n. s. [from διαφανέια.] Transparency; pellucidness; power of transmitting light.

Because the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid,

Because the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to transmit the light, which, if the eyes should always stand open, would be apt to grow dry and shrink, and lose their diaphaneity; therefore are the eyelids so contrived as often to wink, that so they may, as it were, glaze and varnish them over with the moissure they contain.

DIAPHA'NICK. adj. [dia and Painos.] Transparent; pellucid; having the power to transmit light.

Air is an element superior, and lighter than water, through

Air is an element superior, and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtile, diaphanick, or transparent body, the light, afterwards created, easily transpired.

\*\*Raleigh's History of the World.\*\*

DIAPHANOUS. adj. [Sia and Palviw.] Transparent; clear; transflucent; pellucid; capable to transmit light.

Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleaving to a diaphanous body.

\*\*Raleigh.\*\*

When he had taken off the infect, he found in the leaf very little and diaphanous eggs, exactly like to those which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb.

Ray.

DIAPHORE'TICK. adj. [διαφορητικός.] Sudorifick; promoting a diaphoresis or perspiration; causing sweat.

Diaphereticks, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment make it perspirable. Arbuthnot.

A diapheretick medicine, or a fudorifick, is fomething that ill provoke sweating.

Watts. will provoke sweating.

Watts.

Di'APHEAGM. n. s. [διάφραγμα.]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from

Any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

It consists of a fasciculus of bodies, round, about one fixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and parted into numerous cells by means of diaphragms, thick set throughout the whole length of the body.

Wandward

length of the body.

DIARRHOE'A. n. f. [διαροίη.] A flux of the belly, whereby a person frequently goes to stool, and is cured either by purging off the cause, or restringing the bowels.

During his diarrhoea I healed up the sontanels.

Wiseman.

DIFING HIS alarrhead I healed up the lontailes.

DIARRHOE'TICK. adj. [from diarrhead.] Promoting the flux of the belly; folutive; purgative.

Millet is diarrheatick, cleanfing, and useful in diseases of

the kidneys. DI'ARY. n. f. [diarium, Lat.] An account of the transactions, accidents, and observation of every day; a journal.

In fea-voyages, where there is nothing to be feen but fky and sea, men make diaries; but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, they omit it.

Bacon.

I go on in my intended diary.

DIA'STOLE. n. f. [diasoln.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a fhort fyllable is made long.

2. The dilation of the heart.

The systole seems to resemble the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its slying out again to its natural state:

Ray on the Creation.

DIA'STYLE. on. f. [δια, and σύλος, a pillar.] A fort of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that there diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumnication.

columniation. Columniation.

DIATE'SSERON. n. f. [of δια and τέσσερα, four.] An interval in mulick, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semi-tone; its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in musical composition, a perfect fourth. Harris.

DIATO'NICK. [of διατόνος.] The ordinary fort of musick which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending.

descending. It contains only the two greater and lesser tones,

descending. It contains only and the greater semi-tone.

DIAZE'NTICK Tone. [of δια and ζυγνυμι.] In the ancient Greek musick, disjoined two fourths, one on each side of it; and the being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our which being joined to either, made a fifth. musick, from A to B.

They allowed to this diazentick tone, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight, as being the unalterable difference of the fifth and fourth. Harris.

Digber n. f. [from dipfel, Dutch, a sharp point, Skinner; from dabble, Junius.] A small spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

DICA'CITY. n. f. [dicacita, Lat.] Pertness; sauciness. Diet.

DI'BSTONE. n. f. A little stone which children throw at another

ftone.

I have feen little girls exercife whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at dibstones, as they call

DICE. n. f. The plural of die. See DIE.

It is above a hundred to one against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical dice; because there are so many several combinations of the fix faces of four dice: now, after you have cast all the trials but one, it is still as much odds at the last remaining time, as t was at the first.

To DICE. v. n. [from the noun.] To game with dice. I was as virtuously given as a gentleman need to be; virtuous enough; swore little; diced not above seven times a week; went to a bawdy-house not above once in a quarter of an hour.

Shakespeare.

DICE-BOX. n. f. [dice and box.] The box from which the dice

What would you fay, should you see the sparkler shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dice-box?

Guardian, No 120.

Di'CER. n. f. [from dice.] A player at dice; a gamester.

They make marriage vows

As false as dicers oaths.

DICH. adj. This word seems corrupted from dit for do it.

Rich men sin, and I eat root:

Much good dich thy good heart, Apemantus. Shakespeare.

DICHO TOMY. n. s. [dixoropia.] Distribution of ideas by

Some persons have disturbed the order of nature, and abused their readers by an affectation of dichotomies, trichotomies, sevens, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the subject, considered together with the design which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it. Watts. DICKENS. A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it

feems, much the same with the devil; but I know notewhence

Where had you this pretty weathercock?

I cannot tell what the dickens his name is my husband had Shakespeare.

What a dickens does he mean by a trivial fum? But han't you found it, fir? Gongreve.

D'CHER of Leather. n. f. [dicra, low Latin.] Ten hides. Dict.
To DI'CTATE. v. a. [dicto, Latin.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded amber darts a golden ray:

And fludded amber darts a golden ray;
Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder distates is the dome of Jove.
Whatfoever is distated to us by God himself, or by men
who are divinely inspired, must be believed with full affurance.

Watts.

DI'CTATE. n. f. [dictatum, Latin.] Rule or maxim delivered

with authority; prescription; prescript.

Others cast about for new discoveries, and to seek in their own thoughts for those right helps of art which will scarce be found, I fear, by those who servilely confine themselves to the distates of others. Locke.

I credit what the Grecian distates say, And Samian founds o'er Scota's hills convey. Prior. Then let this dictate of my love prevail;

Instant, to foreign realms prepare to fail,

To learn your father's fortunes.

DICTA'TION. n. f. [from distate.] The act or practice of dictating or prescribing.

DICTA'TOR. n. f. [Latin.]

1. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence and distates, and invested with absolute authority.

Kind distance made, when they came here.

Kind distators made, when they came home, Their vanquish'd foes free citizens of Rome. Waller. Julius with honour tam'd Rome's foreign foes; Prior.

But patriots fell, ere the dictotor rose.
2. One invested with absolute authority.

Unanimous they all commit the care, And management of this main enterprize,

To him their great distator.

Milton.

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the con-Milton. duct or opinion of others.

have the authority to be the distator of principles, and teacher of unquestionable truths. That riches, honours, and outward splendour, should set up persons for distators to all the rest of mankind, is a most shameful invasion of the right of our understanding. Waits.

Nor is it a small power it gives one man over another, to

DICTATO'RIAL. adj. [from distator.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an ob-fervator that treats of trade and politicks in a distatorial stile,

fervator that treats of trade and politices in and is lavish in the praise of the author.

DICTA'TORSHIP. n. s. [from dictator.]

1. The office of dictator.

This is the solemness title they can confer under the princebeing indeed a kind of dictatorship.

Wotton.

2. Authority; infolent confidence.

This is that perpetual distatorship which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong.

DICTA'TURE. n. f. [distatura, Latin.] The office of a distatorship. dictatorship.

Dr'ction. n. f. [diction, French; dictio, Latin.] Stile; lan-

Diction. n. f. [diction, French; dictio, Latin.] Stile; language; expression.

There appears in every part of his diction, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity.

Dictionary. n. f. [dictionarium, Latin.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account that they stand in awe of charms, spells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes and dashes, which, fet together, do fignify nothing; and not only in the distinary of man, but in the subtler vocabulary of Satan.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Is it fuch a horrible fault to translate fimulacra images? fee what a good thing it is to have a good catholick dictionary.

Stilling fleet. An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a tionary, or nomenclature, is a collection of words.

DID. [of do; bib, Saxon.]

1. The preterite of do.

Thou canft not fay I did it.

Shakefp. Watts.

Shakespeare. What did that greatness in a woman's mind?

Ill lodg'd and weak to act what it defin'd

2. The fign of the preter-imperfect tense, or perfect.

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,

Or rail at arts he did not understand? 3. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I did really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL. adj. [διδάκλικος.] Preceptive; giving preDIDA'CTICK. S cepts: as a didactick poem is a poem that
gives rules for some art; as the Georgicks.

The means used to this purpose are partly didactical, and artly protreptical, demonstrating the truth of the gospel; and the urging the professors of those truths to be stedsfash in the faith, and to beware of insidelity.

Ward. Dryden.

faith, and to beware of infidelity.

Di'DAPPER. n. f. [from dip.] A bird that dives into the water.
DiDA'SCALICK. adj. [διδασκαλικός.] Preceptive; didactick;
giving precepts in some art.

I found it precessions to form some flow, and give a hind of

I found it necessary to form some story, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what species it may be comprehended, whether didascalick or heroick, I leave to the judgment of the criticks.

To Dr'DDER. v. a. [diddern, Teut. zittern, Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word. Skinner.

DIDST. The second person of the preter tense of do. See DID.

Oh last and best of Scots! who didst maintain

Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign. Dryden: To DIE. v. a. [beag, Sax. a colour.] To tinge; to colour; Dryden: to stain.

So much of death her thoughts Had entertain'd, as dy'd her cheeks with pale.
All white, a virgin faint she fought the skies; Milton.

For marriage, though it fullies not, it dies.

DIE. n. f. [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired.

It will help me nothing To plead mine innocence; for that die is on me Which makes my whit'st part black.

Shakespeare.

We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful lustre, ex-Shake Speare. cellent dies, and many. Bacon.

Darkness we see emerges into light, And shining suns descend to sable night: Ev'n heav'n itself receives another die, When weary'd animals in flumbers lie

Of midnight ease; another, when the grey
Of morn preludes the splendor of the day.

It is very surprising to see the images of the mind stamped upon the aspect; to see the cheeks take the die of the passions, and appear in all the colours and complexions of thought. Collier.

First this First this

She fends on earth; then that of deeper die Steals fost behind.

Thom fon,

Dryden.

To Die. v. n. [beabian, Saxon.]
1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of exist-Thou do'ft kill me with thy unkind falshood; and it grieves me not to die, but it grieves me that thou art the murtherer. Sidney. Nor did the third his conquests long survive,

Dying ere scarce he had begun to live.

Oh let me live my own, and die so too!

To live and die is all I have to do.

2. To perish by violence or disease.

The Dira only served to confirm him in his first opinion, that it was his destiny to die in the ensuing combat.

Talk not of life or ransom, he replies,

Patroclus dead, whoever meets sie, dies:

In vain a single Trojan sues for grace;

But least the sons of Priam's hateful race:

Die then, my friend! what boots it to deplore! Nor did the third his conquests long survive, Die then, my friend! what boots it to deplore! The great, the good Patroclus is no more! He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to die; And thou, dost thou bewail mortality!
3. It has by before an instrument of death. Pope. 4. Of before a disease.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of found bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have died of it, or at least have been very infirm. 5. For commonly before a privative, and of before a politive At first she startles, then she stands amaz'd; At last with terror she from thence doth fly, And loaths the wat'ry g'ass wherein she gaz'd, And shuns it still, although for thirst she die. He in the loaden vineyard dies for thirst. Davies. Addifon. Hipparchus, being passionately fond of his own wise, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped and died of his fall. Addis.

6. To be punished with death.

If I die for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved.

Shakespeare. Shakespeare. What is the love of our neighbour?

The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Christ died. Hammond. 7. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing. How now, my lord, why do you keep alone? Of forriest fancies your companion making, Using those thoughts which should indeed have died With them they think on.

If any fovereignty, on account of his property, had been vested in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have With them they think on. died with him.

Locte.

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whisps s,
he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret die within his own breaft. To fink; to faint. His heart died within him, and he became as a stone. 9. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly.
So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned die.

Hakewill on Providence. To languish with pleasure or tenderness. To sounds of heavinly harps she dies away, And melts in visions of eternal day. Pope. This battle fares like to the morning's war, This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds contend with growing light. Shakesp.
The smaller stains and blemishes may die away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character.

12. [In the stile of lovers.] To languish with affection.
The young men acknowledged in love-letters, that they died for Rebecca.

To wither as a vegetable. Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit. John xii. 25. 14. To grow vapid, as liquor.

Die. n. f. pl. dice. [dé, French; dis, Welsh.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful.

Shakespeare.

I have set my life upon a cast. I have fet my life upon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the die. Shakespeare. He knows which way the lot and the die shall fall, as per-fectly as if they were already cast.

South. South. 2. Hazard; chance.

Eftsoons his cruel hand Sir Guyon staid,

Temp'ring the passion with advisement flow, And must'ring might on enemy dismay'd; For th' equal die of war he well did know.

Spenser.

So both to battle fierce arranged are; In which his harder fortune was to fall Under my fpear: fuch is the die of war. Thine is th' adventure, thine the victory: Stenfer. Well has thy fortune turn'd the die for thee.

3. Any cubick body.

3. Any cubick body.

Die. n. f. pl. die. The stamp used in coinage.

There have been such variety of dies made use of by Wood in stamping his money, that it makes the discovery of counterseits more difficult. terfeits more difficult. DI'ER. n. f. [from die.] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies clothes.

The fleece, that has been by the dier flain'd, Never again its native whiteness gain'd.

There were some of very low rank and professions, who acquired great estates: coblers, diers, and shoemakers gave publick shows to the people. A. buthnot. DI'ET. n. f. [diæta, low Latin; Naira.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curiosity of diet, than to maintain life.

Time may come, when men Raleigh. With angels may participate; and find
No inconvenient diet, nor too light fare.
No part of diet, in any feafon, is to healthful, fo natural, and so agreeable to the stomach, as good and well-ripened Milk appears to be a proper diet for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not so proper where the canals are obstructed, it being void of all faline quality. Act. 2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any discase.

I commend rather some diet for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those diets alter the body more, and trouble it less.

I restrained myself to so regular a diet, as to eat sless but once without salt or vinegar.

Timple. a day, and little at a time, without falt or vinegar.

To Di'ET. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

She diets him with falting every day, The fwelling of his wounds to mitigate,
And made him pray both early and eke late.

Shew a while like fearful war, Spenfer. To diet rank minds fick of happiness, And purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop Our very veins of life. Shake Speare. He was not taken well; he had not din'd: The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then We powt upon the morning, are unapt These pipes, and these conveyances of blood, These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls
Than in our priestlike fasts; therefore I'll watch him
Till he be dieted to my request.

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,

Diest his sickness; for it is my office.

Henceforth my early care
Shall tend thee, and the fertile burden ease,
Till dieted by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know.

We have lived upon expedients, of which no country had less occasion: we have dieted a healthy body into a consumption, by plying it with physick instead of food.

Swift.

To give food to.

I'm partly led to diet my revence. For that I do suspect the lusty Moor Hath leapt into my feat. Shakefieare. To board; to supply with diet. To Di'ET. v. n.

1. To eat by rules of physick.

2. To eat; to feed.

I join with thee calm peace and quiet; Spare fast, that oft with gods doth diet.

DIET-DRINK. n.f. [diet and drink.] Medicated liquours; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The observation will do that better than the lady's dietdrinks, or apothecary's medicines.

Di'et. n. f. [from dies, an appointed day, Skinner: from diet, an old German word fignifying a multitude, Junius.] An affembly of princes or estates. An emperour in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a diet, or affembly of the estates of many free princes, ecclesiastical and temporal. Raleigh. Raleigh. DI'ETARY. adj. [from diet.] Pertaining to the rules of diet. DI'ETER. n f. [from diet ] One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules. He fauc'd our broth as Juno had been fick, And he her dieter.

DIETE'TICAL. \[ n. f. [Siaitntixn.] Relating to diet; belonging DIETE'TICK. \[ \] to the medicinal cautions about the use of sood.

He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a dietetical caution, and such as, without a journey to Æsculapius, culinary prescription night have afforded.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

This book was received by the publick with the respect that was due to the importance of its contents: it became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the dietetick philosophy

To DIFFER. v. n. [differo, Latin.]

1. To be diffinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another person or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the infide, it will make differing found from the same pipe dry. Bacon.

Thy prejudices, Syphax, wont difcern

Thy prejudices, Sypnax, wont differ.

What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,

Nor how the hero differs from the brute.

Addison.

The several parts of the same animal differ in their qua
Arbuthnot. lities.

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man that is of judgment and understanding shall some-times hear ignorant men differ, and know well within himself that those which so differ mean one thing, and yet they themfelves never agree.

There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who differ with Addison. you in their fentiments.

Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment fit; We'll never differ with a crowded pit. Rowe. Others differ with me about the truth and reality of these Cheyne. fpeculations.

To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely speculative, as these are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to differ from one another in our opinions and sentiments.

Burnet.

DI'FFERENCE. n. f. [differentia, Latin.]

1. State of being diffined from something; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a difference between customs of the church doth no harm.

Hooker.

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or difference from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the fucceffion of blood, but to the fuccef-Raleigh. fion of virtue.

Thus born alike, from virtue first began
The diff'rence that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from descent of blood,

But that which made him noble, made him good. Dryden. Though it be useful to discern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to consider every difference that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes, under every fuch difference.

The disproportion between one thing and another caused by the qualities of each.

You shall see great difference betwixt our Bohemia and your

Sicilia. Oh the strange difference of man and man!

To thee a woman's fervices are due;

Shakespe My fool usurps my body. Here might be seen a great difference between men practised fight, and men accustomed only to spoil.

Hayward.

to fight, and men accustomed only to spoil. 4. Dispute; debate; quarrel; controversy.

What was the difference?

——It was a contention in publick.

He is weary of his life that hath a difference with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight.
5. Distinction. Sandys.

Our conftitution, under a good administration, does not only make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal.

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such differences among them, about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending differences. Tillots.

6. Point in question; ground of controversy.

Are you acquainted with the difference,

That holds this present question in the court?

7. A logical distinction. Shakesp.

Some are never without a difference, and commonly, by nufing men with a fubtilty, blanch the matter. Bacon. amufing men with a subtilty, blanch the matter.

8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks.

Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not

Henry had the title of fovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and differences of fovereignty. Davies. To DI'FFERENCE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cause a dis-

ference; to make one thing not the same as another.

Most are apt to seek all the differences of letters in those

articulating motions; whereas feveral combinations of letters are framed by the very fame motions of those organs, which are commonly observed, and are differenced by other concurrent causes.

Holder's Elements of Speech. rent causes.

Grass differenceth a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and desolate wilderness. N° XL.

DIF

We see nothing that differences the courage of Mnestheus from that of Sergesthus.

DI'FFERENT. adj. [from differ.]
1. Diffinct; not the fame.

Happiness consists in things which produce pleasure, and in the absence of those which cause any pain: now these, to different men, are very different things.

Locke.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to

five different churches.

2. Of many contrary qualities.

The Britons change

Sweet native home for unaccustom'd air, And other climes, where diff rent food and foil

Portend distempers.

Philips.

Addison.

Neither the shape of faces, nor the age, no the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; because men are as different from each other, as the regions in which they are born are different.

DIFFERE'NTIAL Method, is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimal and applied to the doctrine of infinitesimal applied to the doctrine of i

mals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions; about the invention of which there has been a con-test between Leibnitz and Sir Isaac Newton. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small dif-ferences, of what kind soever they be: and from thence it takes the name of the differential calculus, or analysis of infinitefimals.

D'EFERENTLY. adv. [from different.] In a different manner.

He may confider how differently he is affected by the fame thought, which prefents ittelf in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by a person of an ordinary genius.

Addison's Speciator.

DI'FFERINGLY. adv. [from differing.] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a lunace that the light so differingly, as to vary a colour.

DFFFICIL. adj. [difficilis, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy; not obvious. Little used.

That that should give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as difficil apprehension as any mystery in nature.

Glanville.

Latin was not more difficil, Than to a blackbird 'tis to whiftle.

Hudibras.

Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle.

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope difficil in granting the dispensation, doth use it as a pracipal argument, concerning the king's merit towards that 'ee, that he had touched none of those deniers which had been levied by popes in England. Bac.

DIFRICILNESS. n. s. [from difficile] Difficulty to be persuaded; incompliance; impracticability.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter fort of malignity turneth but to a crossiness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or difficilness, or the like;

or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or difficilness, or the like; but the deeper fort, to envy and mere mischief.
DIFFICULT. adj. [difficilis, Latin.]
1. Hard; not easy; not facil.
It is difficult in the eyes of this people. Bacon.

Shukeff are.

Zachar.

2. Troublesome; vexatious.,

3. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

Dr'fficultly. adv. [from difficult.] Hardly; with difficulty.

A man who has always indulged himself in the full enjoyment of his station, will difficulty be persuaded to think any methods unjust that offer to continue it.

Rogers. Rogers.

In Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and difficulty; a service that requires our greatest care and attention to the discharge of it.

That which is hard to accomplish; that which is not easy. They mistake difficulties for impossibilities: a pernicious mistake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are seldom convinced of it, 'till their convictions do them no South.

3. Diftress; opposition.

Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat:

Thus difficulties prove a foul legitimately great.

4. Perplexity in affairs; uneafiness of circumstances.

They lie at present under some difficulties, by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden the importation of their manufactures. Addison.

5. Objection; cavil.

Men-should consider, that raising difficulties concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, Swift. or virtuous

To DIFFI'DE. v. n. [diffido, Latin.] To distrust; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear The woman did the new folution hear: The man diffides in his own augury, And doubts the gods.

Dryden. DIFFI- DIFFIDENCE. n. f. [from diffide.] Distrust; want of considence; timidity.

No man almost thought himself secure, and men durst scarce commune or talk one with another; but there was a general diffidence every where.

You have brought scandal To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt In feeble hearts, propense enough before

Milton. If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true sense, be only on probable proofs, our affent can reach no higher than an affurance or diffidence, arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs.

Locke.

Be filent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming diffidence. Pope.
Whatsoever atheists think on, or whatsoever they look on, all do administer some reasons for suspicion and diffidence, left possibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God.

Bentley. DIFFIDENT. adj. [from diffide.] Not confident; not certain; distrustful.

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency as not willing-ly to admit the counsel of others; but yet I am not so diffident of myself, as brutishly to submit to any man's dictates. K. Charles.

Be not diffident

Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou

Dismiss not her, when most thou need'st her nigh. Milton. I was really so diffident of it, as to let it lie by me these two years, just as you now see it.

Pliny speaks of the Seres, the same people with the Chinese, as being very fly and diffident in their manner of dealing.

Arbuthnot.

Distress makes the humble heart diffident. Clarifia. To DIFFIND. v. a. [diffindo, Latin.] To cleave in two; Diet. to split.

DIEFI'SION. n. f. [diffission, Latin.] The act of cleaving or Dief.

fplitting.

DIFFLATION. n. f. [difflare, Latin.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE. \{ n. f. [from difflue, Latin.] The quality of DIFFLUENCY. \{ falling away on all sides; the effect of sluidity; the contrary to consistency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form; but rather a consistence or determination of its diffluency, and omitteth not its essence, but

mination of its diffluen.y, and omitteth not its effence, but condition of fluidity.

DI'FFLUENT. adj. [diffluens, Latin.] Flowing every wa; not confiftent; not fixed.

DI'FFORM. adj. [from forma, Latin.] Contrary to uni orm; having parts of different firucture; diffimilint; unlike irregular; as a difform flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of difform rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; such as are veins, an uneven polish, or fortuitous position of the pores of glass. Newton.

DIFFO'RMITY. n.f. [from difform.] Diversity of form; irregularity; diffimilitude.

While they murmur against the present disposure of things, they rest not in their established natures; but desire in them a differential from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind.

difformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind,

that formed all things best. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT. n. f. [franchife, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFU'SE. v. a. [diffusus, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every

When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would diffuje themselves every way. Burnet.

2. To fpread; to fcatter; to difperfe.
Wisdom had ordain'd

Good out of evil to create; instead Of spirits malign, a better race to bring Into their vacant room, and thence diffuse
His good to worlds, and ages, infinite.
No sect wants its apostles to propagate and diffuse it. Milton. Decay of Piety.

A chief renown'd in war, Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name, And through the conquer'd world diffuse our fame. Dryden. His eyes diffus'd a venerable grace,
And charity itself was in his face.

DIFFU'se. adj. [diffusus, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely spread.

2. Copious; not concise.

Dryden.

Shake Speare.

DIFFU'SED. participial adj. [from diffuse.] This word secems to have fignified, in Shake/peare's time, the same as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a fawpit rush at once, With some diffused song. He grows like savages,

And every thing that feems unnatural.

DIFFU'SEDLY. adv. [from diffused.] Widely; dispersedly in manner of that which is spread every way.

DIFFUSEDNESS. n. s. [from diffused.] The state of being diffused; dispersion.

To swearing and stern looks, diffus'd attire,

officient; adv. [from diffuse.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFU'SION. n. s. [from diffuse.]

1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impressions and signatures of their motions, the diffusion of species visible seemeth to participate more of the diffusion of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the species audible of the latter.

Bason's Natural Hillory.

A sheet of very well sleeked marbled paper did not cast distinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal diffusion; but threw its beams, unstained and bright, to this and that part of the wall.

Boyle.

2. Copiousness; exuberance of stile.

DIFFU'SIVE. adj. [from diffuse.]

1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way.

Diffusive of themselves, where-e'er they pass

They make that warmth in others they expect: Their valour works like bodies on a glass,

And does its image on their men project. 2. Scattered; dispersed; having the quality of suffering ditfulion.

No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to prosecute his amours all the world over.

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight,

Exert their heads from underneath the mais,
And upward shoot, and kindle as they pas,
And with diffusive light adorn their heav'nly place. Dryden.
Cherish'd with hope, and fed with joy it grows;
Its cheerful buds their opening bloom disclose,
And round the happy soil diffusive odour flows.

Prior.

3. Extended; in full extension.

They are not agreed among themselves where infallibility is seated; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the diffusive body of Christians. Tillots.

DIFFUSIVELY. adv. [from diffusive.] Widely; extensively; every way.

DIFFU'SIVENESS. n. f. [from diffusive.]

1. Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing; the state of being diffused.

Want of conciseness; large compass of expression.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its diffusiveness: you have sometimes the whole side of a medal overrun with it.

To DIG. v. a. preter. dug, or digged; part. paff. dug, or digged.

[bic, Saxon, a ditch; dyger, Danish, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a spade.

Then said he unto me, Son of man, dig now in the wall; and when I had digged in the wall, I beheld a door. Ezek. viii. 8.

2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walls of Jerufalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the mines that you have digged by craft and fubtlety, to overthrow the W bitgift.

He built towers in the defert, and digged many wells; for 2 Cbro. xxvi. 10. he had much cattle.

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade.

The walls of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as those of your house; so that you cannot dig up your carden too often.

Temple. Be first to dig the ground, be first to burn

The branches lopt.

4. To pierce with a sharp point. A rav'nous vulture in his open'd fide, Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd Still for the growing liver digg'd his breaft, The growing liver still suply'd the feast.

Dryden. 5. To gain by digging.

It is digged out of even the highest mountains, and indeed

all other parts of the earth contingently and indifferently; as Woodward.

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear Her annual income to the crooked share;

But greedy mortals, rummaging her ftore,

Digg'd from her entrails first the precious ore.

To Dig. v. a. To work with a spade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not; and dig for it more than for hid treasures.

Job, iii. 21.

They have often dug into lands that are described in old authors, as the places where such particular statues or obelisks stood, and have seldom failed of success in their pursuits. Addison's Travels.

To DIG up. v. a. To throw up that which is covered with earth

Dryden.

If I digg'd up thy forefather's graves, And hung their rotten coffins up in chains, It would not flake mine ire. Shakefb.

DI'GERENT. adj. [digerens, Latin.] That which has the power of digesting, or cauting digestion.

DIGE'ST. n. f. [digesta, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpose to make a particular digest, or recompilement of the laws of mine own nation.

Laws in the digest shew that the Romans applied them-

felves to trade.

Arbuthnot.

To DIGE'ST. v. a. [digero, digestum, Latin.]

1. To distribute into various classes or repositories; to range or dispose methodically.

To concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of

food may be applied to their proper use.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested, Appear ? Shakespeare.

Each then has organs to digest his food; One to beget, and one receive the brood. 3. To foften by hear, as in a boiler, or in a dunghil: a che-

mical term. 4. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.

A few chosen friends, who sometimes deign

To bless my humble roof, with sense refin'd, Learning digested well.
5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method.

Our play

Leaps o'er the vaunt and firstlings of those broils,

'Ginning i' th' middle: starting thence away,

To what may be digested in a play.

To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

First let us go to dinner.

First, let us go to dinner.

Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomach.

No, pray thee, let it serve for table talk;

Then howsoe'er thou speak'st, 'mong other things

Shakespeare.

The pleasance of numbers, that rudeness and barbarism might the better taste and digest the lessons of civility. Peachars.

7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwal and Albany,

With my two daughters dowers, digest the third. Shakesp

8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound; to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGE'ST. v. n. To generate matter as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGE'STER. n. f. [from digeft.]

1. He that digefts or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill digesters. Arbuthnot.

A strong vessel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a sluid state.

Puincy.

That which causes or strengthens the concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great digester. Temple.

DIGE'STIBLE. adj. [from digest.] That which is capable of being digested or concocted in the stomach.

Those medicines that purge by stool enter not into the mesentery veins; but are, at the first, not digestible by the sto-

mach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the Bacon. guts.

of a scheme.

Dige'stion. n. f. [from digeft.]

1. The act of digesting or concecting food in the stomach.

Now good digestion wait on appetite,

And health on both.

Shakefy Shake [peare. Digestion is a fermentation begun, because there are all the requifites of fuch a fermentation, hear, atr, and motion; but it is not a complete fermentation, because that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the stomach: vegetable putrefaction resembles very much animal digestion. Arbuthnot.

Quantity of food cannot be determined by measures and weights, or any general Lessian rules; but must vary with the vigour or decays of age or of health, and the use or disuse of air or of exercise, with the changes of appetite: and then, by what every man may find or suspect of the present strength or weakness of disession. or weakness of digestion

Every morfel to a fatisfied hunger, is only a new labour to tired digestion.

2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or digestion, or maturation of some metals, will produce gold. Bacon.

Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare, Raise all the labour-houses of the air,
And lay crude vapours in digestion there.

Blackmore.

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodising; the maturation

The digestion of the counsels in Sweden is made in senate; confifting of forty counsellors, who are generally the greatest men.

Temple:

The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

5. The disposition of a wound to generate matter.

5. The disposition of a wound or fore to generate matter.

DIGE'STIVE. adj. [from digest.]

1. Having the power to cause digestion, or to strengthen the

ftomach.

A chilifactory menstruum, or a digestive preparation; drawn from species or individuals, whose stomach's peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies:

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Capable by heat to foften and subdue.

The earth and sun were in that very same state; the one active, piercing and digestive by its heat; the other passive, receptive, and stored with materials for such a production.

 Confiderating; methodifing.
 To bufinefs, ripen'd by digeflive thought;
 This future rule is into method brought.
 Dryden. DIGE'STIVE. n. f. [from digeft.] An application which dif-poses a wound to generate matter.

I dreffed it with digestives. Wifemana

DIGGER. n. f. [from dig.] One that opens the ground with

a spade.

When we visited mines, we have been told by diggers; that even when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise even when the sky seemed clear, their candles.

Boyle. a steam so thick, that it would put out their candles.

To DIGHT. v. a. [othern, to prepare; to regulate; Saxon.]
To drefs; to deck; to bedeck; to embellish; to adorn.
On his head his dreadful hat he dight;

Which maketh him invisible to sight. Spenfer: Let my due seet never fail

To walk the studious cloisters pale, And love the high embowed roof, With antick pillar, massy proof, And storied windows richly dight,

Milion: Hudibras:

Casting a dim religious light.

Just fo the proud insulting lass,

Array'd and dighted Hudibras.

Di'GIT. n. f. [digitus, Latin.]

1. The measure of length containing three souths of an inchestic than invested tube of mercury be but twenty-five digit If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five digits high, or fomewhat more, the quickfilver will not fall, but remain suspended in the tube, because it cannot press the subjacent mercury with so great a force as doth the incumbent cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmosphere.
The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon:

Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number

Thomfon.

Not only the number feven and nine, from confiderations abstruse, have been extolled by most, but all or most of other digits have been as mystically applauded. Brown's Vulgar Err.
DI'GITATED. adj. [from digitus, Latin.] Branched but into divisions like fingers; as a digitated leaf is a leaf composed of

many fmall leaves.

For animals multifidous, or fuch as are digitated, or have feveral divisions in their feet, there are but two that are uniparous; that is, men and elephants.

Vulgar Errours. parous; that is, men and elephants. Vulgar Errours.

DIGLADIA TION. n. f. [digladiatio, Latin.] A combat with fwords; any quarrel or contest.

Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of con-troversial digladiations, by his own affectation of an intricate

obscurity. D'GNIFIED. adj. [from dignify.] Invested with some dignity: it is used chiefly of the clergy.

Abbots are stiled dignified clerks, as having some dignity in

the church. Ayliffe's Parergon.

DIGNIFICA'TION. n. f. [from dignify.]

I grant that where a noble and ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person:

Walton's Angler. To DI'GNIFY. v. a. [from dignus, and facio, Latin.]
1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Used chiefly of the clergy.

To honour; to adorn; to give lustre.

Such a day, So fought, so follow'd, and so fairly won, Came not 'till now to dignify the times, Since Cæsar's fortunes!

Shake Speare.

Not that we think us worthysuch a guest,
But your worth will dignify our feast.

No turbots dignify my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords. Pope.

DI'GNITARY. n. f. [from dignus, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to force dignity to force rank above that of a new part of the content of the vanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a paro-

If there be any dignitaries, whose preferments are per-haps not liable to the accusation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit.

Swift. be persons of superior merit. D'GNITY. n. s. [dignitas, Latin.] 1. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where spoken so highly of as our Lord

and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are not in dignity equal to

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect.

Some men have a native dignity, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands.

4. Advancement; preferment; high place.

Faster than spring-time show'rs comes thought on thought, And not a thought but thinks on dignity.

For those of old, Shake/p.

And these late dignities heap'd up to them.

Shakespeare's Macleth.

4. [Among ecclefiasticks.] By a dignity we understand that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

5. Maxims; general principles; κυριαί δοξαί.

The sciences concluding from dignities, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare and peremptory asseverations. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any

DIGNO'TION. n. f. [from dignosco, Lat.] Distinction; distinguishing mark.

That temperamental dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not Brown's Vulgar Errours. averse to concede.

To DIGRE'SS. v. n. [digressus, Latin.]

1. To turn out of the road.

2. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenour of an argument.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to digress into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the fignification of any term.

To wander; to expatiate. It seemeth, to digress no farther, that the Tartarians, spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites.

Brerewood.

To go out of the right way, or common track; to trans-

gress; to deviate.

I am come to keep my word, Though in some part am forced to digress, Which at more leisure I will so excuse

As you shall well be satisfied.

Thy noble shape is but a form of wax, Shakespeare.

Digreffion from the valour of a man.

Digrefsion. n. f. [digreffio, Latin.]

1. A passage deviating from the main tenour or design of a

discourse.

The good man thought so much of his late conceived con; monwealth, that all other matters were but digreffions :0 Sidney.

He, the knew, would intermix Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute With conjugal caresses.

Here some digression I must make, t'accuse

Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muse. Denham. To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing digressions, with which they recreate the minds of their readers. Dryden.

2. Deviation. The digression of the sun is not equal; but near the equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater; near the solftices, Brown's Vulgar Errours. more oblique and leffer. DIJUDICA'TION. n. f. [dijucidatio, Latin.] Judicial distinction.

DIKE. n. f. [bic, Saxon; dyk, Erse.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The dykes are fill'd, and with a roaring sound

The rifing rivers float the nether ground.

The king of dykes! than whom no fluice of mud Dryden. With deeper sable blots the silver flood. Pope.

2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of fo great a deluge, and all the art and industry of man is not sufficient to raise up dykes and ramparts against it.

Cowley.

To DILA CERATE. v. a. [dilacero, Latin.] To tear; to

rend; to force in two.

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, dilacerates and breaks those parts which restrained him before.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

DILACERA'TION. n. f. [from dilaceratio, Latin.] The act of

rending in two.

The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and dilaceration of the nervous fibres.

Arbuthnot on Diet. To DILA'NIATE. v. a. [dilanio, Latin.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would dilaniate the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half

way in a gallant kind.

To DILAPIDATE. v. a. [dilapido, Latin.] To ruin; to throw down.

DILAPIDA'TION. n. f. [dilapidatio, Latin.] The incumbent's fuffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his ecclefiaftical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the fame: and it likewife extends to his committing, or fuffering to be committed any wilful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church.

Ayliff...

Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the dilapi-

dations of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DILATABI'LITY. n. f. [from dilatible.] The quality of admitting extension.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or extensive-ness of the gullets of serpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little singer.

By this continual contractibility and dilatability, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. Arbuth. DILATABLE. adj. [from dilate.] Capable of extension.

Thewindpipe divides itself into a greater number of branches called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, dilutable and contrastable, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. Arbuthnot.

DILATA'TION. n. f. [from dilatatio, Latin.]

1. The act of extending into greater space.

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and dilatation, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright. distinguish them aright.

The state of being extended; the state in which the parts are at more distance from each other.

Joy causeth a cheerfulness and vigour in the eyes; img-ing, leaping, dancing, and sometimes tears: all these are the effects of the dilatation, and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts, which maketh them more lively and Bacon.

The image of the fun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other Newton.

casual inequality of the refractions.
To DILA'TE. v. a. [dilato, L ttin.]
1. To extend; to spread out; to enlarge. But ye thereby much greater glory gate, Than had ye forted with a prince's peer

For now your light doth more itself di ate, And in my darkness greater doth appear. Satan alarm'd,

Collecting all his might, dilated stood, Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd. Milton.

Opener of mine eyes, D'm erst; dilated spirits, ampler heart,

Ar I growing up to godhead: which for thee Chiefly I fought; without thee, can despife.

Through all the air his sounding strings dilate
Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late Waller. Milton:

Diffus'd, it rifes in a higher fiphere;
Ditates its drops, and foftens into air.

I mark the various fury of the winds;
These neither seasons guide, nor order binds:
They now dilate, and now contract their force;
Various their speed, but endless is their course. Prior.

Prior. The fecond refraction would forced the rays one way as much as the first doth another, and so dilate the image in breadth as much as the first doth in length.

Newton.

2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously.

But he would not endure that world theam

For to dilate at large; but urged fore,

With piercing words, and pitiful implore, Him hafty to arife. Fairy Queen.

I observing, Took once a pliant hour, and found good means To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart, That I would all my pigrimage dilate,

Whereof by parcels the had fomething heard, But not diffinctively. Shake/peare.

To DILATE. v. n.

Milton.

 To widen; to grow wide.
 His heart dilates and glories in his strength. Addison.

2. To fpeak largely and copiously.

It may be behoveful for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publickly, and by themselves; or their ministers to dilate upon it, and improve their lustre, by any addition of search.

tion or eloquence of feech.

Clarendon.

DILATOR. A. f. [from dilate.] That which widens or extends.

The buccinatores, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the dilators of the nose, are too strong in cholerick people. Arb.

DI'LATORINESS. n. s. [from dilatory.] The quality of being dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

DI'LA I ORY. adj. [dilatoire, French; dilatorius, Lat.] Tardy;

flow; given to procrastination; addicted to delay; auggish; loitering.

An inferior council, after former tedious fuits in a higher court, would be but ditatory, and so to little purpose.
What wound did ever heal but by degrees? Hayw.

Thou

Spenfer.

Thou know'st we work by wit, and not by witchcraft; And wit depends on diatory time.

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor Shake [peare.

This dilatory floth, and tricks of Rome. Shakespearer

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,

Otway. To throw herself away on fools and knaves. A dilatory temper commits innumerable cruelties without Addison. defign.

DILECTION. n. f. [dilectio, Latin.] The act of loving kind-

So free is Christ's dilection, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief.

DILEMMA. n. f. [Sixnuna.]

DILE MMA. n. f. [διλημμα.]

1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a dilmma: If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because will award it.

A dilemma, that bishop Morton the chancellor used, to raise benevolence, some called his fork, and some his crutch.

Bacon's Hen y VII.

Hope, whose weak being ruin'd is
Alike if it succeed, and if it mis;
Whom good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of fate's dilemma wound.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.
A strong dilemma in a desp'rate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place.
A dire dilemma; either way I'm sped;
If soes, they write, if friends, they read me dead.

DILIGENCE. n. s. [diligentia, Latin.] Industry; affiduity constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; unintermitted application; the contrary to idleness.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me.

2 Tim.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim.
Brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election

DILIGENT. adj. [diligens, Latin.]
1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; affiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

Seeft thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand

before kings.

2. Conftantly applied; profecuted with activity and perseve-

2. Constantly applied; projectived with activity and perceverance; affiduous.

And the judges shall make diligent inquisition.

Dill'Gently. adv. [from diligent.] With affiduity; with heed and perseverance; not carelesly; not idle; not negli-

If you inquire not attentively and diligently, you shall never be able to discern a number of mechanical motions. Baron. The ancients have diligently examined in what confifts th.

beauty of good postures.

Dill. n. s. [bile, Saxon.]

It hath a stender, fibrose, annual root: the leaves are like those of fennel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and bor-

Dill is raised of seed, which is ripe in August. Mortimer. DILU'CID. adj. [dilucidus, Latin.] r. Clear; plain; not opaque.

Clear; plain; not obscure.

2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILU'CIDATE. v. a. [from dilucidare, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obscurity.

I shall not traduce or extenuate, but explain and dilucidate, according to the custom of the ancients. Brown's Vulz. Err.

DILUCIDATION. n. s. [from dilucidatio.] The act of making clear; explanation; exposition.

DI'LUENT. adj. [diluens, Latin.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

DILUENT. n. s. [from the adjective.] That which thins other.

DILUENT. n. f. [from the adjective.] That which thins other

There is no real diluent but water: every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it. Arbuthnot.

To DILUTE. v. a. [diluo, Latin.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large dose of diluted tea, as she was ordered by a physician, she got to bed.

The aliment ought to be thin to dilute, demulcent to the dilute. per, or acid to fubdue. Arbuthnot. To make weak.

If the red and blue colours were more dilute and weak, the distance of the images would be less then an inch; and if they were more intense and full, that distance would be greater.

Newton's Opticks.

The chamber was dark, left these colours should be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. Newt. Nº XL.

DILUTER. n. f. [from dilute.] That which makes any thing

Water is the only diluter, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment.

DILUTION. n. f. [dilutio, Lat.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.

Opposite to dilution is coagulation, or thickening, which is performed by dissipating the most liquid parts by heat, or by infinuating some substances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more strongly.

DILU'VIAN. adj. [from diluvium, Lat.] Relating to the deluge.
Suppose that this diluvian lake should rife to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally unto all countries about.

DIM. adj. [bimme, Saxon; dy, Welfh; dow, Erfe.]

1. Not having a quick fight; not feeing clearly.

For her true form, how can my spark discern,

Which, dim by nature, art did never clear? 2. Dull of apprehension. Davies.

The understanding is dim, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths.

Rogers. Rogers

3. Not clearly seen; obscure; impersectly discovered. We might be able to aim at some dim and seeming conception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that eternal first Being. Locke.

Something, as dim to our internal view,
Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do.

Pope.
4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat

dark. Her face right wond'rous fair did feem to be,

That her broad beauty's beam great brightness threw. Through the dim shade, that all men might it see. Fa. Qu. To DIM. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exercise of vision.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,

It dims the dazed eyen, and daunts the senses quite. Fa. Qu.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much use of Venus doth dim the sight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dim sighted.

Every one declares against blindness, and yet who almost is not fond of that which dims his sight?

Locks.

For thee I dim these eyes, and stuff this head,

With all fuch reading as was never read. Pope.

2. To make less bright; to obscure.

A ship through the ocean wide,

By conduct of some star doth make her way,

When as a storm hath dimm'd her trusty guide, Out of her course doth wander far astray.

Sister, have comfort: all of us have cause Spensera

To wail the dimming of our shining star; But none can help our harms by wailing them. Shakespeare. Thus while he spake, each passion dimm'd his face

Thrice chang'd.

Milton.

DIME'NSION. n. f. [dimenfio, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. It is feldom used but in 'be plural. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and depth. He try'd

The tomb, and found the ftrait dimensions wide. Dryden.
My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the aimensions of the room.
Swift.

DIME'NSIONLESS. adj. [from dimension.] Without any definite

Dimensionless through heav nly doors.

DIME'NSIVE. adj. [dimensus, Latin.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

All hodies here.

All bodies have their measure, and their space; But who can draw the foul's dimensive lines i DIMICA'TION. n. f. [dimicatio, Latin.] A battle; the act of fighting; contest.

DIMIDIA'TION. n. f. [dimidiatio, Latin.] The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

division into two equal parts.

To DIMINISH. v.a. [diminuo, Latin.]

1. To make less by abscission or destruction of any part: the

opposite to increase.

That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure,
or diminish pain in us.

Locks.

2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade.

Impioufly they thought Thee to diminif, and from thee withdraw The number of thy worshippers.

To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the cond

trary to add.

Nothing was diminished from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall you diminish aught from it.

To Dimi'nish. v. n. To grow less; to be impaired.

What judgment I had increases rather than diminishes; and thoughts such as they are come crowding in so fast upon

thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject.

Orders

Crete's Crote's

Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye; Before the Boreal blafts the vessels fly. Pope.

DIMI'NISHINGLY. adv. [from diminish.] In a manner tending to vilify, or leffen.

I never heard him cenfure, or so much as speak diminishingly

of any one that was absent.

DIMINU'TION. n. f. [diminutio, Latin.]

The act of making less; opposed to augmentation.

The one is not capable of any diminution or augmentation.

Hooker. at all by men; the other apt to admit both.

2. The state of growing less; opposed to increase.

The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through the vast bodies of the planets without any diminution, so as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the same force, and according to the same laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not surrounded with the body of the planet.

Newton.

Finite and infinite feem to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to those things which are capable of increase or diminution. Locke.

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.
Gladly to thee

Heroick laurel'd Eugene yields the prime; Nor thinks it diminution to be rank'd

In military honour next. Philips. They might raise the reputation of another, though they Addison.

are a diminution to his.

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wise by thy truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or diminution of King Charles.

5. [In architecture.] The contradiction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMI'NUTIVE. adj. [diminutivus, Latin.] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The poor wren, The most diminutive of birds, will fight,

Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. It is the interest of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be sensible they have yet attained it but in poor and diminutive measure. Glanville.

The light of man's understanding is but a short, diminutive,

contracted light, and looks not beyond the present. South.

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a diminutive race of lovers, we should, in a little time, see mankind epitomised, and the whole species in miniature.

Addison.

They know how weak and aukward many of those little diminutive discourses are.

Watts.

DIMI'NUTIVE. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to express littleness; as lapillus, in Latip, a little stone; maisonette, in French, a little house; manniken, ir English, a little man.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called, by the diminutive of his name, Peterkin or Bacon.

Sim, while but Sim, in good repute did live;
Was then a knave, but in diminutive.

2. A small thing: a sense not now in use.
Follow his chariot; monster-like, be shewn
For poor'st diminutives, for doits!

Shakespeare.

DIMI'NUTIVELY. adv. [from diminutive.] In a diminutive

manner. DIMI'NUTIVENESS. n. f. [from diminutive.] Smallness; little-ness; pettyness; want of bulk; want of dignity. Di'Mish, adj. [from dim.] Somewhat dim; fomewhat ob-

'Tis true, but let it not be known, My eyes are somewhat dimish grown;

For nature, always in the right,

To your decays adapts my fight.

Di'Missory: adj. [dimissorius, Latin.]

is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction. Swift:

A bishop of another diocese ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, without the consent of his own proper bishop, and

without the letters dimissory.

Aylist
DI'MITTY. n. s. A fine kind of fustain, or cloath of cotton.

I directed a trowze of fine dimitty.

Wisema

Wifeman.

DI'MLY. adv. [from dim.]

I. Not with a quick fight; not with a clear perception.

Unspeakable! who fitt'st above these heav'ns,

To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works.

2. Not brightly; not luminously. In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well lighted, though it had almost filled the receiver with its plentiful fumes; but by degrees it burnt more and Boyle.

more dimly. I saw th' angelick guards from earth ascend, Griev'd they must now no longer man attend; The beams about their temples dimly shone;

One would have thought the crime had been their own. Dry.

DI'MNESS. n. f. [from dim.]
1. Dulness of fight.
2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

Answerable to this dimness of their perception was the whole fystem and body of their religion.

DIMPLE. n. f. [dint, a hole; dintle, a little hole; by a careless pronunciation dimple. Skinner.] The small cavity or depression in the cheek or chin.

The dimple of the upper lip is the common measure of them

In her forehead's fair half-round,

Love sits in open triumph crown'd;

He in the dimple of her chin,
In private state, by friends is seen.

To DIMPLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To fink in small ties, or little inequalities.
The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,
And smiling eddies dimpled in the main. To fink in fmall cavi-

Dryden. Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,

As shallow streams run dimpling all away.

DI'MPLED. adj. [from dimple.] Set with dimples.

On each side her

Stood pretty dimpled boys like smiling Cupids. Shakespeare.
DI'MPLY. adj. [from dimple.] Full of dimples; sinking in little inequalities.

As the smooth surface of the dimply flood,

The filver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod.

DIN. n. s. [byn, a noise; bynan, to make a noise, Sax. dyna, to thunder, Islandick.] A loud noise; a violent and continued found.

And all the way he roared as he went, That all the forest with astonishment Thereof did tremble; and the beafts therein

Fled fast away from that so dreadful din.

O, 'twas a din to fright a monster's ear; To make an earthquake: fure, it was the roar

Of a whole herd of lions.
While the cock with lively din

Scatters the rear of darkness thin, And to the stack or the barn-door

Stoutly struts, his dame before. Milton. Now night over heav'n

Inducing darkness, grateful truce impos'd, And filence, on the odious din of war.

How, while the troubled elements around, Earth, water, air, the stunning din resound, Through streams of smoak and adverse fire he rides,

While ev'ry shot is levell'd at his sides. Smith. Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another, are, by education, custom, and the constant din of their party, fo coupled in their minds, that they always appear there together.

To DIN. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

Rather live

To bait thee for his bread, and din your ears With hungry cries.
To impress with violent and continued noise.

What shall we do, if his majesty puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's half-pence? This hath been

often dinned in my ears. To DINE. v. n. [diner, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

. Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,

And from the mart he's somewhere gone to dinner: Shakespeare.

Good fifter, let us dine, and never fret. Myself, he, and my fifter,

To-day did dine together. Shakespeare. Clarendon.

He would dine with him the next day.
Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,
With whom old Homer makes such noise,

The greatest actions I can find,

Are, that they did their work and din'd.

Are, that they did their work and din'd.

To DINE. v. a. To give a dinner to; to feed.

Boil this restoring root in gen'rous wine,

And set beside the door the sickly stock to dine.

DINE'TICAL. adj. [Sivilix .] Whirling round; vertiginous.

Some of late have concluded, from spots in the sun, which appear and disappear again, that, besides the revolution it maketh with its orbs, it hath also a dinetical motion, and rolls upon its own poles.

Brown's Vulvar Errours.

upon its own poles. Brown's Vulgar Errours. A spherical figure is most commodious for dinetical motion,

or revolution upon its own axis.

To DING. pret. dung. v. a. [dringen, Dutch.]

1. To dash with violence.

2. To impress with force.

Milton.

To DING. v. n. To blufter; to bounce; to huff. A low word. He huffs and dings at fuch a rate, because he will not spend the little we have left to get him the title and estate of lord A. buthnot .

DING-DONG, n. f. A word by which the found of bells is imitated.

Pope.

Spenfer.

Milton.

Otway.

Shake Speare.

Let us all ring fancy's knell;

Ding, dong bell.

Di'NGLE. n. f. [from ben, or bin, a hollow, Saxon.] A hollow between hills; a dale.

I know each lane, and every alley green,

Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood; And every bosky bourn from fide to fide,

My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood. DINING-ROOM. n. f. [dine and room.] The principal apartment of the house; the room where entertainments are made. He went out from the dining-room before he had fallen into errour by the intemperance of his meat, or the deluge of

DI'NNER. n. f. [diner, French.] The chief meal; the meal caten about the middle of the day.

Let me not stay a jot for dinner:

Go, get it ready. Shakefpeare. Before dinner and supper, as often as it is convenient, or can be had, let the publick prayers of the church, or fome parts of them, be faid publickly in the family.

The jolly crew, unmindful of the past,

The quarry share, their plenteous dinner haste.

DI'NNER-TIME. n. f. [dinner and time.] The time of dining.

At dinner-time,

I pray you, have in mind where we must meet. Shakesp.

Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,

Pope. Then from the mint walks forth the man of the Happy to catch me just at dinner-time.

Pope.

DINT. n. f. [býnz, Saxon.]

1. A blow; a stroke.

Much daunted with that dint, her sense was daz'd;

Yet kindling rage, herself she gather'd round. Fairy Queen.

Neither vainly hope

To be invulnerable in these bright arms, Though temper'd heavenly; for that mortal dint,

Save he who reigns above, none can resist. Milton.

2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a vio-

lent preffure.

Now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The dint of pity.

Shakespeare. He embrac'd her naked body o'er,

And, straining hard the statue, was afraid His hands had made a dint and hurt the maid.

Dryden.

3. Violence; force; power.
We are to wrest the whole Spanish monarchy out of the hands of the enemy; and, in order to it, to work our way into the heart of his country by dint of arms.

The dewlap'd bull now chafes along the plain,

While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein; His well arm'd front against his rival aims,

And by the dint of war his mistress claims. Gay. To DINT. v. a. [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by

a blow, or violent impression.

With greedy force each other doth assail,

And firike so fiercely, that they do impress
Deep dinted surrows in the batter'd mails:

The iron walls to ward their blows are weak and frail. F.

Leave, leave, fair bride, your folitary bone, No more shall you return to it alone; It nurseth sadness; and your body's print,

Like to a grave, the yielding down doth dint. Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws; Do me.

Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. Dryden. DINUMERA'TION. n. s. [dinumeratio, Lat.] The act of num-

bering out fingly.

Dioce's An. n. f. [from diocefs.] A bishop as he stands related

to his own clergy or flock.

I have heard it has been advised by a diocesan to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others, for the instruction of their congre-

gation.

DIOCESS. n. f. [diacefis. A Greek word compounded of dial and dangis.] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction; for this realm has two divisions, one into shires or counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into diocess, in respect of jurisdiction ecclesiastical.

None ought to be admitted by any bishop, but such as have

He should regard the bishop of Rome as the islanders of Jersey and Guernsey do him of Constance in Normandy; that is nothing at all, since by that French bishop's refusal to swear unto our king, those isless were annexed to the diocess of Winchester. Raleigh. chester.

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and intrusted with a large diocess, containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their respective clders, and those deriving authority from his ordination.

DIO'PTRICAL, ] n. f. [3.0 2 20 par.] Affording a medium for the DIO'PTRICK. } fight; affitting the fight in the view of diftant objects.

Being excellently well furnished with dioptrical glasses, he had not been able to see the sun spotted.

Niew the asperities of the moon through a dioptrick glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows.

More's Antidote against Atheism.

Dio'ptricks. n. s. A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums; as the air, water, glasses, &c.

Harris.

Diorthro'sis. n. s. [διορθρωσις, of διορθρώ, to make strait.] A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are made even, and restored to their primitive and regular shape.

To DIP. v. a. particip. dipped, or dipt. [sippan, Saxon; doopen, Dutch.]

 To immerge; to put into any liquor.
 The person to be baptized may be dipped in water; and such an immersion or dipping ought to be made thrice, according to the canon. Ayliffe.

Old Corineus compass'd thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he sprinkl'd round, and thrice aloud
Invok'd the dead, and then dismiss'd the crowd.

Dryden.

He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,
And from the bright meridian where he ftood,
Descending, dipp'd his hands in lovers blood.
The kindred arts shall in their praise conspire; Dryden.

One dip the pencil, and one string the lyre.

Now on fancy's easy wing convey'd,

The king descended to th' Elysian shade;

There in a dusky vale, where Lethe rolls, Pope.

Old Bavius fits to dip poetick fouls. So fishes rifing from the main, Pope.

Can foar with moisten'd wings on high; The moisture dry'd, they link again,

And dip their wings again to fly.

2. To moisten; to wet. Swift.

And though not mortal, yet cold fhudd'ring dew

Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove Speaks thunder. Milton.

3. To be engaged in any affair.

When men are once dipt, what with the encouragements of fense, custom, facility, and shame of departing from what they have given themselves up to, they go on 'till they are stifled.

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little dipt in the re-

bellion of the commons.

4. To engage as a pledge; generally used for the first mortgage.

Be careful still of the main chance, my son;

Put out the principal in trusty hands,

Live on the use, and never dip thy lands. Dryden. To DIP. v. n.

1. To fink; to immerge.

We have fnakes in our cups, and in our diffies; and whoever dips too deep will find death in the pot.

L'Estrange.

 To enter; to pierce.
 The vulture dipping in Prometheus' fide,
 His bloody beak with his torn liver dy'd.
 Granville.

3. To enter flightly into any thing.
When I think all the repetitions are ftruck out in a copy,

When I think all the repetitions are firuck out in a copy,
I fometimes find more upon dipping in the first volume. Pope.
4. To drop by chance into any mass; to chuse by chance.
With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou posses?
Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Suppose
I dipp'd among the worst, and Staius chose? Dryden.
DIPCHI'CK. n. s. [from dip and chick.] The name of a bird.
Dipchick is so named of his diving and littleness. Carew. DIPE'TALOUS. adj. [δις and ωέταλου.] Having two flower-

leaves.

DI'PPER. n. f. [from dip.] One that dips in the water.
DIPPING Needle. n. f. A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle, so that, besides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above

verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poised about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place respectively. Phil. DIPHTHONG. n. s. [δ.Φθογγ.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as vain, leaf, Cæsar.

We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning diphthongs: all that are properly so are syllables, and not diphthongs, as is intended to be signified by that word.

Holder.

Make a diphthong of the second eta and inta, instead of their

Make a diphthong of the second eta and iota, instead of their being two syllables, and the objection is gone.

Notes on the Iliad.

Diploe. n. f. The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

Diplo'MA. n. f. [διωλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring fome privilege, so called because they used formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

Dr'es As. n. f. [Latin, from Silvaw, to thirst.] A serpent, whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst. Scorpion, and asp, and amphisboena dire, Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear, And dipfas.

Dr'PTOTE. n. f. [din ala.] A noun confifting of two cases DI'PTYCH. n. f. [diptycha, Latin.] A register of bishops and martyrs. The commemoration of faints was made out of the diptychs of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Auftin. Still. DIRE. adj. [dirus, Latin.] Dreadful; difmal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Your eye in Scotland

Would create foldiers, and make women fight,

Shakespeare. To doff their dire diftreffes. More by intemperance die In meats, and drinks, which on the earth shall bring Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew Milton. Before thee shall appear. Milton.

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras dire.
Or what the crois, dire-looking planet smites,
Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites. Milton.

Dire was the toffing, deep the groans, despair

Tended the fick.

Discord! dire sister of the slaughter'd pow'r,

Small at her birth, but rising ev'ry hour;

While scarce the skies her horrid head can bound, She stalks on earth, and shakes the world around. DIRECT. adj. [directus, Latin.]

1. Strait, not crooked.
2. Not oblique.

The ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross lines. Bentley.

3. [In aftronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreffively through the zodiac, not retrograde.

Two geomantic figures were display'd, Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when direct, and one when retrograde.

Not collateral, as the grandfon succeeds his grandsire in a

direct line.

Such was as then the state of the king, as it was no time by direct means to seek her. And such was the state of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of seeking her. Sid.

He that does this, will be able to cast off all that is superfluous; he will see what is pertinent, what coherent, what is

direct to, what slides by the question.

Locke.

6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain

Baton. and direct; not crafty and involved. 7. Plain; express.

Loske. He no where, that I know, fays it in direct words.

To DIRE'CT. v. a. [dirigo, directum, Latin.]

1. To aim in a ftrait line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height, Pope. By Jove's command direct their rapid flight.

To point against as a mark.

The spear shew hissing through the middle space,
And pierc'd his throat, directed at his face.

To regulate; to adjust.

It is not in man that walketh to direct his steps.

Wisdom is profitable to direct.

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding; or else to direct and sort, and call in such as he desires.

Locke. fort, and call in fuch as he defires.

To prescribe certain measure; to mark out a certain course. He diresteth it under the whole heavens, and his lightening unto the ends of the earth. Fob.

5. To order; to command DIRE'CTER. n. f. [director, Latin.]
1. One that directs; one that prescribes.

. An inftrument that ferves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION. n. f. [directio, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

The direction of good works to a good end, is the only principle that diftinguishes charity.

Smalridge.

2. Motion impressed by a certain impulse.

These mens opinions are not the product of judgment or the consequence of reason; but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and

without direction.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body can either move of itself, or of itself alter the direction of its motion.

Cheyne.

3. Order; command; prescription.

From the counsel that St. Jerome giveth Læta, of taking heed how she read the apocrypha; as also by the help of other learned mens judgments, delivered in like case, we may take direction.

Hooker. Ev h now

I put myfelf to thy direction. Shakespeare. He needs not our mistrust, since he delivers

Our offices, and what we have to do,

To the direction just. Shakespeares The nobles of the people digged it by the direction of the law-giver. Numb. xxi. 18. Mens passions and God's direction seldom agree. K. Charles.

All nature is but art unknown to thee.

All chance, direction which thou can'ft not fee. Pape. General directions for scholastic disputers, is never to dispute upon mere trifles. Watts.

DIRECTIVE. n. f. [from direct.]
1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore generally taken, is a directive rule unto goodness of operation.

A power of command there is without all question, tho' there be some doubt in what faculty this command doth principally reside, whether in the will or the understanding. The cipally refide, whether in the will or the understanding. The true resolution is, that the directive command for counsel is in

the resolution is, that the airective command for counsel is in the understanding; and the applicative command, or empire, for putting in execution of what is directed, is in the will.

Bramb. against Hobbs.

On the directive powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies.

Grew:

Milton.

Pope.

generation of all bodies.

2. Informing; flewing the way.

Nor vifited by one directive ray,

From cottage streaming, or from airy hall.

DIRECTLY. adj. [from direct.]

1. In a strait line; rectilineally.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the more directly it is opposed to them, the more it is enlightened; because the light languishes and lessens the farther it removes from its area. light languishes and lessens the farther it removes from its pro-

There was no other place affigned to any of this matter, than that whereinto its own gravity bore it, which was only directly downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe which was just underneath.

Woodward.

globe which was just underneath.

If the refracted ray be returned directly back to the point of incidence, it shall be refracted by the incident ray.

Neuton.

Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of consequence.

Insidels being clean without the church, deny directly and utterly reject the very principles of christianity, which hereticks embrace, and erroneously by misconstruction.

No man hath hitherto been so impious, as plainly and directly to condemn prayer.

By afferting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myself enemies in the papists directly, because they have kept the scripture from us what

directly, because they have kept the scripture from us what the could, and have referved to themselves a right of inter-preting them. His work directly tends to raise sentiments of honour and

virtue in his readers. Addison.

No reason can possibly be assigned, why it is best for the world that God Almighty hath such a power, which doth not directly prove that no mortal man should have the like.

DIRE'CTNESS. n. f. [from direct.] Straitness; tendency to any point; the nearest way.

They argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the sun, and the directness of his rays; never suspecting that the body of the earth had so great an efficiency in the changes of the air.

Changes of the air.

BentleyDIRE'CTOR. n. f. [director, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a superintendent; one that has the general management of a design or work.

His cold for the superintendent of the

Himself stood director over them, with nodding or stamping, shewing he did like or mislike those things he did not under-Sidney. ftand.

In all affairs thou sole director.

What made directors cheat in south-sea year? Swift. Pope.

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not defign'd

Directors to a noble mind. Swift. 3. An instructor; one who shews the proper methods of pro-

They are glad to use such as counsellors and directors in all. their dealings which are of weight, as contracts, testaments.

Hooker's Pref. 4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience.

I am ker director and her guide in spiritual affairs. Dryden.

5. An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its

operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by fliding it on a director, the groove of which prevents its being mifSharp.

DIRECTORY. n. f. [from director.] The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their fect in acts of worship.

As to the ordinance concerning the directory, we cannot

Confert to the taking away of the book of Common Prayer.

Oxford Reasons against the Covenant. Di'R: FUL. adj. [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been censured as not analogical; all other words compounded with full consisting of a substantive and full, as dreadful, or sull of dread; joyful, or sull of joy.] Dire; dreadful;

Point of spear it never piercen would, Ne dint of direful sword, divide the substance could. Spens. But yet at last, whereas the direful fiend,

She saw not stir, off shaking vain affright,
She nigher drew, and saw that joyous end;
Then God she pray'd, and thank'd her faithful knight. Stens.

Direful hap betide that hated wretch

That makes us wretched by the death of thee. Shake peare. I he voice of God himself speaks in the heart of men, whether they understand it or no; and by secret intimations rives the finner a foretaste of that direful cup, which he is South. like to drink more deeply of hereafter.

I curs'd the direful author of my woes:

'Twas told again, and thence my ruin rose.

The wrath of Peleus' son, the direful spring
Of all the Grecian woes, O goddes, sing.

Direness. n. s. [from dire.] Dismalness; horrour; hideousnels.

Direnefs, familiar to my flaught'rous thoughts, Cannot once fizit me. Shakesprare. DIREPTION. n. f. [direptio, Latin.] The act of plundering. DIRGE. n. f. [This is not a contraction of the Latin dirige, in the popish hymn dirige gressus mees, as some pretered; but from the Teut. dyrke, laudare, to praise and extol. Whence it is possible their dyrke, and our dirge, was a laudatory song to commemorate and applaud the deed. Verstegan. Bacon apparently derives it from dirige.] A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state, Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy, With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,

In equal scale weighing delight and dole, Taken to wife. Shake Speare. Mean while the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the dirigies and obsequies of the common peo-ple towards tyrants, was obscurely buried.

Bacon.

You from above shall hear each day, One dirge dispatch'd unto your clay, These your own anthems shall become, Your lasting epicedium.

Sandys.

All due measures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the dirge, and by infection wept.

D'RIGENT. adj. [dirigens, Latin.]

The d'rigent line in geometry is that along which the line describent is carried in the generation of any figure. Horris.

DIRK. n. f. [an Erse word.] A kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers

In vain thy hungry mountaineers Come forth in all their warlike geers, The shield, the pisto, dirk, and dagger,
In which they daily wont to swagger.
To DIRKE. v. a. To spoil; to ruin. Obsolete.
Thy waste bigness but cumbers the ground,

And dirkes the beauties of my bloffoms round. Spenfer.

DIRT. n. f. [dryt, Dut. dirs, Islandick.] Mud; filth; mire; any thing that sticks to the clothes or body.

They gilding dirt, in noble verse

Rustick philosophy rehearse.

Numbers engage their lives and labours to bean together.

Ticke.

Pope.

Pope.

Donne.

Numbers engage their lives and labours to heap together a little dirt, that shall bury them in the end. Wake.

They all affured me that the sea rises as high as ever, though

the great heaps of dirt it brings along with it are apt to choak up the shallows.

Addison-

Mark by what wretched steps their glory grows;

From dirt and sea-weed as proud Venice rose:

In each how guilt and greatness equal ran, And all that rais'd the hero sunk the man. Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life?

Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife.

2. Meanness; fordidness.

To DIRT. v. v. [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire; to make filthy; to bedawb; to foil; to pollute; to nasty.

Ill company is like a dog, who dirts those most whom he

loves beft.

DIRT-PIE. n. f. [dirt and pie.] Forms moulded by children

of clay, in imitation of pattry.

Thou fet'st thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is but preparing itself for a green-Suckling. fickness.

DIRTILY. adv. [from dirty.]

1. Nafti y; foully; filthily.
2. Meanly; fordidly; fhameful'y.
Such gold as that wherewithal
Almighty chimiques from each mineral Are dirtily and desperately gull'd. Nº XL.

Di'RTINESS. n. f. [from dirty.]
1. Nattiness; filthiness; foulness

7. Meanness; intimiers, intimiers.
2. Meanness; baseness; fordidness.
D'RTY. a'j. [from dirt.]
1. Fou; nasty; filthy.
Thy Do! and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in base durance, and contagious prison,
Haul'd thirther by mechanick, dirty hands.

Shake Speart.

2. Sullied; not elegant

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one.

Locke.

3. Mean; base; despicable.

Such employments are the diseases of labour, and the rust of time, which it contracts not by lying still, but by dirty em-ployment. Taylor.

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than meer dirty interests, and increase of riches without measure

meer dirty interests, and increase of riches without meature or end.

They come at length to grow sots and epicures, mean in their discourses, and dirty in their practices.

To DI'RTY. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to soil.

The lords Strutts lived generously, and never used to dirty their fingers with pen, ink, and counters:

2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DIRUPTION n. s. [diruptio, Latin.]

1. The act of bursting, or breaking.

2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

Dis. An inseparable particle used in composition, implying com-Dis. An inseparable particle used in composition, implying commonly a privative or negative signification of the word to which it is joined; as, to arm, to disarm; to join, to disjoin. It is borrowed from des, used by the French and Spaniards in this sense; as desnouer, to untie; desterrar, to banish; from the Latin de; as strue, to build; destrue, to destroy.

DISABI'LITY. n. s. [from disable.]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakness; impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of like disability to breed or begget faith.

Hosker.

or beget faith.

Many withdrew themselves out of pure faintness, and difability to attend the conclusion. Raleigh.

He that knows most of himself, knows least of his know-ledge, and the exercised understanding is conscious of its dis-Glanville.

The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or Locks. disabilities of brutes. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.

A fuit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance, and the defendant pleads in difability, that the plaintiff is a baftard.

It is true, indeed, that this disadvantage which the differers at present lie under, of a disability to receive church preserments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. Swift.

To Di'sable. v. a. [dis and able.]

To deprive of natural force; to weaken; to crush.

The invasion of the Scots, and rebellion of the barons, did not only disable this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life.

Nor so is oversome Nor fo is overcome

Satan, whose fall from heavin, a deadlier bruise

Disabled not to give thee thy death's wound.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure disables him, by yielding to that enemy with whom he must strive. Taylor.

2. To impair; to diminish. 'Tis not unknown to you, Anthonio, How much I have disabled mine estate, By shewing something a more swelling port Than my faint means would grant continuance.

3. To make unactive. I have known a great fleet difabled for two months, and there-

by lose great occasions, by an indisposition of the admiral. Temp.
4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Farewel, Monsieur Traveller; look you lisp, and wear

ftrange fuits; difable all the benefits of your own country: Shakespeare.

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights, And worse than age disable your delights.

5. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

I will not difable any for proving a scholar; nor yet dissemble that I have seen many happily forced upon the course to which by nature they seem much indisposed.

To DISABU'SE. v. a. [dis and abuse.] To set free from a mistake; to disentangle from a fallacy; to set right; to undeceive.

The imposture and fallacy of our senses impose not only on a senses had a but even more refined mercuries, who have

common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reason to disabuse you. Glanv.

Those teeth fair Lyce must not show, If she would bite her lovers: though Like birds they stoop at seeming grapes, Are disabus'd, when first she gapes.

Waller.

Shakefp.

If by fimplicity you meant a general desect in those that profess angling, I hope to dijabuse you. Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;

Still by himself abus'd, or disabu'd.

Disaccommodation. n. f. [dis and accommodation.] The state of being unfit or unprepared.

Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or disaccommodation of them to such calamities.

The according to the accommodation of disaccommodation of them to such calamities.

To DISACCU'STOM. v. a. [dis and accuffom.] To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

DISACQUA'INTANCE. n. f. [dis and acquaintance.] Disuse of familiarity.

Conscience, by a long neglect of, and disacquaintance with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil.

DISADVA'NTAGE. n. f. [dis and advantage.]

1. Loss; injury to interest; as, he fold to disadvantage.

2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, same, honour.

Our old English poet, Chaucer, in many things resembled

Ovid, and that with no disadvantage on the side of the modern

The most shining merit goes down to posterity with disad-vantage, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light.

Those parts already published give reason to think, that the Iliad will appear with no disadvantage to that immortal poem.

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its disadvantage, fince they are liable to the fame objection of con-demning what they did not understand.

3. A state not prepared for defence.

But all in vain; no fort can be so strong,

Ne stephly breast can armed be so sound,

But will at last be won with batt'ry long,

Or unawares at disadvantage found. Spenfer. To DISADVA'NTAGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To injure in interest of any kind.

Ali other violences are fo far from advancing christianity, that they extremely weaken and disadvantage it. Decay of Piety. DISADVA'NTAGEABLE. adj. [from disadvantage.] Contrary to profit; producing loss, A word not used. In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in

being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long; for hasty selling is commonly as disadvantageable as interest. Bacon. DISADVANTA'GEOUS. adj. [from disadvantage.] Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of him-consider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleased when they have taken him in the worst and most disadvantageous lights. Addison.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. adv. [from disadvantageous.] In a manner contrary to interest or profit; in a manner not favourable to any useful end.

An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more disadvanta eously.

Government of the Tongue.

DISADVANTA GEOUSNESS. n. f. [from disadvantageous.] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; mischief; loss.

DISADVENTUROUS. adj. [dis and adventurous.] Unhappy; un-

prosperous.

Now he hath left you here,

To be the record of his rueful loss,
And of my doleful disadventur us death.

To Disaffect. v. a. [dis and affect.] To fill with discontent;
to discontent; to make less faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to disaffect and discontent his majesty's

late army.

Clarendon.

DISAFFE'CTED. part. adj. [from disaffest.] Not disposed to zeal or affection. Usually applied to those who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as disaffested to the emperor.

Stilling steet.

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. adv. [from disaffected.] After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. n. f. [from difaffetted.] The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION. n. f. [from disaffett.] Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing disliked by those who think with the majority, is called disaffettion.

Swift.

DISAFFI'RMANCE. n. f. [dis and affirm.] Constitution; negation.

That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently about is a demonstration.

fion to fomething that is apparently abfurd, is a demonstration in disaffirmance of any thing that is affirmed. Hale.

To DISAFFO'REST. v. a. [dis and forest.] To throw open to common purpose; to reduce from the privileges of a forest

to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to disafforest some forests of his, explaining themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houses.

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
To his beasts; and disafforested his mind?

To DISAGRE'E. v. n. [dis and agree.]

1. To differ; not to be the same.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to disagree; that is, the one not to be the other.
To differ; not to be of the same opinion.

Why both the bands in worship disagree, And some adore the flow'r, and some the tree.

Dryden. To be in a state of opposition: followed by from or with, before the opposite.

It containeth many improprieties, disagreeing almost in all things from the true and proper description.

Strange it is, that they reject the plainest sense of scripture,

because it seems to disagree with what they call reason.

Atterbury.

Disagre'eable. adj. [from disagree.]

1. Contrary; unsuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct disagreeable to her fincerity.

Pape.

2. Unpleasing; offensive.

To make the serie of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or disagreeable things should constantly accompany these different states. Locke.

Disagree'ablensess. n. s. [from disagreeable.]

DISAGREE'ABLENESS. n. f. [from dijagreeable.]

1. Unsuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved fon for all the dirt and foulness of his cloaths; the dearness of the person and an application for the disagreeable of the habit. eafily apologizing for the disagreeableness of the habit. South's Sermons.

DISAGREE'MENT. n. f. [from difagree.]

1. Difference; diffimilitude; diversity; not identity.

These carry such plain and evident notes and characters, either of disagreement or affinity with one another, that the several kinds of them are easily known and diffinguished.

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of fentiments.

They seemed one to cross another, as touching their several opinions about the necessity of facraments, whereas in truth their disagreement is not great. Hicker.

To DISALLO'W. v. a. [dis and allow.]

To Disallow. V. 2. 1.

I. To deny authority to any.

When, faid she, Were those first councils disallow'd by me? Or where did I at sure tradition strike,

Provided still it were apostolick.

2. To consider as unlawful; not to permit an act.

Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not disallow only these Romish ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romish. Hooker.

3. To censure by some posterior act.

It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publickly disallowed his proceedings.

Swift. 4. Not to justify. There is a fecret, inward foreboding fear, that fome evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own

conscience disallows him in. South.
To Disallo'w. v. n. To refuse permission; not to grant; not to make lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet difollow that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. Hooker. DISALLO WABLE. adj. [from difallow.] Not allowable; not

to be fuffered. DISALLO'WANCE. n. f. [from difallaw.] Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing fuitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and difallow-

ance of it. South. To DISA'NCHOR. v. a. [from dis and anchor.] To drive a ship

from its anchor. To DISA'NIMATE. v. a. [dis and animate.]

1. To deprive of life.

2. To discourage; to deject; to depress.

The presence of a king engenders love amongst his subjects, and his loyal friends, as it disanimates his enemies.

He was confounded and disanimated at his presence, and added, how can the servant of my lord talk with my lord?

DISANIMA TION. n. f. [from difanimate.] Privation of life.

They cannot in reason retain that apprehension after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon difanimate.

To DISANNU'L. v. a. [dis and annul. This word is formed contrary to analogy by those who, not knowing the meaning of the word annul, intended to form a negative sense by the needless use of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected as ungrammatical and barbarous.] To annul; to denote of authority to passe to make pull to make a side. deprive of authority; to vacate; to make nu!l; to make void; to nullify.

The Jews ordinances for us to refume, were to check our Lord himf. If, who hath difannu'led them Hocker.

That gave him power of aifannu'ling of laws, and disposing of mens fortunes and estates, and the like points of absolute power, being in themselves harsh and odious.

To be in both worlds full,

Is more than God was, who was hungry here:

Wouldst thou his laws of sasting disanual? Herbert.

Wilt thou my judgments difannual? Defame

My equal rule, to clear thyself of blame? Sandys. DISANNU'LMENT. n. f. [from difunnul.] The act of making To Disappe'AR. v. n. [disparoitre, Fr.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of fight; to fly; to go away.

She disappear'd, and left me dark! I wak'd To find her, or for ever to deplore. When the night and winter disappear, Milton. The purple morning, rifing with the year, Salutes the fpring. Dryden. The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. Locke. Criticks I faw, that other names deface, And fix their own with labour in their place; Their own, like others, foon their place refign'd, Or dijappear'd, and left the first behind. Pope. To DISAPPO'INT. v. a. [dis and appoint.] To defeat of expectation; to balk; to hinder from fomething expected. The superior Being can defeat all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes Whilst the champion, with redoubled might, Strikes home the jav'lin, his retiring foe Shrinks from the wound, and disappoints the blow. Addison. There's nothing like surprising the rogues: how will they be disappointed, when they hear that thou hast prevented their We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are of-fered us, but are disappointed by the silence of men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by their praises. Addison. 2. It has of before the thing lost by disappointment.

The Janizaries, disappointed by the bassas of the spoil of the merchants, especially Christians and Jews, received of the bounty of Solyman a great larges.

DISAPPO'INTMENT. n. f. [from disappoint.] Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations. It is impossible for us to know what are calamities, and what are bleffings: how many accidents have passed for misfortunes; which have turned to the welfare and prosperity of the persons in whose lot they have fallen? How many disappointments have, in their consequences, saved a man from ruin? Speciator.

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our disappointment will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them.

Addison.

Disapprobation. n. s. [dis and approbation.] Censure; condemnation; expression of distike.

Pope was obliged to publish his letters, to shew his disappoparation of the publishing of others written in his youth.

Pope to Swift. which have turned to the welfare and prosperity of the persons Pope to Swift. To dislike; To DISAPPRO'VE. v. a. [disapprouver, French.] to consure; to find fault with. I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd; Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and disapprov'd.

Without good breeding, truth is disapprov'd;

That only makes superior sense belov'd.

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was disapproved of by our Swift. court. Di'sard. n. f. [biri, biriz, Saxon, a fool, Skinner; difeur, French, Junius.] A prattler; a boasting talker. This word is inscreted both by Skinner and Junius; but I do not remem-To DISA'RM. v. a. [defarmer, French.]
1. To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of arms. I am still the same, By different ways still moving to one fame; And by diferming you, I now do more To fave the town, than arming you before. Dryden.

2. It has of before the arms taken away.

They would be immediately difarmed of their great magazine of artillery.

Locke.

To Disarray. v. a. [dis and array.] To undress any one; to divest of clothes. So, as she bad, the witch they disarray'd. Now night is come, now soon her disarray, Spenfer.

Spenfer.

Hayward.

Dryden.

And in her bed her lay

cast upon them.

DISARRAY. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Differder; confusion; loss of the regular order of battle.

Dijurray and shameful rout ensue,

And force is added to the fainting crew.

He eturned towards the river, to prevent fuch danger as

the aifarray, occasioned by the narrowness of the bridge, might

2. Undreis.
DISA'STER. n. f. [defastre, French.]
1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet. Stars shone with trains of fire, dews of blood fall; Disasters veil'd the sun; and the moist star, Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands, Upon whole influence Neptune's empire itands,
Was fick almost to doomsday with eclipse. Shake
2. Mis'ortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity.
This day black omens threat the brightest fair,
That e'er deserved a watchful spirit's care,
Some dire disaster, or by force or slight;
But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night. Shakespeares To DISAS TER. v. a. [from the noun.] I. To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star.

Ah, chaste bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore couldst accuse me of one defiled thought, how canst thou now receive that dijastered changeling?

2. To afflist; to mischief.

These are the holes where eyes should be, which pitifully disaster the cheeks. Shake Speare. In his own fields, the fwain Difastir'd Stands. Thomfon. DISA'STROUS. adj. [from difaster.] 1. Unlucky; not fortunate. That day feemeth a most discstrous day to the Scots, not only in regard to this overthrow, but fir that upon the same day they were in like fort defeated by the English at Floodenfield. Hayward. 2. Unhappy; ca'amitous; miserable; struck with affliction.
Then Juno, pitying he disastrous fate, Sent Iris down, her pangs to mitigate.

Denham.

Immediately after his return from this very expedition, such disastrous calamities befel his family, that he burnt two of his children himselt. South. Fly the pursuit of my disastreus love, And from my unhappy neighb u hood remove. Dryden. 3. Gloomy; threatning misfortune. Tic moon, In dim eclipfe, difastrous twilight sheds On half the nations DISA'STROUSLY. adv. [rom disastrous.] In a dismal manner. DISA'STROUSNESS. n. s. [from disastrous.] Unluckiness; unfortung angle. fortuna eneis. To Disavou'ch. v. a. [dis and avouch.] To retract profession; Thereupon they flatly disavouch,

To yield him more obedience or support.

Daniel.

To yield him more obedience or support.

To disavous. To disavous, to deny To Disavo'w. v. a. [dis and avav.] To disown; to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in any thing.

The heirs and posterity of them which yielded the same, as they say, either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny, for stedsastly disavaw it.

The English, that knew his noble spirit, did believe his name was therein abused, which he manifested to be true by disavawing it openly afterwards. disavowing it openly afterwards.

To deal in person is good, when a man's face breedeth regard, and generally when a man will reserve to himself liberty either to disavow or to expound.

A man that acts below his rank, doth but disavow fortune, and seemeth to be conscious of his own want in worth, and doth but tarch others to cave him.

Bacon: doth but teach others to envy him.

He only does his conquest difavow, And thinks too little what they found too much: Dryden. We are reminded by the ceremony of taking an oath, that it is a part of that obedience which we learn from the gospel, expresly to difavow all evasions and mental reservations whatfoever. Addison. Disavo'wal. n. f. [from difavow.] Denial.
An earnest dijavowal of fear, often proceeds from fear. Clariffa. DISAVO'WMENT. n. f. [from difavow.] Denial.

As touching the Tridentine history, his holiness will not press you to any difavoument thereof.

Wotton.

To DISAU'THORISE. v. a. [dis and authorise.] To deprive of The obtrusion of such particular instances as these, are infufficient to disauthorise a note grounded upon the final intention of nature. To DISBA'ND. v. a. [dis and land.]

1. To dismis from military service; to break up an army; to dismis soldiers from their colours. They disbanded themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. Knolles. Pythagoras bids us in our station stand, Till God, our general, shall us dispand. This if you do, to end all suture strife, Denham: I am content to lead a private life; Difband my army to fecure the state. Dryden. Bid him difband his legions, Restore the commonwealth to liberty. Addison. To spread abroad; to scatter.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, fufficient to make

fuch a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and, when the business was done, all disbanded again, and annihilated

Woodward. To DISBA'ND. v. n. To retire from military fervice; to separate; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of disbanding, and many of our men come afhore.

The rang'd pow'rs

Disband, and wand'ring, each his several way

Million. The common foldiers, and inferior officers, should be fully

paid upon their distance.

Were it not for some small remainders of piety and virtue, which are yet lest scatter d among mankind, human society would in a short space distance and run into confusion, and the earth would grow wild and become a forest. Tillotson. To Disba'rk. v. a. [debarquer, Fr.] To land from a ship;

To fervice done by land that might belong,

And, when occasion serv'd, disparked them. Fairfax.

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;

Dispark the sheep, an offering to the gods.

Pope.

Disbelief. n. f. [from dispelieve.] Refusal of credit; denial

of belief. Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing.

To DISBELI'EVE. v. a. [dis and believe.] Not to credit; not

to hold true.

The thinking it impossible his fins should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a fin, but rather of infidelity than despair; it being the disclieving of an eternal truth of God's.

Hammond.

Such, who profess to disbelieve a future state, are not always equally fatisfied with their own reasonings.

Atterfury. From a fondness to some vices, which the doctrine of suturity rendered uneasy, they brought themselves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of seeing farther than

religion; or, out of a vain affectation of feeing farther than other men, pretended to diffelieve it.

\*\*Rogers.\*\*

DISBELI'EVER. n. f. [from ciffelieve.] One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble foul is frighted into any particular sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces herefy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the diffeliever out of the church. Watts. To Disse'nch. v. a. [dis and bench.] To drive from a feat.
Sir, I hope

My words diften h'd you not?

—No, fir; yet oft,

When blows have made me flay, I fled from words. Shakefp.

To DISBRA'NCH. v. a. [dis and branch.] To feparate or break off, as a branch from a tree.

I fear your disposition:
That nature which contemns its origine, Cannot be border'd certain in itself -She that herself will fliver and dispranch

From her maternal fap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use.

But for such as are newly planted, they need not be dipbranched till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed without the scar, which our frosts do frequently leave. Evelyn.

To DISBU'D. v. a. [With gardeners] To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. Dia.
To DISBURDEN. v. a. [dis and burden]

1. To ease of a burden; to unload.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be

plunged

Into my life's bondage, I yet may disburden a passion. Sidney. The river, with ten branches or streams, disburdens himself within the Perfian fea. Peacham.

Disburden'd heav'n rejoic'd.

2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design, either out of lucre of gold, or for the disburdening of the countries, surcharged with multitudes of inhabitants.

Hale.

We shall disburden the piece of those hard shadowings which are always ungraceful. Dryden.

3. To throw off a burden.

Lucia, difburden all thy cares on me,

And let me fhare thy most retir'd distress.

To Disbu'rden. v. n. To ease the mind.

To DISBU'RSE. v. a. [debourser, French.] To spend or lay out

Money is now not disbursed at once, as it might be; but fand, and next half year ten thousand pounds.

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,

Till he disburs'd at St. Colmeskil Ile,

Ten thousand dollars to our general.

As Alexander received great sums, he was no less generous and liberal in disbursing of them.

Arbuthnet.

DISBU'RSI MENT. n. f. [deboursement, French.] A difbursing or laying out.

It may be, Ireneus, that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of diffus fements, is not always so ready, nor so plen-

DISCALCEATION. n. f. [from df.a.c.ated.] The act of pulling

off the shoes. The custom of discalceation, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keep-

ing their beds clean.

To Disca'ndy. v. n. [from dis and candy.] To diffolye; to melt.

The hearts, That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do discandy, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar.

To D.sca'rd. v. a. [dis and card]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

Shakespeare.

2. To discharge or eject from service or employment.

These men being certainly jewels to a wise man, considering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were discarded by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding.

Their captains, if they lift, dif. ard whom they please, and fend away such as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard fervice.

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of sub-flance, would it not be hard to charge us with descarding sub-

flance out of the world?

Justice distards party, friendship, kindred, and is always therefore represented as blind.

Addison.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should be at an end of her patience, and refo've to difcard them.

I do not conceive why a funk distarded party, who neither expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce papery.

Disca'rnate. adj. [dis and care, flesh; scarnate, Ital.] Stripped of flesh

ped of flesh.

'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a curta fuppellex of coherent notions, than a memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and discarnate bones.

Glanville's Scepf.

To Disca'se. v. a. [dis and case.] To strip; to undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell: Shakespeare.

I will discase me, and myself present. To DISCE'RN. v. a. [discerno, Latin]
1. To descry; to see; to discover.

And behold among the fimple ones, I discerned among the youths a young man void of understanding. Prov. vii. 7.

To judge; to have knowledge of.

What doth better become wisdom than to discern what is

worthy the loving? Sidney.

Does Lear walk thus, speak thus? Where are his eyes?

Either his motion weakens, or his discernings Shakespeare.

Are lethargied.
You should be rul'd and led By some discretion, that discerns your state

Better than you yourself.

Shakespeare. To diftinguish. To discern such buds as are fit to produce blossoms, from

fuch as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward, to day;

They follow virtue for reward, to day;
To-morrow vice, if the give better pay:
We are so good, or bad, just at a price;
For nothing else discerns the virtue or vice.
Ben. Johnson.
To Disce'rn. v. n. To make distinction.
Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who, not troubling themselves to discern between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both.

Hayward. ferently profit of both.

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our perfuasions, dims the understanding, and makes it by degrees inse
the faculty of discerning between truth and falshood. Locks.

Disce'rner. n. s. [from discern.]

1. Discoverer; he that descries.

'Twas said they saw but one; and no discerner
Durst wag his tongue in centure.

Durst wag his tongue in censure.

2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and discerner of mens natures and humours, and was very dextrous in compliance, where he count is useful. found it useful.

Claren ion. How unequal discerners of truth there are, and easily exposed unto errour, wil appear by their unqualified intellectuals.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Disce'RNIBLE. adj. [from dif.ern.] Disceverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent.